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The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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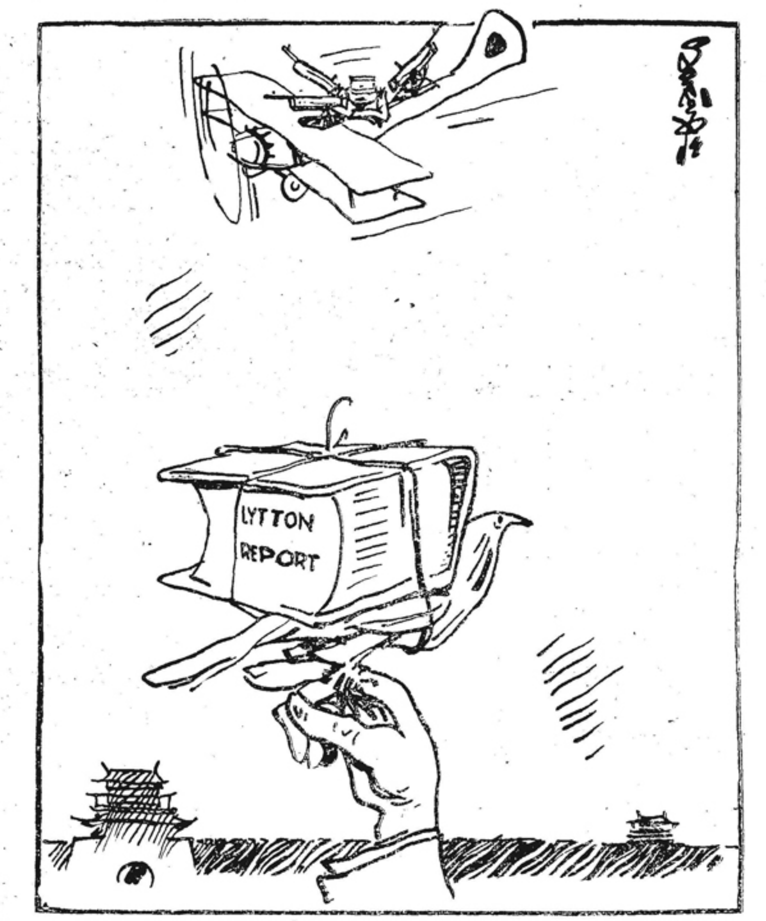

ABOUT TO START

By SAPAJOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Japanese Annual

The English Supplement of "The Asahi" is by this time a well-established annual production. The present number, the eighth in the series, is produced specially with reference to Manchuria, but it is not entirely confined to discussion of that vexed problem. The supplement is adorned with delightful coloured pictures, perfect specimens of the printer's art, and attractive recommendations to the traveller who wishes to go to Japan. The Manchurian section includes an article by Mr. K. Yoshizawa on relations between China and Japan, and in that article the former Foreign Minister lays stress on the essential friendliness of Japan towards the Chinese people. The supplement also contains a number of valuable articles on the commercial and financial problems of present-day Japan and altogether it is a publication on which the famous Japanese newspaper is to be congratulated.

British Military Postings

After five strenuous years in China, concluding with an intimate introduction to the difficulties of Shanghai, Colonel G. Badham-Thornhill proceeded on his wellearned leave for England yesterday. During his present visit to Shanghai, after handing over the post of Military Attache at Peking to his successor, Lieut.-Colonel V. R. Burkhardt, Colonel Badham-Thornhill has acted as Intelligence Officer here, pending the return of Colonel G. R. V. Steward who went Home seriously ill last November and, during the last few days he has been in command of the British Forces while Brigadier G. Fleming is on short leave. It is with the greatest pleasure that Colonel Steward is welcomed back to Shanghai in restored health. His recovery and return have given intense satisfaction to all his friends here.

Goodbye Summer

The hot weather has faded out rather than been defeated by a sudden onrush of blustering weather. Last Wednesday night rain fell in Shanghai persistently. The result was that the temperature dropped to such an extent that even this domineering summer of 1932 must be aware that it has outstayed its welcome. At all events the first day of September was ushered in with what almost might be called a shivering dawn, although, with the heavy blanket of rain overhead, the exact moment of dawn's approach was obscure. Whether the eclipse of the sun, which gave New York so much pleasure and a welcome stimulus to the smoked glass trade, had anything to do with this relief, Shanghai does not know. The chief joy is that Shanghai can, with a reasonable chance of being accurate, declare the hot weather at an end. It has had its fling and made returned holiday-makers indignant with its protracted length. Let it be buried decently in as few words as possible. But, in talking of graves and epitaphs, it would be appropriate to pay a tribute to the health authorities who have so successfully grappled with the cholera epidemic, the worst of which seems to be over as the heat gives its expiring salute.

Air Vice-Marshal C. S. Burnett

Air Vice-Marshal Charles Stuart Burnett who is to proceed from the Directorship of Operations and Intelligence at the Air Ministry to the Chief Command in Irak is a brother of Captain R. L. Burnett of the Flotilla Leader, H.M.S. Keppel, now in Shanghai. Air Vice-Marshal Burnett is no stranger to his command; he was responsible for its original organisation and has served there on more than one tour. An Aberdonian, he is an officer who has seen much campaigning. At the age of eighteen he was serving in the South African War; he later took part in the arduous operations of 1904-5 in Northern Nigeria where he won the medal, three clasps and mention in despatches. In the Great War his distinctions included numerous "mentions," the C.B.E., the D.S.O. and the Order of the Nile.

Municipal Revenue

The returns for July indicate that the Municipal Council is able to report better revenue collections than appeared to be likely a month or so ago. There is of course a distinct drop as compared with the figures of 1931. Still, on the seven months working, a difference of only Tls. 7 lakhs on the total collections, though serious enough, is not as bad as the vicissitudes of the early part of the year might have promised. Taking the General Rate as a criterion it may be noted that Foreign collections amount to Tls. 1,547,761 for the seven months as against Tls. 1,644,891 for the same period in 1931. The Chinese collections show a greater difference the respective figures being Tls. 1,503,461 and Tls. 1,845,749. It is to be hoped that settled conditions will be allowed to develop so that the slight improvement shown may be continued with the consequent reduction of the present margin of difference between this year and last.

Disarmament in Asia

The Journal of the Royal Central Asian Society for July includes a paper read by Major-General W. L. O. Twiss, formerly a staff officer at Peking during the Boxer Rebellion and now Military Secretary at Army Headquarters, Simla, on "Disarmament in Asia." General Twiss conscientiously and faithfully expounded to his audience in London the conditions which confronted Asiatic countries from the Suez Canal to the Pacific. He explained that voluntary disarmament would be difficult to effect in countries where the voluntary military service system was not in force. He summed up the Asiatic view of the subject by an amusing story. At the Disarmament Conference at Geneva last February the Afghan delegates frankly informed their colleagues that they had attended because they hoped that, as some other nations might disarm, they would be able to buy guns and rifles cheap.

Lord Lytton Returns

Lord Lytton reached Shanghai on Sunday on his way back to Europe whither he sailed on Monday. From March 14 to March 28 Lord Lytton and his colleagues spent a hectic fortnight here in the preliminary stage of their inquiry. In the months which have elapsed since that short visit much has happened. The report of Lord Lytton's Commission has been completed and will shortly be on its way to Europe. In his capacity as a distinguished visitor on the point of embarkation Lord Lytton will be given a warm welcome here and no attempt will be made to make further demands on his remarkable energy, for the simple reason that he will be on board the Gange westward bound before the day ends. It would, however, be in keeping with the general consensus of opinion if a tribute were paid to the tenacity with which, in spite of a serious and all too prolonged illness, Lord Lytton has stuck to his task. His Commission is to be congratulated on keeping so closely to its programme and time-table. He himself, as its head, has faced a most arduous and trying public duty—how arduous and trying only those in close touch with the Commission can possibly guess—with unfailing courtesy, tact and patience. It is with great satisfaction that his recovery in health has been noted here. It is hoped that the sea-voyage which takes him back to Europe will put the finishing touches to the work of the doctors in Peking. To him and his colleagues, including those who are proceeding by the land-route, everyone will wish "bon voyage."

Praise Discounted

Enthusiastic applause of the efforts made by the British taxpayer to assist the National Exchequer has sounded bitterly ironical to some people in Great Britain. It is pointed out that the wave of patriotism induced by Government appeals, fortified by solid compensations for sacrifice has been admirable but it would still be more admirable if, among those who are thus singled out for praise, there were not a very large number of people who permit their accounts with tradesmen to get hopelessly in arrear. Endorsing this view, a West End Shopkeeper asks:

> "How do people expect one to carry on with a limited capital when they do not pay their bills?

He adds:

> "We shopkeepers cannot take the remedies which the Government does not hesitate to take, for fear of losing our customers; but what are we to do? When I look at my books and add up the amounts due from people of good social standing amounts which have been owing for months, even years, I find it difficult to join in the general chorus of praise set up by the Press for the manner in which the great British public has so magnificently paid its income-tax."

And subsequent revelations show that shopkeepers are not the worst sufferers. Doctors and dentists, who cannot show the modified firmness of the tradesman, have even longer periods to wait for satisfaction of their accounts. The conclusion is that the system of borrowing without permission is a sad set-off against exuberant payment to the tax-collector.

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CHINESE POLITICS

CHINESE FEAR OF STRONG JAPANESE ACTION

Serious Developments in Present Situation Seen by Nanking Newspapers

Nanking, Aug. 30.

In the course of a speech at the weekly memorial service at Central Party Headquarters yesterday, Mr. Wang Ching-wei referred to the national crisis and the means to overcome it.

Referring to the present Jehol situation, he said that although there were, at present, only minor clashes in Jehol, the danger of large-scale operations might be expected at any moment. He pointed out that it had been an open secret for some time that the Japanese intended to include Jehol in the puppet Manchukuo state.

Mr. Wang recalled that in March last, Mr. Chen Kung-po and General Li Chi-sen paid a visit to Peking. Although it was known generally that they were entrusted with an "important mission" by the Central Government, the public were, however, ignorant of the exact nature of this mission. The object of the trip, he said, was to confer with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang regarding the dispatch to Jehol of the Shansi units under Generals Sung Che-yuan, Pang Ping-hsun and Sun Tien-ying in order to reinforce the defence there.

According to Mr. Wang, the Shanghai hostilities were then drawing to an end and there was good reason to expect a Japanese invasion of Jehol. It was felt that the Jehol defence forces should be sufficiently reinforced in order to enable them to resist such an invasion. Marshal Chang was not, however, far-sighted enough to envisage that possibility and the plan, therefore, failed.

It was with a similar object that Mr. Wang himself paid a flying visit to Peking in June. Unfortunately, however, the trip was also devoid of any definite results. "For these reasons, Jehol is now left without any strong defence forces," he declared.

Regarding means of coping with the present national emergency, Mr. Wang declared that the Government must first concentrate its efforts upon reconstruction and rehabilitation of the provinces over which it exercises real control, namely, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei. A model administration should be built up in these provinces and a state of peace and security created so that the people may carry on their lawful pursuits without molestation.

Secondly, with regard to those provinces which, though nominally recognising the authority of the Centra Government, are actually not under its real control, a careful study should first be made of the political administration in such provinces. Real unity should be sought through reconstruction and 'equilibrium of power.' They should be required, at all events, to assist and present a united front in the solution of the national crisis.

As regards those provinces which do not recognise the authority of the Central Government either in name or in fact, Mr. Wang continued, the Government should cease to maintain towards them an attitude of tolerance. Effective sanctions must be taken against them, for if countenance be given to such provinces, the Government would be privy to their aberrations.

Thirdly, Mr. Wang suggested, the people must be organised and given a voice in the Government. The proposed National Assembly of People's Representatives as well as provincial assemblies and municipal and district councils of popularly elected representatives must be formed and established without the least delay. Closer co-operation may thus be fostered between the Party and the people, and the building up of democratic institutions will also contribute towards the destruction of the present state of military domination in the various provinces.

Concluding, Mr. Wang declared that only by carrying out these three measures could the nation present a united front in overcoming the present national crisis.—Kuo Min.

Serious Developments

Aug. 31.

Grave fears are entertained in Chinese circles here that the coming autumn will witness serious developments in the Sino-Japanese situation, bringing to a climax the events set in motion with the Japanese occupation of Mukden and affecting not only Manchuria but China Proper as well.

The Chinese newspapers here give great prominence to-day to a report purporting to expose a scheme by the Japanese military for "aggression in China."

The report, which is alleged to be based on information emanating from military intelligence circles, claims that the scheme embraces the seizure of the leading ports in China, including Tsingtao, Shanghai, Swatow and Amoy, the object being to isolate the Chinese troops in various parts of the country and effectively to block the entry of arms and ammunition from abroad.

Gloomy predictions are made with reference to Shanghai, where strong Japanese military action is expected.

Turning to Jehol, the report declares that combined Japanese and Manchukuo forces will attempt to penetrate the border province and that the invasion is likely to begin with a westward push on Kailu and Chinfung from Tungliao and a simultaneons advance from Chinchow on Chaoyang and Chengteh, in southern Jehol.

The report expresses the view that the recent increase in the activities of the Volunteers in Manchuria, and the fear that an expedition from the south of the Great Wall will be launched against Manchukuo following Japanese recognition of the new regime, may hasten the unfolding of Japan's designs in Jehol in order to gain control of all gateways leading to Manchuria.

The trip which Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, is making to Hankow by air to-day is held in political circles here as a clear indication of the Chinese Government's great anxiety over the Sino-Japanese situation as a result of the latest manifestations of the Japanese attitude, especially the Tokyo Government's determination to recognise Manchukuo during September.

The necessity is generally emphasised in Government circles here that the National Government should fix details of its foreign policy in order to be prepared for all possible developments.

It is recalled that a few weeks ago, Dr. Lo was requested to visit Kuling for a conference with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and Mr. Lin Sen but he was unable to proceed there then owing to acute eye trouble. Now that the Foreign Minister has recovered, it is felt that a conference between him and the two leaders mentioned cannot be further delayed in view of the approaching meetings of the Assembly of the League of Nations and the latest turn for the worse in Sino-Japanese affairs.

In a leading article to-day on the Far Eastern policy of Great Britain and on Sino-British relations, the "Central Daily News," the official organ of the National Government, expresses the opinion that Great Britain cannot afford to remain undecided at the present critical moment, the outcome of which, it says, is vital to the permanent peace in the Far East and to British economic revival.

The journal declares that British statesmen, in formulating their policy, must look forward to relations between the two countries a century from now. It then refers to the historic speech made at Birmingham on January 19, 1927, by Sir Austen Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The journal expresses dissatisfaction with the absence of comment on the part of official British circles in connection with the recent speech in the Diet by Count Uchida, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. It also voices the view that the now-defunct Anglo-Japanese Alliance was formed against Russia and that, although it had the effect of checking Russia's influence, it provided Japan with an opportunity—fully realised—for aggression in China and Manchuria.

In conclusion, it urges Great Britain to have faith in the people of China and in the ultimate solution of their problems.

Dr. Lo Goes to Kuling

Later.

Contrary to the previous announcement made at the time that he left here, Dr. Lo Wen-kan landed at Kiukiang, instead of proceeding to Hankow direct.

After his arrival there he took a sedan chair up the mountain to Kuling to visit Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government to discuss diplomatic affairs.

It is expected that the interview between them will be short and that Dr. Lo will return to Kiukiang tonight in time to take a boat to Hankow.—Reuter.

Marshal Chang Urged to Stay

Peking, Aug. 31.

Interest has been aroused in local Chinese circles by important provisions in the draft regulations governing the new Branch Military Council which have been received here by telegraph from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek from Hankow.

Under Article 2 of the regulations, it is stated in the Chinese press, members of the Central Military Council in Nanking will be entitled to participate in the affairs of the Branch Military Council in Peking, and this is generally interpreted here as opening the way for Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who is a member of the Nanking Council, to participate in the conduct of affairs in North China.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have again wired to the Young Marshal urging him to resume his responsibilities in North China, otherwise he will tender his own resignation. The Chinese press here takes the view that in the face of these appeals the Young Marshal will be compelled to remain and shoulder the burden of administration.

The regulations, which were drafted by Gen. Chu Pei-teh, Chief of the General Staff and Director of the Central Military Council, provide for the appointment of three departments, namely (1) general affairs, (2) military administration, and (3) routine business. Modifications to meet existing conditions in North China will be made if deemed necessary before the regulations are referred back to Nanking for formal promulgation.—Reuter.

Canton, Sept. 1.

The South-West Executive Committee of the Kuomintang telegraphed to Nanking to-night urging the immediate despatch of troops outside the Great Wall to recover the territory lost to Japan, declaring that if the central authorities further desist from positive resistance the least alternative they can offer is to allow patriotic defenders to sacrifice themselves, otherwise they are indirectly contributing to the success of the Japanese invasion. —Reuter.

"BROTHER COUNTRIES"

Peking, Sept. 1.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, who is at present residing in Peking, has addressed a letter to the Emperor of Japan concerning Manchuria, sending a copy to the League Commission of Inquiry. After deploring the present pass, for which he blames the military element, he points out that Japan and China are brother countries, whose differences are all susceptible of settlement. Therefore he urges that hostile action be stopped, so as to avoid deepening the enmity between the two people, and advocates a conference between the elder statesmen of both countries to bring about a peaceful solution.—Reuter.

CHINA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Personnel of Delegation Announced

Nanking, Sept. 1.

The personnel of the Chinese delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations this month was officially announced to-day.

The delegates are Dr. W. W. Yen, Chinese Minister at Washington, who expounded China's case at Geneva earlier this year; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese assessor to the Lytton Commission and one of the most brilliant diplomats in China, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, the new Chinese Minister at London, who willl be remembered for the prominent part he played in the negotiations leading to the Shanghai armistice agreement.

The following will accompany the delegates as experts: Yen Teh-ching, Wang Ta-chen, Ching Tai, Hsu Shu-hai, Huan An-kwei, and Victor Hu. The secretaries will include Che Ting, Lo Shih-an, Liu Kai and Fan Pao-chun and the assistants Wu Kuang-han and Sung Hsuan—Reuter.

THE MANCHURIAN CUSTOMS

Mr. Soong's Statement Regarding Seizure

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, made the following statement on Sept. 2 regarding the Japanese seizure of the Manchurian Customs:—

"Not a cent of the revenue collected at the Manchurian Customs Houses since the seizures which began in March of this year has been remitted for loan service. Moreover, about two-thirds of the funds that were on hand in banks to the credit of the Inspector-General of Customs at the time of the seizures is still in the possession of the Japanese and/or 'Manchukuo' authorities. Meanwhile China has been carrying on the service of loan and indemnity obligations, amounting to about Sh. Tls. 13,000,000 monthly.

"In view of Japan's callous disregard for the rights and interests of holders of securities, a comparison of the prices of two securities of the Japanese and Chinese Governments with similar maturities is illuminating.

	Price April 1, 1932, about which time Japanese interference with Manchurian customs began	Price Sept. 1, 1932.
Chinese Reorganisation Loan, 5 per cent., (1913-60)	62	68
Japanese Sterling Loan, 6 per cent., (1924-59)	79	68½

"The yield of the Chinese issue at the prices of September 1 is about 7.8 per cent. and of the Japanese issue, about 9.2 per cent. Thus these Chinese 5 per cent. bonds now sell for about the same price as the Japanese 6 per cent. bonds."

Mr. Soong, on being shown a Japanese Press Union report of statistics compiled by "the Government of the Kuantung Leased Territory" alleging large increases in the Dairen customs revenue in the first half of 1932, made the following comment:

"Collections which are in terms of silver show a decrease. The Inspector-General of Customs reports that in the period from January 1 to June 25, 1932, prior to seizure of the Dairen customs by Japan, total collections there were Hk. Tls. 6,628,348.71, or at the rate of say Hk. Tls. 6,812,000 for the full six months. This is Hk. Tls. 253,000 less than collections in the corresponding period of 1931, amounting to Hk. Tls. 7,065,713.04.

"The alleged increase, in the figures, which are given by the Japanese report in Yen, therefore is not an actual increase in the yield of the Dairen Customs, but rather draws startling attention to the depreciation of the Yen, which has fallen from its high estate of 49 cents gold a year ago to the present value of about 22½ cents gold, since the adventures in Manchuria and Shanghai, to which the Japanese militarists committed their country. It thus seems that instead of the peace and prosperity in Manchuria which Count Uchida proudly boasted, the seizure of Manchuria has brought currency depreciation and further economic depression in Japan itself."—Kuo Min.

Antung Commissioner's Stand

Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, has received the following telegram from Mr. R. M. Talbot, Acting Commissioner of Customs at Antung, an American:—

"Securing my presence at farewell dinner last night in Chinese Town by false representations the Adviser and Manchukuo Police Chief—both Japanese—hectored and bullied me for three hours to hand over Revenue balances. I refused sign cheque and only secured release myself and staff by signing statement that I would wire you again conveying seriousness of Adviser's demands. Adviser stated he would use force to gain his ends. Am informing Japanese and American Consuls of my position."

The revenue concerned was collected and deposited in the Bank of Chosen before the seizure of the Antung Customs by the Manchukuo Authorities last June and aggregates about Hk. Tls. 50,000. Mr. Talbot, acting under the instructions of the Inspector-General, has categorically refused to comply with such an extraordinary demand.

MINISTER TO BELGIUM

Nanking, Sept. 4.

Mr. Chang Na-yen, a well known scholar, will be appointed Chinese Minister to Belgium, it was learned to-day.—United Press.

ANOTHER NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING

Chinese to Observe Japanese Capture of Mukden

Nanking, Sept. 1.

The anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Mukden last year is to be marked throughout China as a day of mourning.

The Chinese authorities have sent instructions to all provincial governments and to the heads of special municipalities regarding the observance of this anniversary.

No place of amusement will be allowed to open on that day and at 11 o'clock in the morning everyone is expected to observe a five minutes silence in honour of those who fell in Manchuria fighting the Japanese and also those who fell in the Shanghai war of February and March last.

Sept. 4.

In view of the approach of September 18, the anniversary of the Japanese occupation of Mukden, the authorities have decided to forestall the possibility of untoward incidents.

Feeling is expected to run high as the anniversary approaches and on the day itself, so the local authorities have issued an order prohibiting mass meetings and demonstrations during the whole of September. This step has been taken in compliance with instructions from General Chiang Kai-shek, who is now at Hankow.

September 18 is being commemorated as a day of national mourning and all places of amusement and government offices will be closed on the occasion.—Reuter.

KIANGSI REQUESTS ASSISTANCE

Nanking Asked For Subsidy to Cover Deficit

Nanking, Aug. 29.

The Kiangsi Provincial Government has petitioned the Executive Yuan for the grant of a subsidy from the Central Government to meet the heavy deficit in its budget.

Owing to the straitened condition of the provincial finances, the provincial authorities recently instituted a so-called production and distribution tax. As the tax is of a nature similar to likin and therefore illegal, it was later abolished by order of the Central Government. Funds being urgently required for rehabilitation of the bandit-ravaged regions as well as for the carrying on of the provincial administration, the Kiangsi Provincial Government has found it necessary to appeal for a monthly subsidy.

It is understood that pursuant to the petition, the Executive Yuan has instructed the Ministry of Finance to earmark a definite sum for the purpose.—Kuo Min.

CHINESE SILK INDUSTRY

Flotation of New Bonds Approved

Nanking, Aug. 31.

The Central Political Council met this morning and approved of the flotation of bonds to the amount of $3,000,000 for the relief of the silk industry in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang.

It is understood that at this morning's meeting certain members suggested that in view of the absence of Mr. Hu Han-min, and General Chiang Kai-shek—two out of the three members of the Standing Committee of the Central Political Council, the situation would be very difficult if any emergency should arise. A proposal was, therefore, submitted that two other persons be appointed as acting members of the Standing Committee.

In order to avoid misunderstanding, however, the matter was finally dropped.—Reuter.

"IRONSIDES" COMMANDER RELIEVED OF POST

Nanking, Aug. 30.

Gen. Chang Fa-kuei, commander of the famous "Ironsides," as the 4th army has been called, has at last definitely been relieved of his post, as his resignation from the command of the 4th army was accepted to-day at a meeting of the Executive Yuan, over which Mr. T. V. Soong presided as Chairman. The Yuan at the same time promoted General Wu Chi-wei to be Gen. Chang's successor.—Reuter.

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LYTTON REPORT COMPLETED

Members Attach Signatures to Result of Their Investigation

Peking, Sept. 1.

The League Commission's Report was completed at 4.30 to-day and the work of stencilling it has begun.

Sept. 3.

Reuter learns to-day that the report of the Lytton Commission is unanimous. Completed on Thursday afternoon, the report was at once stencilled, after which it was read over by the members of the Commission, who spent the whole day on this task.

The members made various corrections and the report was again given to the typist, who sat up all night typing the final copies. Lord Lytton and his colleagues are now reading these copies and it is expected that they will sign them before leaving by 'plane for Shanghai. Each copy will bear five signatures.

Lord Lytton is leaving for Shanghai in Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's luxurious air liner at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will be accompanied by General F. R. McCoy, the American member of the Commission, and Mrs. McCoy; Count Maresecotti, the Italian member; Mr. W. H. Donald, adviser to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and the Hon. W. W. Astor, Lord Lytton's secretary.

General Claudel, the French member of the Commission, and Dr. Schnee, the German member, intend travelling via Siberia.

Foreign messages from Harbin state that in view of the interruption of communications west of Harbin, the Japanese authorities at Harbin have offered to place 'planes at the disposal of General Claudel, Dr. Schnee and any officials of the Commission returning via Siberia. If the offer is accepted, Japanese 'planes will take the party from Harbin to Manchuli, on the Sino-Russian frontier.

The suggestion made by the Japanese comes as a sequel to confirmation of the reports that "irregulars" have captured Anta, completely interrupting communication with Manchuli.

Lord Lytton and the other members of the League of Nations Commission paid a farewell courtesy visit this afternoon upon Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.—Reuter.

Unfavourable To Japan?

Peking, Sept. 3.

The final report of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission headed by Lord Lytton was completed at midnight last night and was being signed by commission members this afternoon before being dispatched to Geneva.

The conclusion of the report consisted of a brief summing-up of only two or three typewritten sheets, it was learned.

Lord Lytton's first desire was said to have been to base the conclusion purely upon jurisprudence, which would make the case quite unfavourable to Japan.

Due to efforts by General Claudel, French member of the commission, this plan was somewhat amended, it was said. The report was understood to be unfavourable to Japan in many points, however.—United Press.

Commissioners in Shanghai

Sept. 5.

After signing the report of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry at 8 a.m. in Peking, Lord Lytton, accompanied by several others, landed at Hungjao Aerodrome at 3.55 p.m. on September 4, thus completing the first stage of the homeward journey. With their task achieved after several months of work, the Commission has now ceased to exist.

Welcomed by Chinese officials and a number of press representatives, the party left the aerodrome, which was strongly guarded by troops and Chinese police, in a fleet of cars under a motor-cycle escort from the Shanghai Municipal Police for the Cathay Hotel.

A number of important Government officials, including Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. T. V. Soong, called on Lord Lytton at the Cathay Hotel at 5.30 p.m. Mr. Wang stayed for about 30 minutes while Mr. Soong stayed about two hours. The nature of the discussions was not disclosed, but Mr. Wang said that his visit was to congratulate the members of the commission on their completion of their task. Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived last night to meet Lord Lytton.

Those arriving were Lord Lytton, General and Mrs. McCoy, Count Aldrovandi, Herr von Kotze, M. Charrere, Mr. W. Astor, Lieut. Biddle and Mr. W. H. Donald, the pilot of the aeroplane being Mr. Perry Hutton and the mechanic Mr. Carl Kjus.

General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, greeted the visitors, accompanied by Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to France, Dr. Liu Chung-chi, vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and General Wen Ying-shing, Commissioner of Public Safety, as well as a number of others.

Lord Lytton looked quite well again after his illness. Asked if he felt all right, he said "I'm quite fit, thank you", but immediately remembered that he had left his walking stick in the aeroplane and went to fetch it.

Not a word could be got out of any member of the party as to the subject of their labours or their report. Faced with a talking picture camera, Lord Lytton exclaimed firmly "I won't say anything, I won't say anything", which the crowd accepted with great good humour.

The aerodrome was heavily guarded. Newspapermen and others who approached the entrance were halted and not allowed to pass until their cards had been taken inside for approval. A few Japanese journalists who were present were not allowed in at all.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the Lytton report for which the whole world has been waiting was signed in the German hospital in Peking, says a Reuter message. Lord Lytton was the first to affix his signature; the other four members of the Commission followed him. The ceremony took place on the balcony of the hospital where Lord Lytton had been lying since he arrived here from Japan on July 20.

Besides all the members of the Commission, nearly the whole of the Secretariat was present, as well as members of the hospital staff and other interested spectators.

The signing of the report yesterday morning represents the outcome of a special spurt to complete the document before the departure of Lord Lytton for Shanghai. Members of the Commission worked until midnight and then retired to bed. But the staff of the Secretariat continued its labours until dawn, completing a report which is believed to comprise 400 pages running to more than 100,000 words. It marks the culmination of labours begun last January when the Commission held its first meeting in Geneva prior to sailing for New York.

With the signing of the report the Commission as such, ceased to exist, its last official act being to pass a vote of thanks to the Commission's medical officer, Dr. Juvelet, who has tended the health of members during their extensive travels. Before leaving the hospital yesterday morning, Lord Lytton personally expressed his gratitude to Dr. Paul Krieg, senior hospital doctor whose patient he has been since he returned to Peking.

Sharp at 10 o'clock the 'plane took off amid much cheering and waving of hats, skimmed the field and circled over the watching crowd before finally speeding south.

Interviewed just before he left, Lord Lytton declared that he really had nothing to say beyond the fact that the report was signed, adding with a smile, "and as a result I am now defunct." However, in response to questions he confirmed that the report was unanimous and said its contents were not being communicated to China and Japan at present, but would be released simultaneously in Geneva, Nanking, and Tokyo. Asked how the report was being conveyed to Geneva, Lord Lytton replied that the official copy was leaving Peking pending a decision as to the quickest method of getting it to Europe, and he hinted that possibly it would be taken part of the way by air.

Lord Lytton's attention was asked whether he could say if such intention would modify the effectiveness of his report, he replied with the smile with which he parries all leading questions as to the contents of the report.

When reminded of a previous interview in which he had stated that the aim of the Commission was to find a basis for negotiation and when asked if this aim had been fulfilled, he replied that the Commission had been appointed with the object of indicating to the League Council a possible starting point for finding a way out of the impasse in which these two countries found themselves. Asked if he felt that the Commission had succeeded in doing this in their report, Lord Lytton shrugged his shoulders and replied that this was a matter for others to judge.

Lord Lytton also gave interviews to Chinese and Japanese journalists, returning tactful answers to all awkward questions such as those asking his opinion of conditions in China, to which he replied that he hoped some time to return to the Far East a "free man," when he could enjoy the beauties of the country.

Lord Lytton's personal plans are to land in Venice from the Gange where he probably will be met by his daughter, Lady Hermanie Cobbold, who lives in Milan. After visiting Milan Lord Lytton will proceed to England and probably will be met in London by his wife.

The French and German members of the Commission, General Claudel and Dr. Schnee, intend to leave Harbin on September 12, travelling to Europe via Siberia. On account of conditions in north Manchuria they possibly will fly from Harbin to either Tsitsihar or Manchuli, accompanied by the remaining members of their staff and Secretariat, the Reuter message concludes.

Lord Lytton Departs

Sept. 6.

Given a warm farewell by a distinguished group of friends and officials, Lord Lytton, General F. McCoy, and Count Aldrovandi Marescotti, members of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry which has been investigating the situation in Manchuria, left on Sept. 5 by the str. Gange for Europe. Dr. Wellington Koo, the newly appointed Minister to France and Chinese Delegate to the coming meeting of the League at Geneva, was a passenger by the same boat.

Mr. T. V. Soong, the acting Chairman of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance accompanied the party to the steamer on the launch. Others who were present to bid farewell were Court Ciano, the Italian Minister, Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, Sir John Brenan, H. M. Consul-General. Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, the Mayor, Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, and Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Many others, foreign and Chinese, were also on the scene.

The band of the Bureau of Public Safety was in attendance, and a number of members of the Shanghai Municipal Police were ready along the route from the hotel to the jetty in case of need.

Japanese and the League

London, Sept. 4.

Based on the assumptions that the Lytton report will criticise Japanese policy and that Japan will then withdraw from the League, an editorial to-day in the "Observer" advises those clamouring for "strong action" by Geneva to use their common sense and to recognise the fact that Geneva cannot do anything but accept her own misfortune of Japan's withdrawal.

The paper says that undoubtedly Tokyo has embarked on the full object of detaching Manchuria from China and organising "Manchukuo" as a Japanese annexe. The event, the editorial continues, is to be deplored but the burden of statesmanship is to suggest any workable, constructive alternative.

It is pointed out that the decisive point clearly is that the only Power at present operating in the Far East is Tokyo. The incidental tactical object of the Japan-Manchukuo protocol clearly is to present the fait accompli to Geneva the moment the Lytton report is received there.

One of the most striking threatened complications, adds the "Observer," is that if Japan leaves the League of Nations, the three Powers most directly concerned in the fate of "Manchukuo" (Japan, the United States, and Russia) will none of them be members of the League.

The "Sunday Times" learns that the Lytton Commission report is expected to reach the Secretary-General of the League of Nations in the course of the next ten days. Copies will probably be formally distributed to the governments concerned, so that they may have the opportunity of studying it before discussing recommendations at Geneva.—Reuter.

No Recommendations

Tokyo, Sept. 5.

According to information which has reached the Foreign Office, the Lytton Commission report is likely to be milder than has hitherto been reported. Moreover, it is intimated that no conclusions have been drawn, for which reason no recommendations have been made to the League except the advice that developments between the time the report was written and the time it was received, should be taken into consideration.

The spokesman of the Foreign Office in commenting on the report declared that an important point for Japan to note is that if even the League Commission is unable to reach a conclusion after half a year's intensive first-hand study, how can distant Geneva be considered competent to render fair and impartial judgment.—Reuter.

Uncertainty in London

London, Sept. 5.

A certain amount of anxiety is felt in London in connection with the shortly expected publication of Lord Lytton's report on Manchuria, as well as concerning the rumours which are abroad, as regards the conclusions of this report and the eventual attitude which will be adopted by Japan, if, as it is claimed, these conclusions will not be in her favour.—Havas.

Pessimism in Nanking

Nanking, Sept. 5.

While the hope is generally held out in Chinese circles that the Commission report will perhaps advance the prospects of a fair settlement of the Manchurian issue at Geneva, it is yet impossible to find any expression of optimism.

Indeed in certain quarters it is already pointed out that the report is unlikely to be placed before the League Council before October, whereas events are moving very fast in this part of the world. Consequently fear is entertained of a serious crisis developing before the report is considered at Geneva.

There is ample reason to believe that Chinese authorities are looking to September with grave apprehensions in view of Tokyo's known decision shortly to accord a formal recognition to "Manchukuo" and the inevitable aggravation of the situation between China and Japan.—Reuter.

SPECIAL SESSION FOR REPORT

London, Sept. 3.

It is understood that the Report of the Commission of Enquiry headed by Lord Lytton, which has just been completed, will not be considered at the forthcoming session of the Assembly of the League at Geneva, but a special session may be called at the beginning of November to deal with it.—Reuter.

FAVOURABLE TO CHINA

Sept. 5.

An important meeting was held at the residence of Mr. T. V. Soong, in Route Ghisi, last night when China's stand on the Manchurian issue at the forthcoming Geneva assembly was definitely clarified and instructions were given to Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister to France and China's delegate to League's meeting.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and several other members of the Foreign Ministry attended the meeting which commenced shortly before 10 p.m. and lasted until 11.15 p.m. Mr. Wang Ching-wei told the "North-China Daily News" after the meeting that he was convinced that the Lytton Commission report upholds justice and is therefore favourable to China.

NANKING TO CUT SALARIES

Revised Scale of Reductions Announced

Nanking, Aug. 30.

A revised scale for salary reductions of Government employees in accordance with the retrenchment policy of the Government, was announced yesterday. It is to be effective as from the current month.

According to the new scale, salaries not exceeding $100 will be issued in full while those between $100 and $200 will be subject to a 10 per cent. cut. In regard to salaries between $200 and $400, a reduction of 20 per cent. will be made on the portion in excess of $200. On salaries exceeding $400 a cut of 40 per cent. will be made on the portion in excess of $200.—Kuo Min.

Fourteen additional members will be added to the Peking Branch Military Council, according to Reuter.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is expected to reaffirm his intention to go abroad to "pursue further studies."

NEW EXECUTIVE YUAN HEAD

Question of Succession Under Discussion

Nanking, Sept. 3.

A statement made by Mr. Chen Kung-po to-day reopens the question of the succession to the presidency of the Executive Yuan, left vacant by the recent resignation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

Mr. Chen Kung-po told Chinese pressmen that in view of the forthcoming momentous discussions at Geneva he deemed it necessary that the central authorities should at once appoint a new President of the Executive Yuan to succeed Mr. Wang Ching-wei. He recalled that following the latter's return from Kuling, Mr. T. V. Soong, the Vice-President had been appointed Acting President of the Yuan, Mr. Wang agreeing to remain nominally at the head of it, leaving the question of his successor in suspense pending the convocation of the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Now that that session had been postponed, Mr. Chen went on, it was imperative that a new president should be immediately appointed.

Mr. Chen Kung-po added that the question would be discussed by the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee.—Reuter.

Mr. Wang Arrives

Mr. Wang Ching-wei arrived here on Saturday morning from Nanking.

After his arrival, Dr. Tsu Min-yi, Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan, announced to newspaper reporters in an interview at his residence that Mr. Wang's visit was solely for medical care, and devoid of political significance. Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, also corroborated the statement.

Questioned as to the reported Government intention to send an expeditionary force into Manchuria, Dr. Tsu said that this was one of the suggestions made to the Executive Yuan but no such decision was arrived at. The Government, he said, paid much attention to the developments in Tokyo and the League of Nations. The Jehol problem, he continued, had been shifted to the hands of the Military Committee.

Questioned concerning the threatened recognition of Manchukuo by Japan, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, in an interview, declared that such a move would not in any way affect the National Government's determination to recover the lost territories in Manchuria. In fact, if such recognition should have any effect at all, it would make the Government's determination even firmer. Mr. Wang added that China's stand vis-a-vis the Sino-Japanese situation has been defined and clarified by Dr. Lo Wen-kan, the Foreign Minister, in his recent speech, in a manner which should be clear and unmistakable.

Regarding current rumours in Shanghai, Mr. Wang pointed out that as far as the Government authorities are concerned, they have studiously refrained from any provocative action. As regards the boycott, Mr. Wang said that so long as it is carried out within the limits of law, the Government can not interfere in the matter, as the people have the liberty of refusing to buy the goods of any country.—Kuo Min.

BOXER INDEMNITY OF NETHERLANDS

Arrangement for Utilising the Remitted Money

Nanking, Aug. 30.

A tentative agreement was recently reached between the Chinese Foreign Office and the Netherlands diplomatic authorities with reference to the remission of their share of the Boxer Indemnity. This agreement has now been approved by the Executive Yuan. It is understood that as soon as the Netherlands Legation has received the approval of their Government, an exchange of notes will take place at Nanking which will give effect to the agreement.

It is learned that according to the provisions tentatively agreed upon a Sino-Netherlands Board of Trustees will be appointed to supervise the administration of the funds released. Sixty-five per cent. of the money will be earmarked for the development of river conservancy enterprises in China and the remaining 35 per cent. for cultural enterprises.

In return for the goodwill of the Netherlands Government, the Chinese Government will agree to employ engineers of Dutch nationality to undertake the conservancy projects financed by the funds thus remitted.—Reuter.

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ATTACK ON KUOMINTANG

Liquidation Asked by Mr. Sun Fo in Press Interview at Hongkong

Canton, Aug. 26.

Canton, cradle of the Chinese Revolution and birthplace of the Kuomintang, is, to all intents and purposes, still standing by the Party and vigorously opposing any move designed to overthrow the Kuomintang regime.

"Down with the military dictatorship, but let the Party rule continue undisturbed," is the cry of all the Tangpu here as well as of the leaders attached to the South-west Political Council and the South-west Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Political Canton maintains that there is nothing wrong with the political tutelage, that military dictatorship at Nanking is responsible for the present chaotic conditions in the country and the attacks on the rule of the Kuomintang itself are not justified.

Recent utterances of Mr. Sun Fo, former President of the Executive Yuan at Nanking, advocating the immediate inauguration of a representative government through the changed policy of the Kuomintang to end the period of political tutelage as a step towards national salvation, have aroused the ire of all the Kuomintang leaders and press in Canton to such an extent that they are denouncing him as not only a traitor to the Party, but also as an unfilial son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

It will be recalled that Mr. Sun Fo, in a press interview in Hongkong recently, declared that the time had arrived for the liquidation of the Kuomintang regime in order that its place may be occupied by a new regime of representative government, and that the advisability of this drastic change was dictated by the fact that during the past years of a so-called Kuomintang regime the country had only had the rule of militarists or dictators, while the Kuomintang's administration of the nation had only existed theoretically.

Mr. Sun Fo maintained: "In the past the Party members have made two fundamental mistakes. They have, in the first place, neglected to face the realities of the situation of the country by taking an objective view of things and at the same time they have adhered indiscriminately to their own political theories by placing themselves too much in a subjective frame of mind. In the second place, they have followed a course of excessive compromise in dealing with the military leaders with the result that the spirit of subordination with which every military officer should be imbued, has been lost. This is a grave mistake which should never be repeated again."

In a nutshell, Mr. Sun's view is that since the Kuomintang rule has proved to be a complete failure it should be liquidated and a representative government should be introduced so that there shall be closer contact between the Party and the masses.

The Kuomintang authorities in Canton are not letting Mr. Sun's uncomplimentary survey of the Kuomintang pass unchallenged. Most outspoken in denouncing his views is Mr. Siao Fu-chang, a veteran member of the Kuomintang and an important leader of the Canton Government. In a lengthy defence of the Kuomintang, Mr. Siao said:

"If it is conceded, the Kuomintang rule is nothing else than the enforcement of the "San Min Chu I" and that in the course of the past five years the power of administration has been grabbed by militarists and dictators, it is plain the country has not had Kuomintang rule; this being so, the advocacy of the liquidation of something non-existent is a case of attempting the impossible.

"If it is further conceded that under a true Kuomintang government the existence of a military dictatorship is not possible, the remedy surely lies in setting in motion forces that will bring about a true Kuomintang government, the people and the Party co-operating to this end."

The veteran leader maintains that the people are still not ready for a representative form of government and that any premature effort at this juncture towards bringing into existence such a regime will only meet with the same fate as similar attempts launched during the years following the establishment of the Republic and prior to the advent of the Kuomintang regime.

Mr. Siao's conclusion is that the Kuomintang, as a wielder of administrative influence, should begin to assert that influence, for it cannot be said that it has outlived its usefulness in an experiment that has not even been commenced.

Thus Canton, while opposed to the alleged military dictatorship of General Chiang Kai-shek and giving little support to the present Nanking Government, is hostile to the suggestion that the Kuomintang, as the ruling party, has proved a failure and that it should now lose its grip on the government.

Since the conclusion of the "peace" agreement which led the inclusion of a section of the South-west clique in the Nanking administration, Canton has remained quiet but dissatisfied. The recent political crisis in Nanking and Peking precipitated by the resignation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, threatened to bring Canton into the limelight again as it looked almost certain that the South-west would be dragged into the imbroglio. The possibility was freely discussed in official quarters of Mr. Wang Ching-wei coming back to Canton to revive, with Mr. Hu Han-min, the independent Government which was abolished last December under the terms of the "Peace" agreement. There was even gossip that Canton was launching another independence movement and that the various Cantonese commanders were gathering here to discuss plans for a military expedition but the report that the military authorities were actually preparing for war was certainly premature.

Canton is really marking time and keeping a watchful eye on further developments now that Mr. Wang Ching-wei has returned to Nanking and the Nanking situation has eased off, the talk of his coming South and joining hands with Mr. Hu Han-min has died down, but the political sky here is still by no means clear.

The visit to Hongkong of General Huang Shao-hsiung, the former Kwangsi leader who is now Minister of Home Affairs in the Nanking Government, and his discussions with Gen. Li Tsung-jen and other members of the Canton Government have aroused considerable interest and speculation. The mission he is performing is undoubtedly one of great political significance. It is reported that Gen. Huang brought a message from Mr. Wang Ching-wei asking the Cantonese leaders to answer to the call of national unity.

While Canton is watching closely further political developments in the Yangtze Valley and in North China, military operations against the Reds in Southern Kiangsi have come to a complete standstill. The Cantonese armies are holding their gains but not advancing. It would appear that the Kuangtung military authorities are consolidating positions on the borders with the object of strengthening the defence of the provincial boundary.—Reuter.

NEW MOVE TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

Canton To Start Branch of the Supreme Court

Nanking, Sept. 1.

South-west judicial independence is now becoming a reality. The lastest information received to-day from south China indicates that Canton has completed arrangements for the establishment of a south-west branch of the Supreme Court. This despite the repeated protest from Nanking and strict orders forbidding such a step.

It is understood that Canton designates Kuantung, Kuangsi, Kueichow, Yunnan and Fukien, five provinces, as the territory under the jurisdiction of the south-west Supreme Court.

Kuantung and Kuangsi have already ceased submitting judicial cases to Nanking, while Kueichow, Yunnan and Fukien still submit some cases to Nanking. Canton is, however, approaching these three provinces urging them to take action similar to that of Kuantung and Kuangsi. If they agree, the south-west Judicial independence will be complete.—Reuter.

Sept. 4.

With reference to the proposed establishment of a South-western branch of the Supreme Court, Mr. Chu Cheng, President of Judical Yuan and concurrently President of the Supreme Court, who recently telegraphed to Canton on the subject, has now addressed a lengthy despatch to the South-western Political Affairs Committee formally requesting it to revoke its decision to establish the said branch Court.

The despatch adduces many legal reasons, pointing out in substance that the establishment of the proposed branch Court would not only be in contravention of a mandate issued by the National Government a few years ago, but would also give rise to undesirable conflict in the interpretation of laws and ordinances, which privilege is now vested exclusively in the Supreme Court.

In refutation of the contention that owing to the remoteness of the south-western provinces, there has been considerable delay in the filing of the final appeals, the despatch points out that as appeals to the Supreme Court can be brought up only upon questions of law and the Supreme Court cannot investigate further into the facts of a case, both the litigants and their attorneys do not have to appear in person before the Supreme Court. As a matter of fact, they have no right to. The delay, if any, can not be attributed to distance.

Apart from the official despatch, Mr. Chu Cheng has also despatched private telegram to Mr. Tsou Lu, member of the South-Western Political Committee, setting forth the reasons why the Judicial Yuan can not concur in the establishment of the proposed branch Court.—Kuo Min.

DR. KOO LEAVES FOR FRANCE

Flying Visit to Hankow to See Gen. Chiang

That Japan would not resign from the League of Nations was the opinion expressed by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo in an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on Sept. 3 at his Markham Road residence. He appreciated the tenseness of the international situation as created by the recent Tokyo reports on Japan's attitude towards the Manchurian issue, but he did not believe that Japan could afford to isolate herself from the League.

Dr. Koo was in good health, and did not appear to be weary despite the long flights he has made during the last two days. During his stay in the capital, he visited Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the resigned President of the Executive Yuan, and other important officials on the present situation. Accompanied by Messrs. Liu Chun-chi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Fu Kuan-yung, his private secretary, Dr. Koo left for Hankow from Nanking at 6 a.m. Despite the importance of his mission, the visit on General Chiang Kai-shek was brief; he left Hankow for Shanghai at 1 p.m. and arrived at the Hungjao aerodrome at 6.15 p.m.

His interview with Gen. Chiang, Chairman of the Military Committee, he said, was on the present situation in the North China; the work of Lytton Commission; and bidding good-bye to Gen. Chiang in view of his imminent departure for France as China's Minister, and for Geneva.

Persistent rumours in the north, Dr. Koo said, had created a scare among the people, but the actual situation was not as tense as it was thought to be. On the contrary, the city was peaceful, and in his opinion, nothing untoward would happen at least at present.

Dr. Koo refrained from discussing the League Commission's work and its conclusions.

Dr. Koo intended to interview Dr. Lo Wen-kän, the Foreign Minister, while in Hankow, but as the latter had already departed for Shanghai, he flew here after a few hours' stay with Gen. Chiang.

Dr. Koo sailed on the Gange on Sept. 5. He was accompanied by Dr. Yen Te-ching, Messrs. Wang Ta-chin and Chien Tai, members attached to the Chinese delegation at Geneva, Siao Chi-yung and Fu Kuan-yung, his secretaries.

Dr. Koo will present his credentials to the President of France before proceeding to Geneva to attend the meeting of the League of Nations. A number of important Government leaders, including Messrs. Wang Ching-wei and T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance and acting President of the Executive Yuan, and Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, saw Dr. Koo off.

SILK RELIEF LOAN APPROVED

Nanking, Sept. 3.

The Legislative Yuan at a meeting to-day approved of the flotation of $3,000,000 bonds which sum is to be employed for the relief of the distressed silk industries in the two provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang.—Reuter.

TIBETAN STRUGGLE IMPENDING

Chinese Prepare to Launch New Offensive

Nanking, Sept. 5.

Resumption of hostilities with the Tibetans on the Sikang front is anticipated with the receipt of a telegram from Chengtu that the combined Szechuan-Sikang forces have finally crossed the Chinsha Kiang (River) from Teko, central Sikang.

Following the capture of Teko by the Government troops on July 30 last, there was a lull in the fighting, as with the river dividing them, both sides busied themselves with the reorganisation of their forces.

Latest reports, however, state that General Liu Wen-hui, Chairman of the Szechuan Provincial Government and Defence Commissioner for the Szechuan-Sikang Border, has ordered an advance. His troops, after crossing the Chinsha Kiang, have occupied Kangho and are ready for an attack on Tsachu.

In the meantime, the Tibetans are making every preparation for the impending offensive, strengthening their defences near Changtu (Chamdo), their present base of operations, and sending large reinforcements to Chaya and Ningching, south of Changtu and west of Papen (Batang), to ward off the Government attack.

According to reports from Sining, provincial capital of Kokonor (Chinghai), the Mongolian princes of two Banners in that province have offered to place their troops at the service of General Ma Lin, Chairman of the Kokonor Provincial Government, for the forcible reinstatement of the Panchen Lama in Tibet in place of the hostile Dalai Lama.—Kuo Min.

JAPANESE REPLY TO CHINESE PROTEST

Post Offices Necessary Because of Manchukuo Boycott

Nanking, Sept. 5.

It is understood that the Foreign Office has received a communication from the Japanese authorities in reply to the Chinese protest concerning the establishment of Japanese postal offices at Tsingtao, Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin.

As the reply states that the maintenance of such measures is necessary in view of the postal boycott against "Manchukuo," the Chinese Foreign Office will probably lodge another protest.—Reuter.

SINO-SOVIET AIR MAIL AGREEMENT

Crashed Plane Taken to Lanchow for Repairs

Nanking, Sept. 1.

According to officials of the Eurasia Aviation Company, an agreement has been reached between the Chinese and Soviet authorities concerning the opening of air mail traffic between the two countries.

The Eurasia plane, which crashed west of Lanchow on August 26 while attempting to establish a new mail route to Europe, has been taken to Lanchow for repairs. A second trial flight will be made as soon as weather conditions permit.—Reuter.

GUILD MEMBERSHIP COMPULSORY

Nanking Agrees to Revision of Old Law

Nanking, Sept. 4.

Membership in industrial or commercial guilds shall hereafter be compulsory, according to a revision of the Guild Law adopted by the Legislative Yuan yesterday.

Under the original provisions of the law, it has been optional for corporations or firms to become members of a guild. In a recent petition to the Yuan, the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce pointed out the undesirability of such a provision, as it impairs the usefulness of guilds.

The text of the original and revised provision is as follows:—

(Art. 7) Original: Corporations or firms engaged in the same line of business may become members of the guild thereof.

Revised: All corporations or firms engaged in the same line of business must become members of the guild thereof.—Kuo Min.

CHIANG KWANG-NAI FOR FUKIEN POST

Provincial Government Offered 19th Army General

Nanking, Sept. 5.

The chairmanship of the Fukien Provincial Government has been offered to General Chiang Kwang-nai, Director of the Foochow Pacification Headquarters and former Commander of the famous 19th Route Army, it was learnt to-day. The appointment will be made at the next meeting of the Executive Yuan if the General agrees to take up the post.

General Tsai Ting-kai, who arrived here last week from Foochow to consult with the Central Government regarding political and military affairs in Fukien, has been exchanging telegrams at Shanghai with Gen. Chiang Kwang-nai in Hongkong, on behalf of the central authorities, General Tsai, who has succeeded General Chiang as Commander of the 19th Route Army, is also his right-hand man.

It is understood that the post was first offered to General Chen Ming-shu, Minister of Communications now on leave, but was steadfastly declined. General Chiang Kwang-nai was the immediate subordinate of General Chen while in active military service.—Kuo Min.

CHINA INDEMNITY FUND

London, Sept. 1.

The last account of the China Indemnity Fund was published today in a White Paper. Under the Act of last year sums received to the account of the China Boxer indemnity, will now be paid to the Chinese Government Purchasing Commission and the Board of Trustees.

The accouunt just published reveals that £266,000 was paid to the Hongkong University and £206,315 to the Universities China Committee in London. The balance of £3,504,837 was handed to the Chinese Government Purchasing Commission.—Reuter.

NEW FISHERY BUREAU ESTABLISHED

Nanking, Aug. 29.

A Fishery Administration Bureau for the Hopei-Shantung District has been created by the Ministry of Industry. Mr. Hsu Sung-fu has been appointed the first director of the Bureau which is to be located at Chefoo, Shantung.

It may be noted that the new organ is the second of four bureaux being established by the Ministry. The Kiangsu-Chekiang bureau commenced to function last May; the Fukien-Kuangtung and the North-east bureaux have not yet been established.—Kuo Min.

NANKING PASSES NEW BANKING RULING

Nanking, Sept. 3.

That all official remittances for abroad should be sent through the Central Bank of China was ordered by the Executive Yuan in identic instructions to all Government organs in the capital and the various provincial and municipal governments yesterday.

A foreign exchange department having been recently established by the Central Bank of China, this official institution, it is pointed out, should be given every support by all organs of the Government.—Kuo Min.

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PATIENCE WANTED

Sept. 6.

Although it will be generally agreed that the League of Nations will be on its trial when the Lytton Report comes before the public and the Assembly at Geneva, it must be conceded that the instrument of the League's search for information on the Sino-Japanese issue has been efficient in operation. The Lytton Commission has completed a unanimous report and is *functus officio*. Patience has to be displayed pending disclosure of the character of the document. The demand is not great, considering the importance of the problem. By the early part of October the findings of the Commission should be authoritatively known. Till then attempts to forecast them are to be deprecated. It can almost certainly be stated that no-one, except those intimately concerned, can express any helpful opinion. So London comment, as telegraphed yesterday, to the effect that the Report is expected to be hostile to Japan, the ingenuous optimism of the spokesman at the Foreign Office in Tokyo and Mr. Wang Ching-wei's over-confident expectation of a vindication of China are manifestations which are superfluous and ill-calculated to achieve the main objects of the League. Even a superficial knowledge of events of the past year must lead to the conviction that the League has to keep primarily before it the importance of maintaining the solidarity of the great company of nations pledged to observe the principles of international peace. It was with this object that the League took cognisance of the Manchurian affair, even at a time when the full implications of that episode, as it then seemed, were withheld from the gaze of Members at Geneva. The Lytton Report will be, no doubt, a most valuable document. But, after all, the chief interest will eventually lie in the manner in which the League faces the problems unfolded by that report. It will provide the test of the League's claim to be able to perform the duties assigned to it.

Looking back to the Resolution by which the Lytton Commission was brought into existence, it is easy now to see how imperfect was the appreciation at Geneva of the actualities of the Manchurian crisis. The resolution, dated December 10, 1931, called upon the Commission

> "to study on the spot and to report to the Council any circumstances which affect international relations and threaten to destroy peace between China and Japan or the good understanding between them on which peace depends. . . The appointment and deliberations of the Commission shall not prejudice in any way the undertaking given by the Japanese Government in the resolution of September 30 as regards the withdrawal of the Japanese troops within the railway zone."

Here in China it is hardly necessary to point out that, by the time that resolution had been passed, the situation to which it related had undergone such a change as to make the League's terms of reference almost ludicrously inappropriate. And, when the Commission, after too protracted a delay, arrived in Shanghai on March 14, the transformation had been even further developed. Blame cannot be fairly cast on the League, except in so far as it permitted too much grass to grow under its feet in the early days of October last. A new organisation, confronted for the first time with a major crisis between two of its members, it could not be expected to perceive that it lacked the machinery for obtaining swift information with all the relevant facts, such as would be available to the older systems of diplomacy. In default of this information it had to rely on *ex parte* statements from men who were, in effect, counsel for plaintiff and defendant. So time was wasted in eloquence; it should have been spent in assembling the instrument for inquiry. Yet the League did show its appreciation of this weakness when the situation came more clearly into view. It was prompt, for example, in appointing a local Committee of inquiry for the ascertainment of the facts of the Shanghai incident. Having sent the Lytton Commission on its way, it insisted on treating the Manchurian situation as *sub judice* and from that position it has not budged, despite the radical changes in the circumstances into which the Lytton Commission had to inquire.

Count Uchida's recent speech in the Diet will convince most people that, even if the Commission of Inquiry had reached Manchuria by October last, it is extremely doubtful if it could have altered the course of events. The League is not competent to meet force by force; it would not be what it is intended to be if it were. It works—or should work—by the power of world-opinion. That power cannot be mobilised satisfactorily or justly at any stage in a situation. The probability is that, when history comes to deal with the events of the past year, the verdict will be that accurate assessment of the Manchurian problem depended on the emergence into full light of the factors which have gone to the creation of the present position. The disease in fact had to be allowed to develop from the incubatory stage before diagnosis could be attempted. Inevitably the process of inquiry has produced impatience and not always wise protestations from both parties and their adherents. The basic fact of importance at this moment is that the League holds the field as a mediator, or, to put it better, a mentor whose good offices are available to Japan and China alike. Critics who stress threats of a desertion of the League would do well to note that, so far, there has been ample co-operation with the League and its Commission. It is unthinkable that Japan, for example, would lightly favour withdrawal from a company to which she has contributed in the past such notable efforts in furtherance of the League's chief object. It can be taken for granted that the distinguished signatories of the Lytton Report have sufficient appreciation of their responsibilities to refrain from giving cause for such a counsel of despair to be adopted. And, if the League be true to its traditions, there is no reason why the vital process of deliberating and proposing action on the Lytton Report should fail in revealing honourable and practical solutions for the restoration of a good understanding between the two great nations on whom the prestige of the Far East mainly rests. The need is for calmness and patience, to the creation of a favourable atmosphere for the League's engagement in the noble task of ensuing peace.

A HIATUS

Aug. 31.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan, on behalf of the Government at Nanking, delivered on Monday a speech in reply to Count Uchida's recent statement to the Diet. While Count Uchida, although attempting to expound Japanese policy to the world, was primarily concerned with public opinion in Japan, Dr. Lo Wen-kan may be said almost exclusively to have addressed himself to an outside audience. It may be readily conceded that he, effectively and with a refreshing avoidance of hyperbole, voiced the view of most political leaders in China, however much they may disagree on other issues. He frankly stated the policy which the Government felt it necessary to affirm in regard to Japan, but he stated it more with the intention of informing the world than in order to mobilise public opinion within China itself. The Foreign Minister made a shrewd point when he reviewed Japanese actions in the light of Count Uchida's speech and broadly hinted that the very comprehensiveness of the premeditated application of the armed argument disposed of the pretence that Chinese provocation was the sole determining factor. The "remedy" in fact has borne disproportionate relation to the "disease." Correctness informed Dr. Lo Wen-kan's attitude towards the League of Nations and the international pacts to which China and Japan are parties. Count Uchida was not conciliatory; the Foreign Minister at Nanking could not therefore rely on platitudinous courtesy. He had no option but to emphasise the impossibility of regarding military aggression as a stimulus to the victim's friendliness towards its author.

The trouble about both speeches is that, while they would be eminently appropriate to a state of war, they accord but sadly with a theoretical state of peace. If they could be regarded as the preliminary "bargaining" announcements of two parties ready to come into conference, there might be less disposition to be anxious. It is not easy to take so comforting a view. The task of the League is shown in all its complexity and stubbornness. The atmosphere has not been improved by either pronouncement, although, taking into account the difficulties confronting both Governments, it would be unfair to suggest that different lines of policy could have been defined. The League, at any rate, has the mournful satisfaction of knowing that it is faced with the most serious test of its usefulness ever applied during its short life. Unless however the position is to be allowed to deteriorate to the point of complete disturbance of all peaceful endeavours in the Far East, the friends of the two countries chiefly concerned will have most earnestly to devise some means of opening the door to rapprochement. At the moment the world has to mark time pending presentation of the Lytton Report. It would be cheering to know that regard for that consideration had impressed itself on the Governments at Tokyo and Nanking.

Dr. Lo Wen-kan glossed lightly over the political disunity confronting his Government. That was natural but it undoubtedly deprived his speech of value as a guide to public opinion in China. He therefore laid more stress on the factor of resistance considered in the abstract than on the practical measures for carrying such resistance into effect. The rigid disciplining of public opinion in Japan may give a false impression of solidarity but in China, where public opinion has yet to acquire tangible significance, there is a lack of discipline which—however meritorious in one sense—places an unduly heavy premium on political courage. This is shown in the tacit encouragement of the boycott as a suitable weapon for China's employment in the present circumstances. Dr. Lo Wen-kan would have done a public service if he had been moved to point out that the attempt to boycott trade with a country which is China's best customer, while maintaining a technical state of peace, is a desperate blow at China's power of recovery. Taking Japanese imports as amounting to Hk. Tls. 300 million and China's exports to Japan at Hk. Tls. 200 million—a total of Hk. Tls. 500 million as compared with the Hk. Tls. 364 million of the next country on the list—it must be obvious that any indulgence in boycott of such a trade must involve an enormous number of Chinese merchants and workers in heavy loss and even ruin. If carried to its logical conclusion, it would mean the paralysis of China's foreign trade and the important internal industries dependent thereon. Nothing could expose more clearly the fallacy of the argument that the boycott is the proper weapon of the weaker nation. It is the most deadly incentive to those fissiparous movements of which Count Uchida spoke and to which Dr. Lo Wen-kan, however softly, had to pay attention. When therefore the Foreign Minister at Nanking so admirably phrased China's sense of grievance, he left a serious hiatus in neglecting to point out that that grievance cannot be redressed by action which tends further to weaken China's resources and to perpetuate internal strife. Paradoxical as it may sound, the best way of meeting the present Sino-Japanese crisis is not by action or fulminations against Japan but by close concentration on the task of domestic rehabilitation which, if successful, would undoubtedly guard against further encroachments on the rights so eloquently championed by the spokesman of the Government at Nanking.

THE REAL PROBLEM

Sept. 3.

Dr. Hu Shih's contributions to current political thought are always treated with respect. Sometimes it would be more gratifying to find that the respect were less marked than practical attention to his interpretation of the march of events. His international reputation must be cold comfort to one who finds that, in his own country, his power of guidance is limited to academic activities. The striking article from his pen, translated elsewhere to-day, contains some interesting revelations of the inner working of the Government's mind. He shows that, in the last twelve months, there has been a complete change of attitude towards the communist problem. It is frankly recognised, by General Chiang Kai-shek at least, as being mainly administrative and only in a limited degree military. This has been discernible in the provision made by General Chiang Kai-shek for administrative experts to accompany the bandit-suppression troops with the object of restoring the civil organisation in districts recovered from the Communists. Unfortunately the area of recovery has been small. Successes gained have been mainly in districts only recently overrun and have been distinctly limited in scope. Untouched remain large areas, as in South Kiangsi, Hupeh and Anhui where so-called Soviet Governments have been established.

How far Dr. Hu Shih is accurate in his appraisement of the completeness of the Soviet control, in definitely creating a new system of land-ownership, must be left for speculation. Roughly he seems to divide the country into three categories: areas where the Communists have managed for a long time to assert their dominance, areas where they have maintained a precarious footing and areas to which their activities have, hitherto, not been applied. He rightly describes their methods as including the complete elimination of the landowner and the destruction of the whole system of land-registration. Perhaps he takes too much for granted the theory that the Communists have actually created, on anything like a large scale, a system of peasant-proprietorship. That peasants have been given land and have been buoyed up by promises of land-ownership is admitted. Generally it would seem to have been the early bait of the Communist propagandist. It has not lasted. Return of Government control if it definitely implied more ordered conditions, would be warmly welcomed. But Dr. Hu Shih is right in emphasising the impossibility of restoring land-ownership on the old lines in the districts where complete destruction of records and administrative machinery has taken place. He is also right in indicating that the Government's attempt to proceed on those lines would preclude a cessation of strife, for the peasants, in spite of their difficulties under the so-called Soviet regime, would look upon the Government as their enemies and the tool of the land-owners. Nothing shows more clearly the tragic complexity of this problem than Dr. Hu Shih's dispassionate examination of it. Even he refuses to dogmatise on the methods to be employed for its solution. He hints, in fact, that different lines will have to be taken in different areas. He is emphatic however on one point: unless the Government really acts up to General Chiang Kai-shek's assertion that the Communist menace is the real problem of the day the whole of the rural economic life of China will be destroyed. That disaster would be of far greater significance than any further extension of Japanese aggression.

Once again the leaders at Nanking are told that the chief care of a Government, charged with responsibility for the destinies of an agricultural people, should be the rehabilitation of rural administration. Dr. Hu Shih asserts that the Kuomintang creed comprises advocacy of peasant-ownership of land, as opposed to the public ownership of the Communist theory. The Communists, adapting themselves to their environment, have partly adopted the idea of peasant-ownership and so stolen Kuomintang thunder. Dr. Hu Shih's prescription may be studied and left to speak for itself. His warning to the Government cannot be too strongly endorsed. While all the energies of the politicians and their leaders seem to be concentrated on the sound and fury generated by the Sino-Japanese clash, there is being created in effect a smoke-screen behind which the gradual sapping of the strength of the country is inexorably proceeding. Events in the big cities are merely scratchings on the surface of this huge country. They attain to an undeserved importance owing to the ease with which modern means of publicity can minister to their exposition. In the last resort the prosperity of the cities depends on the solidarity and integrity of the real China, absorbed in the task of wresting a livelihood from the soil. It is the real China which is being subjected to attack, by the insidious advance of an economic paralysis against which military dispositions alone are useless. In the face of it all other obsessions are negligible. The Government which can awake to that reality and act upon the revelation will deserve well of China and, having deserved, should, by dint of appropriate remedies sagely applied, win the political ascendancy necessary for a general recovery of initiative within and without.

RUMOUR'S BANE

Sept. 2.

A well-balanced Reuter message from Tokyo supplies a helpful foundation on which to assess the various rumours recently afoot regarding Japanese intentions in China. During the past few weeks the breeding places of gossip have been alive with all the germs of uneasiness and tension. This has found reflection in a constant succession of lugubrious prophecies, the fulfilment of which would imply a sad inability, either on one side or the other, to profit by the lessons of the recent past. During the week-end the cumulative effect of this rumour-mongering, added to the emergence of the fatuous terrorist campaign—if it can be so dignified—had given rise to distinctly apprehensive feeling. Fortunately, since the present week opened, there have been frank interchanges of opinion here between Japanese and Chinese representatives. The determination to keep the peace has been consecrated anew and, especially in view of criticisms to which this journal has from time to time

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felt impelled to give expression, it is pleasant to note that the Japanese Press Union has thrown the weight of its influence on the side of calmness. There is also a belief that responsible Chinese newspapers are impressed by the need for caution. Briefly the situation suggests that, provided commonsense and avoidance of provocative actions govern the behaviour of the citizens of Shanghai, the fears of further trouble here can be dismissed as groundless. It is satisfactory to observe that the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, General Wu Te-chen, whose efforts to preserve a peaceful atmosphere have been well-sustained, has issued an impressive warning of which due heed should be taken by all law-abiding people.

As for speculation on possible Japanese policy, the Reuter message from Tokyo brings into proper perspective the extravagant apprehensions which have, apparently, been finding currency in Nanking and elsewhere. It shows that the Japanese Government is alive to the danger of permitting what it regards as its righteous cause in Manchuria to be prejudiced by ill-considered or precipitate action elsewhere. On the other hand the temper of the Japanese people is not such that undue exploitation of this reluctance will be tolerated. While others may think that Japanese policy and its execution are plainly open to criticism, that notion has not much support in Japan. Whether the data on which it rests have been fully accessible to Japanese public opinion is immaterial to the issue. The point is that, united by a strong bond of national discipline and fully aware of their country's strength, the Japanese people as a whole do not see the necessity for condoning provocative gestures just because those are the only weapons of an ill-organised and imperfectly united country. The present deadlock in the diplomatic intercourse between the two nations is to be deplored. The chief ground of satisfaction at the prospect of the early publication of the Lytton Report is to be found in the opportunity which it should give for the resumption of direct relations between two neighbours who, with the help of the world or without, must find means for living on terms of amity.

This is where a great responsibility rests on the leaders of China. In the next few weeks they can do much to ensure favourable consideration of their country's case by striving to preserve a united front. This is impossible if political capital is sought in urging against Japan measures which, on all practical grounds, a Government possessed of any sense of responsibility must reject. The principle of regional independence may be supported from the point of view of domestic politics. When its advocacy is fostered by charges of lukewarmness in defending China's interests against the development of Japanese plans in the North, it creates more than a horrid spectacle of disunity, it tends to place the Government and its critics—and therefore China—in a most invidious position. During the last year, world sympathy with China has not been slow in finding expression. That sympathy is liable to be forfeited if the Government, owing to the encouragement given by its political opponents to the forces of radical irresponsibility, is driven to relax observance of a non-aggressive attitude towards Japan. It knows, of course, that its critics, if placed in power, would be even less able to adopt an effective policy of aggression. That should imbue it with the moral courage to suppress foolish ebullitions, such as the boycott—"peaceful" or otherwise—and to disregard flamboyant demands for the suicide of Northern or other troops in deference to the peculiar susceptibilities of gentlemen well without the range of any fighting. Dr. Lo Wen-kan has stated China's policy in moderate and dignified language. Let the Government cling to that brief and, remembering always that, when the settlement comes—as come it must—large measures of compromise will be necessary, endeavour to ensure the preservation intact of China's just claims to practical sympathy. A policy of provocation in the hands of a weaker nation, at such a juncture as this, can only strengthen the cause of the other side. In short, if China fails to maintain an attitude of strictly passive defence—with which any form of boycott or anti-Japanese agitation is entirely inconsistent—she is playing straight into Japan's hands both here and at Geneva.

RESTRAINT

Sept. 5.

Tact, firmness and promptitude displayed by the Shanghai Municipal Police averted an ugly development of the situation created on Friday evening in the Nanking Road by a party of Japanese sailors, travelling in two motor lorries and coming into conflict with the traffic regulations. Leaving out of account the Japanese Press Union's version, published elsewhere to-day, there can hardly be two opinions regarding the incident. The motor lorries had the red signal against them; their attempted disobedience of it nearly resulted in the running down of a Chinese youth engaged in greasing the tram-lines. The young man, not unlike other human beings in such a plight, was incensed and hurled abuse, admittedly coarse, as it certainly would be, at the Japanese sailors. Meanwhile the Sikh policeman on duty had to come down from his tower to enforce the regulations and the Japanese sailors thought fit to "arrest" the man they had nearly killed. The alarm having been given, reinforcements of police, with foreign officers, duly arrived and took charge of the "arrested" Chinese who, on a visit to the police station with his Japanese "captors," was duly released, after statements had been formally made. Thus was Shanghai saved from a clash which, if handled less efficiently by the Police, might have had most deplorable consequences.

During the last week special efforts have been made by Chinese and Japanese authorities to tone down a situation which has been developing signs of acute tension. To such efforts the regular forces of the various Governments stationed in Shanghai are naturally expected to contribute. When everything has been said in condemnation of Chinese activities which seek to further the criminally foolish boycott campaign, it is still necessary to consider whether the patrolling of certain areas by Japanese naval forces has been carried out with the discretion demanded by the electrical atmosphere prevailing. It will be agreed that the Japanese authorities are faced with a problem of some difficulty. They have to reckon with the unavoidable reactions from the situation in the North. They must feel that, for the safety of their community and their forces, the reality of the Naval Landing Party's presence has to be made clear. At the same time there has been an uneasy impression that the process of "trailing the coat" has not been entirely absent from some of the demonstrations made by Japanese blue-jackets, whether on patrol or on motor-lorry journeys of considerable frequency through the streets of the Settlement. It is axiomatic that the guardians of law and order—which the Japanese forces, like the other regular forces here, really should be—must be specially alert in times of stress to avoid creating situations. In normal circumstances the fracas of Friday evening might be dismissed as an accidental collision to which the best-intentioned sojourners in a strange land might be unexpectedly exposed. It happened, however, to have followed various incidents of the same kind but less under the eye of the public.

It is common knowledge that, in the areas which are the special care of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, the Police have constantly had difficulty in asserting their authority. There is an unhappy history in this matter. During the disturbances of the early part of the year the Shanghai Municipal Council had to exercise considerable tact and forbearance in the endeavour to moderate the pretensions of Japanese regular forces in respect of the control of those areas. The apparent belief by those forces that traffic regulations have no meaning for them has persisted to an embarrassing degree. It is not too much to say that the Municipal Police have displayed restraint to the point of almost neglecting the rights of non-Japanese traffic in their desire to avoid complications. In the circumstances and with special regard to Friday's incident, it seems amazing that the Japanese Press Union, which has peculiar access to Japanese consular opinion, should consider it appropriate to launch a formal attack on the Municipal Police, thus repeating its questionable performance of last Spring when it directly contradicted Mr. Shigemitsu's warm tribute to the conduct of the same Police. It is true that an attempt is made to differentiate between foreign and Chinese members of the Police Force. That, indeed, makes the Japanese attitude only the more deplorable. The *esprit de corps* of the Police and the staunch devotion of all ranks to the interests of the public peace have been one of the outstanding features of Shanghai's administration during the past year. The real problem for the Japanese to consider is the necessity for impressing on all their naval forces the importance of obeying regulations framed for the observance of the public without distinction. Nowhere is it easier to obtain such obedience than in a regular force, subjected to severe discipline. Specious excuses such as the expletory repertoire of Chinese citizens, the ignorance of the customs and language of a strange country, might afford pleas in mitigation for the eccentricities of civilians. They are irrelevant when the issue is that of the conduct of a body of disciplined sailors, engaged, apparently, on military duty. There may be a "sort of war" up North. Here in Shanghai peace is supposed to reign, actually as well as technically. The motto therefore for all custodians of that peace should be "restraint." Otherwise the presence of armed forces is not a protection for the civil population but the source of activities comparable with those of the *agent provocateur*.

S. M. C. SECURITY

Sept. 3.

Apart from the recommendations dealing with his suggestion that the Shanghai Municipal Council should be enlarged, the most important section of the seventh instalment of Judge Feetham's report is concerned with the status of the Council's foreign employees. The point had been made by the Foreign Staff Association that before any fundamental change is made in the existing constitution of the International Settlement, as embodied in the Land Regulations, which might have the effect of adversely affecting the position of the Council's foreign employees, a scheme should be formulated to safeguard their interests which should become operative in connection with any such contemplated change. In other words it is desired to protect the employee against the operation of the three year clause in his contract to his disadvantage in the event of readjustments in the government of the city which are foreseen and the coming into effect of which may be only a question of time. The suggestion is by no means an unreasonable one, for undoubtedly persons entering the municipal service expect to make it their career, for as the Salaries Commission very rightly stated that "The Council's service is in every respect a permanent one" even though an agreement of employment could not be made for more than three years without the consent of the ratepayers. That is indeed how the employee looks upon the service, especially in view of the pension and superannuation schemes. In fact the three year clause might very well be looked upon as tending to safeguard the interests of the ratepayers in certain events, and is not unlike a very common clause in agreements of employment for a term of years in which the employer is enabled to give notice of a certain number of months to terminate the contract.

Judge Feetham suggests three methods of giving greater security to Council employees:—by amendment of the Land Regulations, resolutions of public meetings of Ratepayers and amendment of the rules governing pensions. In the first case the Council's hands might be freed by the elimination of Article XXIV thereby enabling it to follow the logical consequences of the pension scheme, without referring the case of each individual employee to the ratepayers. That would, undoubtedly be the ideal means of meeting the difficulty, and should the annual ratepayers' meeting be abolished, as it is foreshadowed it might, it would seem to be the only means of achieving the end desired. But amendment of the Land Regulations, as has already been pointed out, is a long process and carries with it the danger that some existing provisions might be lost in the bargaining that must inevitably attend such modification. The second suggestion seems more workable, if, after a period of probation, special conditions of service could be instituted with the consent of the ratepayers by putting certain approved employees on the permanent list. This would have the effect of creating a municipal service somewhat akin to a civil service, and where adequate safeguards are provided, and with the establishing of a Municipal Service Board for the purpose of arbitrating between employer and employee where occasion arises, the interests of the servant and the community could be amply protected. If such a course were adopted the amendment of the rules governing pensions,—the third method suggested—would no longer be necessary, while it has about it that quality indicating the ratepayers' ultimate control in the municipality which the Land Regulations were designed to give.

With regard to the duties of the Treasurer, the Finance Committee, and the Auditors, Judge Feetham's recommendations appear to tighten up what is existing procedure. Especially in connection with the Finance Committee the recommendations would have the effect of bringing its duties and responsibilities into line with English practice. It would have the work of regulating and controlling the finances of the Council, and no expenditure would be incurred without the provision therefor of a detailed estimate submitted by the Finance Committee and passed by the Council. In practice questions involving the expenditure of money by the Council are passed upon by the Finance Committee and/or the Treasurer, as in the case of the recommendations of the Hospital Commission where the report was adopted in principle by the Council subject to a consideration of the financial problems involved. The appointment of the auditors, however, presents some difficulty if separate meetings of the foreign and Chinese ratepayers fail to agree upon the person to be elected to carry out these functions. The prescription of a form of certificate to be signed by the auditors may tend to obviate the difficulty which might arise from men appointed by the two bodies approaching their duties from different angles. There remains the question of expense in what, if it is adopted, must be a cumbersome arrangement. It should not prove a serious obstacle to the suggestion made by Judge Feetham, for it becomes increasingly apparent that as Chinese interest develops in municipal affairs they are more than likely to insist upon having some form of certificate attached to the annual accounts of the Council signed by one of their own people, perhaps, not because of any distrust in the present system, but rather as an evidence of the importance of their own rôle in the community.

TO PERFECTION

Sept. 1.

The seventh and final instalment of Judge Feetham's monumental report to the Shanghai Municipal Council is published to-day and an abridgement will be found in another column. Seventy-six pages are devoted to discussion of the domestic affairs of the Council and the Municipal Service, and, while not so controversial as some of the instalments which have preceded it, this portion of the report is one which will require the careful consideration not only of the Council, but of the ratepayers themselves. The suggestion has already been made in another portion of the report that the membership of the Council should be increased from fourteen, as it stands at present, to not less than twenty-two and not more than thirty, and that councillors should be elected for a term of two years instead of the one. The first part of that proposal is by no means new to Shanghai, and in years past the "North-China Daily News" has advocated such a change in view of the growth of Shanghai and the undeniably heavy burden thrust upon the shoulders of the then nine members. The International Settlement is far too large for its interests to be cared for by nine councillors, or even the existing fourteen, and when its population is compared with that of other cities it is open to doubt whether even thirty will prove adequate for any great length of time. That the term of office for a councillor should be increased from one to two years has much to be said for it. It has been stated by observers that a councillor takes a full year to be of real use to the community in the office to which he has been elected, for it takes about that time for him to become fully acquainted with practice and precedent, while the introduction of a two year term, and the annual retirement of one half of the Council would have the effect of maintaining a continuance of policy, which though it has always existed in the past, may not be entirely proof against a sudden and perhaps temporary revulsion of feeling on the part of ratepayers.

The changes which Judge Feetham suggests are long overdue. Force of circumstance and gradual evolution have transformed what was once a committee on roads and drains, as it has been loosely but aptly termed, to a body concerned with matters of high policy. The municipal administration of what was once a comparatively small village, has been changed into one which not only has about it the complexion of that of the largest cities in the world, but has assumed relations with China itself which might almost be classified as entailing the executive administration of a foreign policy. By reason of this and the smallness of its membership both in the near and distant past, the use of the committee system has perhaps not been availed of as perfectly as the tenets of municipal administration would appear to require and the result has been that much more power has been left in the hands of the permanent official than would be the case in cities of similar size elsewhere. In making that point

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Judge Feetham offers no criticism of the work of those gentlemen in the past. Indeed, it would be difficult to do so, for if Shanghai has been blessed in one particular it has been the calibre of the paid officials occupying the principal positions under the Council. But Judge Feetham would have been lacking in the duty he has so admirably performed if he did not put forward the counsel of perfection which this seventh instalment of his report contains, and with the increase in the Council's membership he looks forward to a greater use of the committee system along lines well known in other countries where it has proved so great a success. It may be argued that the institution of a full committee system, which would result in removing some degree of executive power from the heads of departments and the abolition of government by circular, would have the effect of retarding quick action in many cases. That may be true, but the policy of *festina lente* has when it comes to municipal administration, just as many good qualities about it as bad, and in any event has the effect of placing fuller control in the hands of the Council, through its committees, where it undoubtedly belongs.

Judge Feetham draws an important distinction, in stating how the committee system should work, between reference to the Council as a whole by committee report rather than by committee minutes. Both systems have their vogue and there is much to be said in favour of them. On the face of it the report system appears to be the best for the Council as Judge Feetham suggests in should be enlarged. The report form undoubtedly provides members of Council with information regarding the necessity for a proposed step with which members not actually on the committee making the recommendation would, naturally, not be aware, or imperfectly acquainted. A parallel may be found in the addenda to measures produced before some legislative assemblies headed "Reasons for the Bill," while the suggestion that the adoption of this method should render communications to the press much simpler may not without very considerable weight, where the limits of publicity on Council's activities seem, in the conditions prevailing in Shanghai, to have been reached. That, however, is almost a minor detail; what is of greater importance is that the Municipal Council of Shanghai should be enlarged and should adopt a form of procedure, more in consonance with the size and importance of the International Settlement. It may be that some modification of the Land Regulations will be necessary before such a change could be brought into effect, though, there, precedents seem to have been established suggesting that such a proposed change might be effected by common consent of the parties concerned rather than by a laborious re-drafting of Shanghai's charter, which, judging from the history of other such reformations, might take longer than would be entirely convenient in this stage of the history of the International Settlement.

A RECOVERY

Aug. 31.

For the space of about three weeks there has been an atmosphere of undefined gloom in certain households in Shanghai. It has had nothing to do with depression. The price of silver, the habits of the gold bar, the energy of the alarmist, the temporary cessation of meetings of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the peradventures of Nanking and the effect of the customs duties on the midday meal have contributed in no way to this manifestation. Even its victims may have imperfectly appreciated its significance. They have simply felt that indescribable sense of loss; being simple folk they have fallen back on the thermometer, the mosquitoes or the coyness of the modern typhoon and believed there to have discovered the cause of the malaise afflicting them. Conversation has languished; topics have seemed abominably restricted. The gamut of anecdote, gossip, aye even scandal, has been exhausted and then there has remained a palpable gap in the day's routine.

The secret has been partly revealed on those periodical occasions when duty has impelled address to the task of contributing to the correspondence carried from Shanghai to Europe, whether by air, sea or the uncertain operations of a semi-blockaded, totally immersed and utterly mysterious railway route. For it has been realised that for such an effort it is desirable to have at hand a letter from Home on which to base suitable rejoinders and comments. They go so far in covering the octavo sheet. And, owing to circumstances over which no-one will admit control, that material has been lacking. In other words, letters from Europe have failed to come to hand for three whole weeks. So it is not possible to know whether that holiday, on which letters of a prehistoric date dilated in prospect, was successfully taken. It is dangerous to speculate on the health of folk about whom the last bulletin is dated over six weeks ago. There has been a desperate search for notes on Shanghai doings which will bear the strain of a journey to Europe in order to fulfil reasonable obligations of correspondence.

A flood of light is thus poured upon the gloom. It has been derived from the stagnation of the Club reading room where London and Paris journals have laid in solemn state unreplaced by successors of a fresher date. They have been read from cover to cover in the vain hope of finding something new about the behaviour of friends at Home. Bookstores have been denuded of all their magazines and weeklies; they have even been able to get rid of unsold stock bearing dates of early Spring. The travail is now over; the cordon of trouble has relented. European mails have arrived—timidly, erratically but nevertheless substantially for all that. Once more it is possible to know what "Punch's" latest joke is, what London was saying toward the end of July and the cables could not give. Above all the family news has come to hand. The holiday was begun and, in glorious weather, it promised to do all required of it. Homesickness has been suitably treated. The gloom, so difficult to assess, has been dissipated. Recovery is in train.

OVER-PROFICIENCY

Sept. 2.

Herbert Spencer's philosophical writings may not be as widely known to the present generation as say, the works of the late Edgar Wallace. One Spencerian epigram however has long been assured of immortality: the retort to the young man who had irreverently beaten the philosopher at billiards. "Your skill, sir," commented the ruffled loser, "is evidence of a misspent youth." The marked advance in proficiency in sport in every direction is a feature of modern life. Records—admirable registers in their way but grossly liable to abuse—go by the board, until it becomes a matter for speculation whether the process of knocking off the extra one-tenth of a second has not been carried to the limits of human capacity. Even the simplest game has been exploited to the point at which it is plainly intolerable for the "rabbit" to be allowed to share its pleasures with the "tiger." Equipment, devices for eliminating physical handicaps and methods of training have all been developed to a pitch which makes comparison of performances of the present with those of the past quite unreal. Cricket has managed more successfully than most games to elude the extreme force of this modern movement. Rigid control by the M.C.C. with the sole object of preserving the spirit of the game has constantly adjusted rules and regulations to defeat the cult of over-proficiency. Yet, even in cricket, these tendencies are not entirely absent.

The other day a sporting writer in London took the trouble to make a comparison between the two Yorkshire first-wicket records of 1898 and 1932. Both those scores were made against weak county sides—Derbyshire and Essex respectively. Both resulted in the complete demoralisation of the bowling and the termination of the partnership almost by grace of the batsmen out of consideration for tired opponents. Brown and Tunnicliffe took 5¾ hours to reach 481 and beat the record then standing; they reached 554 in five hours forty minutes. Sutcliffe and Holmes took just under six hours—a whole day's play—to make 423. They showed what is euphemistically termed "restraint" of the most calculating kind between 11.30 a.m. and the tea interval. The next day, continuing their innings, they put on the remaining 132 runs between 11.30 and 1. They thus took much more than seven hours to beat their great predecessors' exploit. But, when attention is paid to the circumstances of the two feats, regret will be felt that, even formally, the old record has gone. Lord Hawke had ordered Brown and Tunnicliffe to hit. Yorkshire were out for a win in order to assure themselves of the championship. There was no closure rule. It is true that the boundaries at Chesterfield were easier than those at Leyton and, as opponents of Derbyshire teams know, a slight slope at one end favoured the batsmen of the older match. In short, with Brown and Tunnicliffe, the breaking of the record was incidental. Their chief object was to score runs in order to win the match. And they took nearly two hours less in the process than their eventual successors 34 years later.

No doubt this whole question of values in sporting records will acquire importance as time goes on. With the enormous increase of the interest taken in sport by the public and, therefore, by the Press—a feature which is not entirely for the good of every game—the gulf between the class which merely takes sport as a recreation and that which endeavours to excel becomes wider. Some games have already reached the stage at which the expert and the casual player are patently engaged in entirely different operations. Billiards, Association Football, lawn tennis, golf and—dare it be said?—bridge, come within this category. Whether this is a good thing is a matter of opinion. It is nevertheless a fact which has to be noted. What seems to be clear is that with the intensification of skill, sportsmanship vanishes since the demand for legislation to prevent breaches of the rules becomes more pressing. That is certainly a black mark against the experts. As for the whims, postures and temperaments of some "stars"—notable exceptions readily occur to the mind in Mrs. Wills-Moody, Mr. R. T. Jones and Herbert Sutcliffe himself—the less said the better. Over-proficiency may be evidence of a "misspent youth." It also suggests other defects inimical to the interests of sport.

THE newly-inaugurated Brazilian General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, informing him of the Chamber's establishment and suggesting that the Brazilian and Chinese Chambers should co-operate in improving the Sino-Brazilian trade.

MR. and MRS. Noulens, who were recently sentenced to life imprisonment by the Nanking District Court on a charge of Communist propaganda and committing offences against the internal security of state, are now studying the English translation of the "Three People's Principles" in prison, according to Chinese press reports.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

EXPEDITION TO MANCHUKUO?

Nanking Report Regarding Chinese Intentions: Action to Follow Recognition

Nanking, Aug. 30.

According to the Chinese papers this morning, Nanking may order a punitive expedition against Manchukuo shortly.

The usually well-informed "Chung Kuo Jih Pao" states that Government leaders have virtually decided that they will order such an expedition in the event of Japan extending recognition to Manchukuo.

The newspaper states that a decision to this effect will probably be formally taken at the next meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.—Reuter.

Dairen, Aug. 30.

En route to Tokyo, Lieut.-General Shigeru Honjo, former commander of the Kuantung Garrison, arrived here safely last night. A group of about 50 bandits destroyed the railway track near Hsiungyuechen on the main line of the South Manchuria Railway at about 4 p.m. yesterday, apparently in an attempt to derail General Honjo's train.

The Japanese garrison found and repulsed the bandits immediately, however, and the train passed without mishap.—United Press.

Soviet Concentrations

Harbin, Aug. 30.

It is reported that Soviet authorities are getting increasingly active on the Manchurian borders.

The Japanese authorities here declare that in the vicinity of Tunkiang, at the confluence of the Sungari and the Amur, Soviet gunboats, steamers and barges are concentrating, for what purpose is not known.

According to the Chinese press one Soviet steamer and two naval vessels equipped with machine-guns and quick-firers are anchored off Tunkiang where the Soviet authorities have established naval headquarters.

It is also reported here that aeroplanes from the new Harbarovsk aerodrome are daily reconnoitring the Sungari and Amur regions.

The Soviet consul-general here, M. Slavutsky, has now replied to Manchukuo allegations concerning Soviet activities. On August 18 the Manchukuo Foreign Office handed letters to the Consul-General demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops visible from Manchouli, the removal of barbed wire entanglements and barrack erected in 1929 on Manchurian soil.

The Consul-General has now replied that the allegations are without foundation. He concludes his reply by stating that during past year there had been no frontier clashes and no frontier changes so far as Soviet Russia was concerned.

According to the Russian press, Red Spears of the 27th division occupied Sartu and Antachan and twice within three hours held up and looted a passenger train from Manchouli.

It is reported that several passengers, whose names were not given, were killed and several others wounded. So far, there has been no communication with the survivors of the attack. Troops are being dispatched from Tsitsihar to dislodge the force of Red Spears. —Reuter.

Japanese Diet Interpellations

Tokyo, Aug. 30.

A number of very important points were made clear through interpellations in the Diet to-day, among them being a hint that Japan may leave the League if things at Geneva do not go her way.

What is considered here a hint to the above effect was contained in a reply by Count Uchida, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question in the Lower House this afternoon. He expressed the belief that things would turn out in Japan's favour "as Japan's stand is just" and then declared: "If things should happen otherwise, the Government would be prepared to resort to the last measure."

Other important points elicited during interpellations of Cabinet Ministers in the Diet to-day include the following:

(1) The Japanese Navy is studying the possibility of establishing a naval base at Port Arthur for the defence of the Manchuria coast.

(2) Japan has no intention of asking the United States to explain the retention of her Atlantic fleet in the Pacific.

(3) The Japanese Government considers the question of Sino-Japanese relations more important than the question of Manchuria and Mongolia.

(4) The War Minister stated he considered that Japan was unable, at present, to invoke the right of self-defence in the province of Jehol, though Manchukuo might take steps for its own self-defence.—Reuter.

Aug. 30.

At the budget committee meeting in the House of Representatives today, the following questions and replies were exchanged on various foreign affairs:

Mr. Kin Ashida, (Seiyukai): What is the fundamental of the Japanese Government's policy towards China?

Count Uchida, Foreign Minister: Questions of China Proper are no less important than those of Manchuria and Mongolia. The present relations between Japan and China are not good, and the Government should call for serious attention of the Chinese Government by some way or other. It is the sincere hope of Japan that an opportunity will appear when Japan, China and Manchukuo will co-operate for the maintenance of peace and order in the Far East.

Mr. Hisara Senba, (Seiyukai): A rumour is current that Japan is considering to return the Kuantung leased territory to Manchukuo. Is that true?

Count Uchida: The Government has never considered such a matter.

Mr. Senba: Judging from the present situation, is there any necessity of extending the right of self-defence to Jehol Province?

General Araki, Minister of War: There is no knowing whether Manchukuo will take any measures in the defence of her territory, though it may not be in the near future in view of international relations.

Mr. Senba: Does the Government consider it necessary to construct a naval port at a certain place for the protection of the Manchukuo coast?

Admiral Okada, Minister of Navy: The Government recognised the necessity of it and is now making preparations.

Mr. Seinen Takagi, (Minseito): Has the Government the intention of dispatching ex-Servicemen to Manchukuo as a means of defence?

General Araki: As the necessity of military colonisation is recognised, the Government will start investigation shortly for the purpose.

In the course of question time in the House of Representatives to-day, Count Uchida replying to Mr. Kin Ashida, made the following statement on the Manchurian affairs and Japan's attitude towards the League of Nations:

"It is difficult to make a definite explanation, but it is a fact that the Manchurian Incident has been gradually assuming a favourable aspect. The solution of the incident is not so easy but the result of it can be predicted at this time. However, the Japanese policy towards Manchuria is fair and just, and our nation has a firm determination. I am convinced that the world has gradually become to recognise the attitude of Japan. Accordingly, the forthcoming session of the League of Nations Assembly will progress in favour of Japan. However, even if there would be a blame by the world, the Japanese Government is firmly determined to push through with its fixed policy."—Rengo.

British Journal's Comments

London, Aug 30.

"Another Shanghai diversion?" is the heading of a leading article in to-day's Manchester Guardian," which state that obviously if it suits Japan's purpose to have another flare-up in Shanghai she can easily precipitate one.

The publication of the Report of the Lytton Commission of Inquiry, it adds, by forcing the League of Nations to define its position will lead to a Manchurian crisis and perhaps make it desirable for Japan to have a diversion in Shanghai. Count Uchida, boasted that the establishment of the State of Manchukuo would lead to peace and stability in the Far East. It may be so, but the signs at present are not encouraging, it declares.—Reuter.

Japanese Casualties

Tokyo, Aug. 30.

A statement published by the War Office this evening shows that the

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Japanese military casualties in Manchuria now total over 2,000.

Reassuring Japan

Sept. 1.

For the purpose of dispelling the uneasiness caused by the allegedly exaggerated reports of events in Manchuria which have been appearing in the local press, General Araki, Minister of War, addressed the Lower House of the Diet this afternoon and reviewed the military situation in Manchuria.

He admitted that there had recently been a recrudescence of activity by "bandits" whom he declared were "Chang Hsueh-liang's agents" and he asserted that they were "working in conjunction with Communist elements for the purpose of disturbing peace and order." He declared, however, that both their numbers and their activities had been greatly exaggerated in the Japanese newspapers and he expressed the conviction that no further Japanese reinforcements would be required in Manchuria.

Among the other important points made by General Araki in the course of his speech were the following:—

1. The Japanese authorities had refrained from taking definite steps to deal with the activities of "Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's agents" in Jehol lest it might lead to serious international complications, but he was hopeful that a satisfactory solution of the Jehol problem would be reached shortly.

2. In spite of the extensive area of operations and the difficult geographical and climatic conditions which the Japanese had to face, the work of pacification everywhere in Manchuria was progressing satisfactorily.

3. The number of captured aeroplanes which were destroyed at the aerodrome in Mukden during the raid there on August 29 was thirteen. There was no damage done and no Japanese were killed or injured during the operations in Mukden on the night of August 31—September 1.

4. There was every reason to believe that General Ma Chang-shen was killed on July 29.

Recognition Before Sept. 15

Sept. 2.

Japan will recognise Manchukuo before September 15, it was announced by the Foreign Office today.—United Press.

Sept. 2.

A Treaty and defensive alliance between Japan and Manchukuo was signed and will be effective before the 15th of this month, according to authoritative information received here to-day. It includes mutual respect for territorial sovereignty and gives Japan the right to station troops throughout Manchuria, while Japan undertakes both internal and external defence of Manchukuo.

Except the right to station troops throughout Manchuria the Treaty accords Japan no new rights, merely confirming the old.

A foreign office spokesman, commenting on the Treaty, emphasises that there is no question of establishing a protectorate as Manchukuo will retain complete freedom in foreign and financial affairs. He intimated that a minor military agreement would be likely later for the purpose of fixing details, but he asserted that there were no secret clauses in the new Treaty, copies of which would be communicated to the leading Powers before the document is signed. He said it had not yet been decided whether the Treaty would be registered in Geneva.

The spokesman intimated that the wording of the Treaty, which is officially described as the Japan-Manchukuo protocol, is extremely brief and simple, which contains a single sentence occuping one and a half pages.

The Cabinet has already approved the Treaty and the Privy Council is expected to consider it next week, after which the Emperor's sanction will be sought. It will be effective from the date of signature and ratification will not be required as the Emperor's sanction before signature is sufficient. It is expected that General Muto will be appointed Ambassador to Manchukuo soon after signing the Treaty.—Reuter.

Sept. 3.

Conversations described as "important" but not revealed in detail were exchanged between Mr. Arita, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Ambassadors of the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, in individual talks concerning Manchukuo recognition during yesterday afternoon between noon and 6 p.m., it was revealed to-day.—United Press.

London Newspaper View

London, Sept. 2.

"New danger of a Sino-Japanese war," is the banner heading flashed across the front page of the "Daily Express" this morning. Underneath it prints a telegram from its Mukden correspondent reporting that Manchukuo authorities have organised a committee headed by its Foreign Minister to negotiate immediately a Treaty of defence and alliance with Japan."

The "Daily Express" declares this to be an "ominous" development likely to lead to renewed Sino-Japanese hostilities. The Mukden report states that if the Treaty is signed it will give Japan full military control of Manchuria. To this the newspaper adds that a large scale conflict appears inevitable.—Reuter.

Warning Sent to Marshal Chang

Changchun, Sept. 2.

A warning was issued last night to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, alleging that the volunteers now operating in Manchuria are General Chang's agents.

In a message addressed to General Chang, the Manchukuo Government said:

"It is regrettable, from the point of view of friendly relations between the Chinese Republic and Manchukuo, that you are creating disturbances in Manchuria against the opposition of 30,000,000 inhabitants. We are telegraphing to the Nanking Government to this effect."

The Manchukuo Government has sent a telegram to Dr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister at Nanking, under signature of Mr. Sieh Chai-shih, Manchukuo Foreign Minister.

The note is one of warning, declaring that the Manchukuo Government cannot be patient longer, as the old north-eastern militarists are disturbing peace and order in Jehol, a part of Manchukuo.

"We wish hereby to warn you against such action by Chinese militarists in Manchukuo territory," says the note. In conclusion, Mr. Sieh declares that drastic action will be taken by Manchukuo unless the north-eastern military leaders reconsider immediately. — United Press.

Not Received

Peking, Sept. 4.

It is stated in Chinese official circles here to-day that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has not yet received the "warning" which, according to Japanese reports emanating from Changchun, was telegraphed by the Manchukuo "government" to Peking on September 2.

The "warning," which was said to have been telegraphed to the Nanking Government as well, protested against Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's alleged instigation of disturbances in Manchuria.

Official circles here point out that even if the reported "warning" was actually despatched, the marshal would in any case not be bound to reply since he has retired and is not responsible for the situation in North China.—Reuter.

Nanking, Sept. 5.

With reference to recent Japanese reports alleging that the puppet Manchukuo Government has addressed "warnings" to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and the National Government regarding the activities of the Chinese Volunteers in Manchuria, it is learned from authoritative quarters here that neither the Government nor Marshal Chang has received any such "warning." If such outrageous messages should be received, they would of course be ignored, it is pointed out.—Kuo Min.

Jehol Invasion Imminent

Peking, Sept. 4.

The situation in Jehol is becoming tense in view of the impending invasion by the Japanese.

The Japanese military are busy transferring troops along the Chinchow-Chaoyang branch railway. Their aeroplanes are conducting frequent demonstrations across the Jehol border.

It is learnt that in order to avoid unfavourable criticism from the League of Nations, the invasion of Jehol will be effected in the name of the Manchukuo government. The Manchukuo units will act as vanguards for the Japanese army. Preparations are now under way for a large-scale movement, as it is announced that Jehol will be attacked from three separate routes. The invasion is planned to start soon after the formal recognition of Manchukuo by Japan.

General Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of the Jehol Provincial Government, has established two offices at Peking and Tientsin with Generals Huang Chin-po and Meng Chao-tien as directors, so as to facilitate contact with the northern authorities.—Kuo Min.

Volunteer Activities

Peking, Sept. 2.

Foreign messages from Mukden confirm the reports from Tokyo that a further series of raids occurred in Mukden on the night of August 31 to September 1, organised by "irregulars" or "volunteers".

Apparently the objective of the irregulars was again the arsenal as it had been in the attack two days previously, when considerable damage was done. This time, however, the Japanese authorities were not caught napping. They claim that they inflicted heavy losses on the attackers and declare that their own casualties were small.

To-day's foreign messages add that the Japanese authorities at Mukden profess confidence in their ability to deal with similar attacks in the vicinity of Mukden.

Changchun is threatened by Chinese volunteers following the recent attack on Mukden.

Chinese reports to this effect appear to be borne out by Japanese reports of "Manchukuo" efforts to defend their capital.

Acting in concert with their comrades near Mukden the volunteers in Kirin province are reported to be advancing on Changchun by different routes with the idea of enveloping the city.

Japanese reports state that the "Manchukuo" authorities have divided Changchün into five special defence districts and in addition have ordered General Chang Hai-peng to take five detachments of troops towards Kirin for the protection of the railway, the provincial capital and other cities.

It is also reported that as a result of a joint conference between Japanese military authorities and Manchukuo authorities the whole of Fengtien province is to be divided into six special districts for defence against volunteers.

Gen. Ma Again Active

General Ma Chan-shan, the will-o'-the-wisp Chinese general in North Manchuria who has been many times reported dead, is stated in the Chinese newspapers here to have given further evidence of being alive by the despatch of a telegram to Peking declaring his intention of resuming his campaign against the Japanese.

The telegram explains that the reverses he suffered at the hands of the Japanese have compelled him to re-organize his forces, but this work is now nearly completed, and he will be ready for a fresh series of operations before long.

From other sources the Chinese press learns that the elusive general still has under his command four brigades of troops, numbering over 30,000, scattered around Tatsingshan, near Heiho. Lack of ammunition, however, is his chief problem.

Being scattered in the forests and hidden in the hills, the general's troops are able to escape the attentions of the Japanese planes which are sent against them, and it is said that their numbers are being increased by the arrival of units from other irregular forces.

Efforts are now being made to establish junction between the forces of General Ma Chan-shan and those under the command of General Ting Chao and General Li Tu operating near Harbin. When this has been accomplished, it is reported, the combined armies will take advantage of the kaoliang crops to take the offensive.—Reuter.

Mukden, Sept. 3.

Troops of General Chang Hai-peng were involved in a serious riot at Taonan, terminus of the Taonan-Anganchi railway, on August 31, according to reports here to-day.

The entire city became involved in great confusion, several Japanese being killed by the rioters, it was said.—United Press.

Chinese Occupy Chingchen

Peking, Sept. 5.

A fierce engagement between the Volunteers and the Japanese troops occurred in Chingchen in north Manchuria, according to Chinese telegrams published here to-day.

The Volunteers, who are 4,000 strong, and mostly former troops of General Ma Chang-shen, occupied the town and are now advancing on Suihua which is defended by 3,000 Japanese troop.

Massing at Chinchow

Sept. 5.

There is much activity on the so-called Mukden-Shanhaikwan Railway as troops are being transported from one place to another. Japanese units are heavily massing at Chinchow.

Two additional warships have arrived at Hulutao while three Japanese men-of-war are standing by at Chinawangtao.

The Chinese garrison troops in the Shanhaikwan-Lwanchow area are maintaining their original posts. Japanese "ronins" and Manchukuo police are reported to be creating trouble at the railway station at Shanhaikwan.—Rtuter.

Strategic Lines in Manchuria

Moscow, Sept. 3.

The Japanese plans for the completion of the railway-system in Northern Manchuria have evoked a loud echo in Soviet newspapers. "Krasnaya Swesda," the central organ of the Red Army, insists that these plans are inspired solely by strategic considerations. Particularly the contemplated linking-up of the Kirin-Tunhua railway with Ninguta and Sanhsing (Ilan) lines will, the paper adds, enable Japan to transport her troops northwards closely along the border of the Soviet Union.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

BUSINESS TAX IN HANKOW

Attempts at Collection in Concessions

Hankow, Sept. 5.

Renewed attempts are being made by the Chinese authorities here to collect the business tax and the question has arisen whether the authorities of the French and Japanese Concessions will permit collection to be made in the areas under their control.

The answer so far forthcoming has been that the French and Japanese authorities will permit Chinese merchants in their respective concessions to pay the tax voluntarily, but that in no circumstances may the Chinese authorities resort to the use of force or coercion in collecting the tax in the concession.

The position as regards American firms in Hankow has been placed on record by the American Chamber of Commerce, which has given its opinion opposing the collection of the business tax. It is started that the members of the Chamber will ignore any demands by the Chinese authorities.—Reuter.

CONSULATES FOR MANCHUKUO

Soviet Sanctions Offices In Many Cities

Tokyo, Sept. 5.

The Soviet Government has accepted the proposal of the Manchukuo Government to establish consulates at Vladivostok, Blagoveschensk, Kharbarovsk, Chita and Verkuhne-Orediensk, according to information received from usually reliable sources in Harbin, to-day.

At the same time, it is stated, the Soviet Union has agreed to effect a 50 per cent. reduction in freight rates on cargoes to be used for the relief of flood victims in Northern Manchuria. The reduction will apply to all relief shipments over the Chinese Eastern Railway for the next two months.

The Harbin wharf question now pending between Manchukuo and the Soviet Union will be settled shortly, it is stated.—United Press.

ACCORDING to reports just released for publication by the Inspector-General of Military Training, the total number of Chinese graduates of military officers' academies or colleges is estimated at more than 90,000, and of these about 1,800 are graduates of foreign academies or colleges, Japanese institutions predominating.

CONSULAR INVOICE SYSTEM

Japan May Close Office in Osaka

Tokyo, Sept. 5.

The Chinese Consulate in Kobe, which established a branch office in Osaka at the end of last month, has already started the business of the consular invoices which has been put into operation by the Chinese Government as from September 1. It is understood, the Chinese Government is also planning to open another office in Formosa shortly.

Taking the view that the measure adopted by the Chinese Government without obtaining the consent of Japan disregards international practice, the Japanese Government may order the newly established Chinese office to close. Developments are being watched with close attention.—Rengo.

SOVIET SUSPECTED OF SABOTAGE

Two Russians Arrested by Harbin Authorities

Harbin, Sept. 4.

Two Soviet citizens were arrested to-day on a charge of attempting to damage the Chengho dam. They are employees of the Chinese Eastern railway.

According to information from Japanese sources, it is estimated that 30,000 persons were drowned and 500,000 tons of cereals were destroyed by floods between Harbin and Tangyuan, and a river 20 miles wide hampers the rescuers. One hundred steamers with barges are now proceeding to Harbin with 100,000 refugees.

The Sungari river has risen one inch but the waters in Pristan are lower by a foot.—Reuter.

NOULENS SOON TO START SENTENCE

Last Chance for Appeal Said to Have Been Forfeited

Nanking, Sept. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Noulens, who were recently sentenced to life imprisonment for subversive activities against the Republic of China, will shortly commence to serve another sentence following the expiration of the period allowed for the filing of an appeal.

Despite the general belief that they would instruct their attorneys to appeal to the Supreme Court, no action has been taken during the period specified by law and they have thus forfeited their last chance for a new hearing. It is understood that they will be removed to the Model Prison here in the near future.—Kuo Min.

The Minister of Finance has ordered drastic reduction of the staff in his department for the sake of economy.

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Autumn Suits

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FORMER TUPAN MURDERED

Chang Chung-chang Victim of Assassins: Picturesque Career

Peking, Sept. 4.

Information received here to-day from Tsinan tells of the cold blooded murder of General Chang Chung-chang, former tupan of Shantung and Chihli.

Towards evening yesterday General Chang, who arrived in Tsinan from Tientsin on September 2, for the purpose of visiting his ancestral tomb in eastern Shantung, got on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway through express train. He had been forced to change his original plans because of the critical illness of his aged mother in Peking, and was now intending to return there.

Shortly before the train pulled out, General Chang stepped on to the platform in order to say farewell to the friends who had gathered to see him off. Suddenly a man wearing a grey coat emerged from the crowd and fired his revolver. General Chang screamed and started to run, with his assailant and two confederates close at his heels.

Finally the pursuers overtook the General and fired several more shots at him, wounding him fatally. He died on the way to the Tsinan Hospital.. General Chang's secretary was also killed and his adjutant was wounded.

The murder is believed to have been committed with motives of political revenge. General Shih Yu-san and General Han Fu-chu's representative, who stood on the platform with General Chang and were helpless witnesses of his murder, escaped harm.

Late last night General Chang Chung-chang's ailing mother received the news of her son's assassination and calmly directed that his body should be sent to Yehhsien, his native district, for burial.

It is understood that General Chang Chung-chang's former followers here wish his coffin to be brought to Peking. The late general was very greatly devoted to his mother, who was responsible in a large measure for his return to China Proper from Dairen last winter, after the Japanese occupation of Mukden.

It is generally believed that the assassination had no politicial significance, but was inspired by motives personal revenge.—Reuter.

Assassin Confesses

Tsinan, Sept. 5.

The court-martial department of the Headquarters of the 3rd Route Army, Cheng Chi-cheng, the assassin who shot and killed General Chang Chung-chang, on Saturday admitted yesterday that he was the nephew and adopted son of the late General Cheng Chin-sheng, former cavalry divisional commander of the Kuominchun.

He killed General Chang Chung-chang, he said, in order to avenge the murder of his uncle who was done to death by the former Shantung warlord in 1927; and for this act he was ready to face death, he boldly declared.

Continuing, the young man asserted that his uncle was lured into a trap and met a cruel death in 1927. He himself escaped arrest twice when Chang Chung-chang offered a reward of $30,000 for his capture. He was therefore compelled to take refuge in Japan and later in England, returning to China when the northern expedition of the revolutionary forces came to a successful conclusion in 1928. For a long time he brooded over means of avenging the death of his uncle, and waited patiently until the opportune moment arrived. With one stroke he had now not only carried out his intention, but had rid Shantung and the country as a whole of a common enemy, he added.

Before setting out for the railway station here on Saturday evening to shoot his victim, Chen bade farewell to his wife and besought her not to mourn. Signifying her understanding of his intended act, she folded his pistol in her handkerchief, placed it into his pocket, and sent her husband to what she knew was certain death if he succeded in avenging his murdered uncle by killing the former warlord.—Kuo Min.

Rise from Bottom

The assassination of General Chang Chung-chang has removed from the Chinese politico-military stage one of its most picturesque figures.

Born in Shantung 53 years ago, he received no schooling and it was only with the greatest difficulty that he could even sign his own name. Emigrating to Manchuria in his childhood, he spent his early years there, as an apprentice coolie, as a coolie and later as a shoemaker. A lover of the open, he found his way to the famous Hunghutsze (Red Beards, a legion of notorious bandits) camp and joined Marshal Chang Tso-lin. At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, his chief served under the Japanese banner, while he fought in the Russian cause. After the war, however, both reverted to banditry and, when Chang Tso-lin was given a commissioned rank in the regular army, General Chang Chung-chang was among those of his subordinates who ware received into the army with him.

He joined the Republican cause during the 1911 Revolution and organised the first force of Manchurian troops to be despatched to Shanghai to attack the Arsenal. After the establishment of the Republic, he was transferred to Nanking with his men as commander of the Third Division and, following the Second Revolution, his troops

General Chang Chung-chang

were stationed at Hsuchowfu (north Kiangsu) to suppress the bandits there. In 1917, he was appointed chief aide-de-camp to ex-President Feng Kuo-chang and he later was made superintendent of military training of the Ministry of War. When the late General Tan Yen-kai marched into Hunan and occupied Changsha, General Chang was sent in command of the Sixth Mixed Brigade to halt his march but he met with little success. In 1922, he was sent to Kiangsi as divisional commander but soon afterwards returned to Manchuria and was appointed Occupation Commissioner at Suiling.

About this time, he organised for Marshal Chang Tso-lin the first division of "White Russian" troops and was placed in command and, in the following year, he was appointed to command the First Fengtien Army. Distinguishing himself for his bravery and his initiative, he personally led his troops into Tientsin and Peking after the defeat of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, being the first general to enter those cities after the Chihli party's debacle. When Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang was Pacification Commissioner for Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhui, General Chang served under him and, following Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan's attempt to restore himself as Military Governor of Kiangsu, General Chang led his troops to Shanghai and occupied the port for the Fengtien clique. For this, he was given the post of Military Governor of Kiangsu and created a Field Marshal. He did not remain long, for he was defeated by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

From 1926 to 1928, General Chang was Military Governor of Shantung but he became unpopular on account of the activities of his subordinates who flooded the markets with military banknotes, gathered up all the cash possible and went to all forms of excesses. Later, he was made concurrently Tupan of Shantung and Chihli. He extended his sphere of influence again to Kiangsu and occupied Shanghai but, in 1927, he was finally driven out by the Nationalists, not only from this region but also from his home province, Shantung, as well. After that he took refuge in Dairen and, later, in Japan. It was whilst he was in Nikko that an attempt was made on his life, an assassin's bullet narrowly missing a vital spot in his body.

This, however, did not prevent him from attempting to stage a come-back. He was refused permission to land in his beloved Shantung but some of his old subordinate succeeded in capturing eastern Shantung and he gained a foothold which lasted for a couple of months before he was again driven out. After further refuge in Japan, he tried to enter Manchuria but again he was not permitted to land by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, a warrant for his arrest having been issued by the National Government for treason and conspiracy. Last year, he was granted a free pardon under the general amnesty regulations and, though he frequently visited Peking, he made no attempt to regain his former positions. Of wealth he had sufficient, though it is believed that he had previously spent several million dollars in trying to win back his influence in Shantung.

The Shen Lin Ta Hsueh

One who knew him well writes:—

Marshal Chang Chung-chang, in spite of his utter lack of education, was attractive in his way. A regular Shantung giant, well over six feet in height, and with the shoulders of an ox, he was a fine specimen of humanity. Of his strength physically, there was little doubt.

"As simple as a child, he was big-hearted and a most generous character, always willing to help or give freely to anybody who approched him for assistance.

"Of an exceptionally jovial nature, Marshal Chang always liked a good joke and many were the jokes which I have heard him tell, some at the expense of his guests, others at his own. For instance, a journalist once asked him what military college he had attended. And Chang replied almost solemnly, 'My chief Chang Tso-lin graduated from the Lu Lin Ta Hsueh (University of the Green Forest) but although I did not graduate I studied in the Shen Lin Ta Hsueh (University of the Deep Forest)' Seeing the journalist take a note of this, he clapped his hands and banged his huge fists on the table in front of him and then roared with laughter.

"Marshal Chang was not a proud man, except of his humble beginnings, and he was never tired of telling his youthful friends and subordinates of the hard times he experienced in the early days of his life.

"The possessor of a huge harem, he was generous to his womenfolk though he limited their freedom of action. Whenever he became tired of a woman and the latter expressed a desire to return to her parents, he always gave a handsome monetary present and released her.

"Marshal Chang was accused of many atrocities and of causing the people many sufferings, but personally I know nothing of these. I am inclined to think, however, that he was the victim of his own subordinates who did these things without his knowledge and, of course, he had to shoulder the responsibility."

PROHIBITION DRIVE IN JAPAN

Dry Forces Urge Abolition of Drink During Crisis

Tokyo, Sept. 1.

One of the biggest-prohibition campaigns ever launched in Japan was held throughout the country today, the tenth anniversary of the earthquake. The entire dry forces, led by the Japan People's Prohibition Federation, are mobilised to drive home to the nation the urgent need of abolishing drinking in the present economic crisis facing the country.

Eighty-seven organisations took part in the dry campaign, while the Department of Education, the Home Office, the prefectural governments and municipal officers gave their support. The campaign was carried out through lecture meeting on prohibition, addresses in the streets, parades, by distribution of posters and hand bills, and over the radio. —Rengo.

EXPLORER LEAVING CHINA

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews to Return to U.S.

Peking, Sept. 1.

Peking is losing one of its celebrities to-morrow with the departure of Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the American Natural History Museum's Central Asiatic Expedition, who is returning to the United States.

Dr. Andrews will remain in America until conditions are favourable for him to lead a new expedition from Manchuria to carry on his search for the Pliocene ancestor of the fossil Peking Man, computed by the noted explorer to have lived between 1,000,000 and 6,000,000 years ago.—Reuter.

PALACE MUSEUM REPORT

Monthly Expenditure for Upkeep

Peking, Aug. 27.

A sum of over $600,000 has been realised by the sale of old tea, medicines, furs, silk and other perishables in the Palace Museum of the Forbidden City, according to a statement made by Mr. Yi Pei-chi, President of the Museum, to the Peking Political Council. This sum, which has been deposited in the Agricultural and Industrial Bank, will be devoted to repair the Museum buildings.

Mr. Yi Pei-chi explained to the Council that the sale of the perishables had been sanctioned by the Central Government in 1928. The running expenses of the Museum, he said, were $21,000 a month. About $2,000 of this was produced by the sale of tickets for admission and the balance was made up by the Central Government.

Mr. Yi Pei-chi explains that since the Nanking Government is not in a position to meet the sum of $21,000 monthly, the Museum has been compelled to retrench, and now the expenses have been reduced to $15,000 or $16,000. This does not include the cost of publications and necessary repairs.

The authorities of the Palace Museum have issued a statement denying the rumours that the Museum has suspended operations. These rumours have arisen out of the special measures now being taken to protect the treasures of the Museum in times of emergency, including the construction of a fire and water-proof vault.—Reuter.

Sept. 2.

Considerable alarm is voiced by several educational leaders in Peking regarding an alleged conspiracy for the removal of part of the valuables of the Peking Palace Museum to Shanghai and Hongkong where they are to be used as security for a loan of $30 millions.

In a joint telegram to the Government at Nanking, the educationalists headed by Mr. Chen Yin-kuo of the Peking National University, states that according to reports, these exhibits are being packed up under the pretext of preparing for an emergency. While ostensibly the relics are to be transported to the interior for safekeeping, they will be actually shipped to Shanghai and Hongkong where arrangements have already been completed to pledge the old porcelains for $30 millions. Other relics will be similarly disposed of.

As these articles represent 3,000 years of Chinese civilisation, their loss will be irreparable, the telegram asserts. Moreover, these being all that is left to China after the acts of vandalism during various periods of her history, the plea is made that every effort should be exerted to preserve the relics and an official investigation conducted regarding the allegations.—Kuo Min.

Sept. 3.

The committee recently appointed by the Peking Political Council to probe the affairs of the museum held its first session at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Yi Pei-chi in Nanking, Mr. T. K. Yu, executive secretary of the museum, attended. In reply to the allegation of a certain member that the museum had recently disposed of a considerable quantity of gold articles without official knowledge, Mr. Yu said that in addition to the auction of perishables such as tea, silks, furs, etc., the museum had disposed of gold articles to the value of $310,000. He emphasised that these things were without any cultural interest or value and that they were sold after approval by the board of directors and with the full knowledge of the local and national authorities.

The latter statement drew a sharp rejoinder from both the presiding officer, General Wang Shu-chang, and General Yu Hsueh-chung, until recently Chairman of Hopei and Garrison Commandant of Peking and Tientsin, respectively. They denied any knowledge of the sale.

Mr. Yu was asked to sign a written statement of what he had said, but he declined. Finally the meeting decided to petition the Political Council to order the museum to stop further sale of its valuables, and also to submit to the next meeting of the Council a list of directors of the museum, minutes of the meet- to sanction the sale of the perishables were taken, as well as telegrams from the Government giving approval to the decisions.—Reuter.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS ON P.S.R.

Peking, Aug. 31.

The Peking-Suiyuan Railway announces a reduction of 25 per cent. in freight rates from September 1, in order to encourage greater use of the railway. Arrangements are also being made for a through passenger express between Peking and Paotou with sleeping accommodation.—Reuter.

ON Monday, August 22 Mrs. R. A. Whitamore, of Tientsin, by her courage and presence of mind, averted what might have been a great calamity at Chinwangtao. The sea was fairly rough and there was a strong under-tow and Mrs. Whitamore was bathing in shallow water with her own small child. Other grown up people and children were also bathing when suddenly the strong under-tow swept four small children out of their depths. Seeing their predicament Mrs. Whitamore went to their help and herself carried out of her own depth with five panic stricken children clinging to her and hampering her movements. Nevertheless, she held the two smaller ones firmly in her arms and helped the bigger ones, who could swim a little, and pushed them all towards the shore. In fact, she managed to keep them all afloat until help came to her although she herself was in great danger from drowning as the children kept pushing her under water and she was therefore very nearly suffocated. Such bravery and presence of mind deserve, without doubt, to be brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, says the "Peking & Tientsin Times."

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SMUGGLING IN THE SOUTH

Heavily Armed Gangs in the Work: Strange Ways of Boycotters

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Aug. 25.

What with high duties, imposts, taxes, and the existence of a boycott on Japanese products, a royal road has been opened to the gentry who never let their consciences bother them, and who are quick with the trigger. The Treasury income has been going down and down, and the side of law and order has not been able to keep pace with those engaged in the illicit traffic. Seventy boats is the minimum devoted to smuggling on the West River alone, according to an official report.

Danger of detection renders the route via Hongkong the more dangerous. Shanghai vessels are the safest mode of transportation, and compradores and others of the boat crews have been getting contraband ashore before the customs inspectors board, and making a short run on small boats to lonely spots not far away from the anchorage where heavily armed robber gangs are on hand to receive and distribute. Since the shooting of a Customs Service tidewaiter out with a searching party a few weeks ago, however, the opportunity for Shanghai ships to do a wholesale smuggling business has been greatly lessened. Guards have their eyes on new arrivals up to the time of boarding and inspection of cargoes.

Worried about the falling off of its income, the Treasury too is "tightening up." An allowance for commissions to recruiting officers has been granted, and at the two ports of Swatow and Kongmoon enlistments for the smuggling suppression service are being sought. And the Government has given strict notice that no naval boat is to carry goods for any one. Which is an indication that the old practice of unrestricted smuggling by gunboats is still being indulged in.

Let one look over the stocks of the sea food shops, and he will have a pretty good idea how the tide is drifting. Certain varieties of mushrooms, dried fish, and so on, can come only from Nippon. Such commodities of low-priced qualities have been finding their way into the hands of these dealers all through the boycott, but latterly even high-priced merchandise is procurable at such stores. Smuggling, then, must be on the increase.

Canton's National Salvation Society has not been simon-pure, but its scandals have largely been given a coat of whitewash. Pang Cholaap was a despised merchant, so he looked into the muzzle of a rifle, and the trigger was pulled. His clansman, a Pang who comes from a labour union was deeply involved in a plot that made good reading for a few days, but he is wearing a halo instead of a set of horns, proofs smeared across the front pages establishing his innocence. The bribe of $2,000 is a myth; the Society had sanctioned the importation of the piece goods made in Japan which started the row.

Bandits in country districts have pretty much a free hand in the smuggling game; it takes a strong "drag" with the pickets or boycott higher-ups to get by in Canton City. Independents always run into snags, as the confiscations of the past few weeks demonstrate. The boycott agents biggest haul of late was some 7,000 bags of Manchurian beans. So much money was involved, and the consignee so well known that the Municipal Chamber of Commerce has rushed to its defence. Entreaties were of no avail, the Society insisting it must pour kerosene over the 7,000 bags and send them up in smoke. As an arbiter the Government has been asked to treat with the boycotters, the plea of the Chamber being that these beans are an important food product that the poor cannot well do without; that they come from Manchuria and not elsewhere; that the Japanese having occupied Manchuria shipping documents have to bear Japanese stamps, which does not prove that the beans are a Japanese product.

The boycotters had been contenting themselves with seizing suspected cargoes, letting the consignees and others involved go scot free.

However, a shop that brought in a lot of tyres reputed to be of Japanese make had them confiscated earlier in the week, and two of the shop staff were held and turned over to the police, who obediently kept them behind the bars. All they have to do to regain their freedom is to find a guarantee in the sum of $30,000. Counsel engaged by the tyre concern sent a petition to the National Salvation Society importuning it to be reasonable and consider how hard it is to find a store willing to go on a bond so large in amount. The prayer was that the shop's standing in the business community be taken to be a sufficient guarantee, but the Society having called a meeting to act on the proposal turned it down. The culprits may rot in jail if they do not furnish the bond.

"Y" SECRETARIES CONFER

Employed Officers Meet in Peking

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Aug. 24.

With a stirring address by Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of Y. M. C. As. of China, calling upon the secretaries of the "Y" Movement in China to dedicate their lives to the cause of rebuilding this country through Christian character, the Sixth Employed Officers' Conference of the Association which has been in session at Yenching University here since August 16, was officially closed yesterday evening.

Attended by some 120 delegates, representing 38 city associations throughout the country, this conference is considered to be one of the most inspiring and successful "Y" gatherings held in China during recent years. It marks a definite advance, it is said, of the Y.M.C.A. Movement in China.

The main theme of the conference was "Y. M. C. A. and the Spiritual Challenge of the National Crisis." Centring around this theme, several addresses were delivered by men well versed in the various aspects of the subject. Among those who spoke were included Mr. S. C. Leung, acting general secretary of the National Committee; Dr. T. T. Lew, of Yenching University; Mr. G. A. Gedat, associate general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Berlin, Germany, who was a special guest of the conference; and Dr. James Y. C. Yen, of Ting Hsien, who for some years was a secretary of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s of China at Shanghai.

In addition to these addresses, the conference devoted a large portion of time to discussion of topics which were designed to help illume the central theme of the conference. Among these topics the following might be mentioned: "How build up an efficient personnel to meet the spiritual challenge of the national crisis," "How to build up a programme which will be able to meet the spiritual challenge of the national-Crisis," and "The place of relief in the programme of the Y. M. C. A. during this period of national crisis."

An outstanding feature of the conference was the series of religious addresses delivered every morning throughout the conference by Dr. Stanley Jones, world-famous missionary, author, and lecturer, whose messages greatly helped to highten the spirit of the conference. Dr. Jones has come to China on a lecturing tour which will cover many of the larger cities of this country.

Punctuating the arduousness of the conference was a series of social functions given in honour of the conference delegates by prominent leaders of Peking. Outstanding among these functions was a tea given by Mayor Chow Ta-wen at the beautiful Summer Palace.

A large group of the delegates left here this morning for their respective cities, while not a few of them will remain for two or three more days, enjoying the beautiful scenery of the ancient capital. The secretaries of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s of China have decided to hold their autumn setting-up conference here and this will last for three days. At this conference, it is hoped, a comprehensive programme will be mapped out for the coming months of the year for the National Committee.

PEKING'S POPULATION

Peking, Sept. 2.

According to statistics compiled by the local Municipal Authorities, the population of Peking city for the month of August totals 1,530,-890 of whom 62,963 are foreigners.

Due to the large influx of refugees from Manchuria, the population of Peking now exceeds even its most populous period during the first year of the Republic (1912) by about 70,000 persons. It is said that there are now no vacant houses in the whole city.—Kuo Min.

REDS ABANDON STRONGHOLDS

Nanchang Threatened with Attack

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanchang, Aug. 24.

For the last two or three weeks rumours have been prevalent here that the Communist-bandit forces in Kiangsi are planning a combined attack on Nanchang and attempting to link up with the Reds of Hupeh, Hunan and Anhui, on account of the fact that they have forced to abandon their strongholds in south Kiangsi by the 19th Route Army under General Tsai Ting-kai from Fukien, by the Kuangtung army under General Yui Han-mao from the south and by the 18th Route Army under General Chang Chen from Kian.

Now it is reliably reported that the combined Communist forces totalling around 110,000 under Mao Tse-tung, Chu Teh, Pang Ter-huai from the southern Kiangsi and under Fang Tzi-ming from the eastern Kiangsi, are coming to attack Nanchang in three routes; 1. The Eastern Route under the command of Fang Tzi-ming is fighting with the Government troops outside of Fu-chow, 180 li southeast of Nanchang; 2. The Central or southern Route under the command of Mao Tse-tung and Chu Teh has arrived in Chin-kiang, 210 li south of Nanchang, and 3. The Western Route under Pang Teh-huai is near Kao-an, 120 li southwest of Nanchang.

On account of the critical situation, General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, and General Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of the Provincial Government, returned to Nanchang three days ago from Kuling and General Ho ordered three divisions of government troops from Anhui for the protection of the provincial capital. The government authorities are extremely busy these days in repairing the mud city wall and the wire-barricades which were built by General Lu Ti-ping against the Red invasion two years ago and in digging new trenches outside the wire barricades. General Ho flew by aeroplane to the fronts (Changshu and Fuchow) two days ago to inspect the defensive works.

Martial law is declared and communications inside the city are stopped after ten o'clock every night. Thousands of refugees are pouring into the capital from Fu-chow, Feng-cheng, Changshu and other neighbouring towns and the trains of the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway are daily carrying refugees out of the city. Every business in Nanchang is at a standstill except the hotels which are fully occupied by the refugees.

It is further reported that Kian, in central Kiangsi, is now surrounded by the Reds and the communication between Nanchang and Kian either by water or by land is entirely cut off by the bandits in Siakiang, 310 li south of Nanchang. Two government aeroplanes which were sent out three days ago to bomb the Communist-bandits have not returned and there is still without trace of them. From various reports, this is going to be a life and death struggle between the Government and the Red forces. The fate of Nanchang, whether good or bad, will undoubtedly be decided within these two weeks. If the Communist forces are able to capture Nanchang, their next objective, according to their plan, is to link up with the Red forces of Hupeh, Hunan, and Anhui and then try to capture the Wuhan cities.

Canton Armies in Kiangsi

Canton, Aug. 30.

An extension of the sphere of influence of the Cantonese armies in Kiangsi is indicated in an official statement issued to-day to the effect that the 1st Group Army under General Chen Chi-tang, commander-in-chief of the military forces in Kwangtung, is preparing to take over the cities of Kian and Wanan, which have been evacuated by the 18th (Nanking) Division.

Kian is on the Kan river, Central Kiangsi, and Wanan on the same river, some 50 miles southward.

The 18th Division is reported to have been withdrawn to Nanchang because, it is stated, the Communists are moving northward and menacing the provincial capital, their object being to break up the line of the Central Government forces between Kian and Nanchang.

It is learned that following a conference with General Yu Hanmou, General Chen Chi-tang has ordered the troops of the 1st and 2nd Divisions to advance on Wanan from Kanchow, also on the Kan river, about 30 miles southward.—Reuter.

RED PLANE BOMBS P.-H. RAILWAY

Hankow, Sept. 3.

The headquarters of the communist suppression army was surprised at the appearance yesterday of an aeroplane, painted in a blue colour, which flew over the Peking-Hankow Railway zone and dropped several bombs on the railway garrison.

Having received a report that Soviet Russia has recently provided the communist forces with several aeroplanes, the headquarters of the Government army has prohibited all transportation of gasoline to the "Red Territory."—Rengo.

ARMS SUPPLIES TO BANDITS

Chinese Battalion Commander Arrested

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Aug. 27.

A battalion commander of the 3rd brigade of the so-called Singkuochun or "National Rising Army" was arrested on August 18. It is alleged that with a view to bring the bandits to his side and make them do some secret work, the battalion commander supplied them with guns, ammunition and money.

Due to ill health, Mr. Ch'i Chen-ju, educational commissioner of the province, has handed in his resignation to the Provincial Government. On August 22, Mr. Ch'i left for Peking to recuperate his health.

Gen. Liu Yao-yang, former commander of the provincial Pao An army, has resigned his position, and General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, is appointed in his place.

Motor roads are to be built in seven districts in South Honan. The work is expected to be completed in three months, and a sum of more than $3,000,000, is needed. The survey of the road lines has already begun, and the headquarters of the building committee is established at Loshan.

Some people of Lin-ju hsien, West Honan, have appealed to the Provincial Government to open a silver mine, situated 50 li south of the hsien capital. During the time of the Tang Dynasty, it had been dug for some time, and again in 1918, it was dug but its operation was stopped afterwards, due to the disturbances by the bandits.

The Provincial Government has instructed all magistrates in the province that beginning from next year opium prohibition laws should be put into effect and that those who are discovered in dealing in it would be severely punished.

On July 31, about 5,000 ounces of opium was seized at the Loyang railway station, by the inspectors of the local Public Safety Bureau. According to arrivals in the city of Shangtsai alone, there are about 300 opium smokers.

ACCORDING to an announcement of the Japanese military authorities, donations in kind since the outbreak of the Manchurian affair total Y.5,590,471 in value. Forty-six aeroplanes were presented to the nation, the estimated cost being Y.3,235,387.

RICE HARVEST IN HUNAN

Prices Forced Down by Good Crop

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Siangtan, Hu. Aug. 16.

Hunan has a splendid rice harvest. The Provincial embargo on all rice leaving the province has been lifted, much to the relief of some who have been speculating in rice. Late in June there were floods and it was feared that the rice harvest would be poor. The floods went down quickly and did comparatively little harm. Many business men bought up large stocks of old rice in the hull holding it for a good price. The prices have fallen to an unprecedented low rate and these men have their money tied up in rice paddy at double the present price. The permission to allow rice to go out will relieve the situation some.

The Tung-Ting Lake region which was a total loss last year is good this year. The year's rest of the land and the deposits of the floods have all contributed to make a bumper harvest in that section of the Province.

Cholera is prevelant in many parts of the province. Changsha, Siangtan, Hengchow and Paoking seemingly the places with the largest number of cases. A very good arrangement has been entered into here with some of the Street people. Whenever a case appears they can get a ticket from the cholera headquarters and brought to the Presbyterian Hospital for treatment. For some time an average of four or more a day have been brought to the Hospital for saline injections and the results have been very good. The weather is still very hot and dry and there is some fear of the desease becoming epidemic which would tax the hospital beyond its powers.

This has been the hottest and driest summer for years in Hunan. The Rice harvest is good but some of the other crops, unless rain comes soon, will suffer. Sweet potatoes, peanuts, cotton, etc., are in need of rain badly.

There seems to be an unusually large number of foreigners away for vacation this summer. It has not been so easy in previous summers to get away, because the probability of soldiers or ting ists arriving to occupy tion property. The missionar ther pretty largely taken vac ther summer. Your correspon te just returned from Kuling, five weeks there has brought vividly to his remembrance that it is cooler there than in Hunan.

Coming down from the Hill in the midst of such a prolonged heat is more trying in some respects than staying down through it all.

Hunan seems to be quite clear of all communists bands, there are a few places with local bandits, but even these have been cleared out from some sections.

CONSIDERABLE damage is reported to have been caused to the crops in southwestern Shantung by hordes of locusts which have for several days past been plagueing the districts.

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THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

Dr. J. Heng Liu Thinks It Worst Ever Reported: 100,000 Cases

Nanking, Sept. 2.

In an interview to-day, Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Bureau of Public Health of the National Government, declared that although according to official reports he had received from various provinces there were about 50,000 cholera cases throughout the country, the correct figure should easily be above 100,000. This summer, which has probably witnessed one of the worst cholera outbreaks in China, more than 30,000 deaths are estimated. "This year's cholera epidemic," Dr. Liu continued, "has just passed its peak and may be said now to be on the decline."

In Dr. Liu's office there is a large map with small flags on pins showing the various infected districts. According to reports received in August 16, provinces and three special municipalities have reported cholera in epidemic form. More than 200 cities are infected and the death rate is estimated to be about 27.5 per cent. At places where there are no medical facilities the death rate is sometimes as high as 50 per cent.

The first cholera case was reported from Shanghai on April 26. It appeared in Nanking on May 23 and quickly spread to other cities along the Yangtze River. In June the epidemic was nation-wide having spread to North and South China. The situation was so severe in Honan, Shensi, Shansi and Suiyan provinces that railway traffic had to be suspended and population of entire village perished. Latest reports from Shansi state that the cholera situation there is so serious that coffin shops are unable to cope with the unusually large demand for coffins. In the villages of interior Honan and Shansi where there are no modern medical facilities and where communication facilities are poor, the conditions are horrifying.

This year's cholera outbreak was more or less expected. After last year's unprecedented flood disaster, millions were housed in temporary relief quarters without food or clothing. Only through rigorous efforts of the Bureau of Public Health of the National Government that the epidemic did not develop into more serious proportions.

In a report to Dr. L. Rajchman of the League of Nations Health Organisation, Dr. J. Heng Liu states:

"The machinery set up for the anti-epidemic work of the National Flood Relief Commission was continued without interruption and very much augmented since the appearance of the epidemic in May. Preventive work of a concentrated and vigorous nature was carried on particularly in Shanghai, Nanking, Wuhan, Kiukiang, Wuhu, Anking, Nanchang, Northern Kiangsu and Northern Anhui.

"The work may be summarised as follows:

"1. Education and propaganda-posters and pamphlets.

"2. Isolation of cases—establishment of a number of cholera hospitals—all in co-operation with local authorities or other local agencies.

"3. Inoculations—done on a scale which these figures for the period ending July 31 testify:

(a) Shanghai	674,743
Chinese City	489,825
International Settlement.	135,408
French Concession	489,500
(b) Nanking	128,041
(c) Wuhan (Hankow and Wuchang)	237,860

"The National Epidemic Prevention Bureau and the Shanghai Hygienic Laboratory have found it difficult to meet the demand for vaccine and the Central Field Health Station laboratory is helping in the manufacture.

"4. Disinfection of wells is being done systematically in Nanking, Nanchang, several towns in Northern Kiangsu, the towns in the Shanghai-Woosung war area, and a few other cities.

"The reporting of cases and deaths in this huge area is of course very poor under present conditions. The following figures are given for Shanghai, Nanking and Wuhan:

"For period ending July 31.

	Cases	Deaths
Shanghai	2,570	175
Nanking	889	252
Wuhan	626	97

The reports from various provinces are:

	Infected cities	Non Infected cities
Kiangsu	36	2
Hopei	34	18
Honan	23	3
Shantung	17	16
Kiangsi	13	3
Anhui	13	1
Shensi	12	4
Hupeh	12	1
Chekiang	8	1
Suiyuan	5	4
Charhar	5	4
Fukien	4	4
Hunan	3	—
Kuangtong	2	—
Yunnan	1	—
Ching Hai (Koko-nor)	1	—

The worst situation is reported from Shou Hsian, a small village in west Honan, where 1,627 cases and 733 deaths are reported. About 500 deaths are reported from Nanchang, Kiangsi Province, 300 from Tungkwan, Shansi Province, 300 from Hankow, 700 from Amoy, Fukien Province, 400 from Canton, Kuangtung Province, 600 from Paotou, Suiyuan Province, and 300 from Chin Teh village in Kiangsi Province which is world famous for its beautiful porcelain products.—Reuter.

OPIUM AND CHOLERA

Peking, Sept. 3.

Acting on the theory that opium can combat cholera, the Shangtsai district government has relaxed the prohibition laws, according to a message from Kaifeng, the capital of Honan. As a result more than 300 opium shops have been established in Shangtsai alone.—Reuter.

SOLDIERS TO ASSIST FARMERS

Anhui General's Plan to Help Harvesting

Pengpu, Aug. 30.

Soldiers of the 25th Route Army are to render assistance to the farmers in the harvesting of their autumn crops, according to an order issued by General Liang Kuan-ying, Commander of the 25th Route Army now garrisoning Shucheng in central Anhui.

General Liang has ordered that each battalion assign at least 30 men to help the farmers in the work of reaping, transporting, or other farm labour. They are to be self-supporting and should, under no circumstances, demand food or remuneration from the farmers; nor must they make themselves a nuisance to the community in general.

It will be recalled that General Liang has frequently in the past offered help to the people. When the 25th Route Army was stationed in northern Kiangsu last spring, they were engaged in road-building when not occupied with bandit-suppression. Several thousand of the soldiers were at one time also engaged in conservancy work on the Huai River.—Kuo Min.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS

Traffic Restored On All But One Section of Line

Mukden, Sept. 2.

The work of restoring the railways in North Manchuria, which have suffered much damage from the floods, has progressed unusually well and with the exception of the Imienpo-Pogranichinaya section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, traffic has been restored.

Mail for Europe via Siberia, which has been transported via the Ussuri line during the floods, will now be dispatched via the C.E.R., after a month's interruption.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUO OBSERVES CONFUCIUS DAY

Mukden, Sept. 3.

In view of the fact that the new state of Manchukuo has made the doctrine of Confucianism the standard of national morality, Confucius Day, which fell to-day, was celebrated with grand fete throughout the country.

In Sinking, the capital of Manchukuo, the grand ceremony was held in the Confucian shrine with the attendance of Premier Cheng and other high officials of the Government.

Meanwhile, the fete was observed practically all over the country. The banks, Government offices, schools and other public institutions declared a holiday to-day.—Press Union.

GENERAL JUMPS FROM TRAIN

Dramatic Escape of Man Sentenced to Death

Peking, Sept. 2.

The story of a dramatic escape is related in the Chinese press here. Last month General Chen Yao-teh was tried by the local court at Lanchow, near Tang-shan, for the murder of General Liu Yung-chun in Honan in September of last year, and being found guilty was sentenced to death. The accused man, however, appealed to the Higher Court, and it was decided to transfer him to Tientsin.

Accordingly, under the escort of two armed guards, he was put on the train for Tientsin. When the train was passing through Chunliangchun, the captive succeeded in hoodwinking his guards and while their attention was distracted, he jumped out of the window safely, evidently with only very minor injuries.

One of the armed guards at once dashed to the end of the coach and leapt off the steps in pursuit, but falling heavily, he was instantly killed. The other guard also wanted to jump off, but he was prevented by the train officials, who seized him by the arm just as he was about to leap. Afraid to face the consequences, this guard is said to have fled at the first opportunity.

When a search was made, no trace of the fugitive could be found. The judicial authorities have now issued a proclamation giving warning of the escape and requesting the local officials to effect the arrest of the fugitive. Prior to his arrest last month the general is stated in the Chinese press to have managed to elude capture for a long time.—Reuter.

END OF JAPANESE DIET SESSION

Troops Thanked For Services In Manchuria

Tokyo, Sept. 3.

Both the House of Representatives and the House of Peers held their final meetings of the sixty-third extraordinary session of the Diet to-day.

In the Upper House, a resolution unanimously was approved expressing the nation's gratitude to Japanese troops in Manchuria for their efforts against the irregulars. Lieut.-Gen. Sadao Araki, the War Minister, and Admiral K. Okada, Navy Minister, delivered brief speeches, acknowledging the tribute.

Many bills sent up from the Lower House also were approved by the Peers.—United Press.

Sept. 3.

Both Houses of the Japanese Diet have passed the Supplementary or Emergency Budget, which was introduced by Mr. Takahashi, Minister of Finance on August 25.

It provides for a sum of Y. 176,000,000 for the relief of distress in the rural districts to be raised by public loans.

The proposals do not satisfy a section of the Seiyukai Party, but their opposition has not proved strong enough to prevent the Government measure from being passed, though demands have been made for a much larger expenditure.—Reuter.

HARBIN POSTMEN ALL AT SEA

Raw Hands Create Confusion in Distribution of Mails

Harbin, Sept. 1.

Chaotic conditions prevail in the post office and residents are uncertain as to what fate their letters are meeting, while to carloads of foreign mail are reported blocked at Manchuli.

Harbin postmen and other postal workers appear to know little of the work, make frequent mistakes on amounts of postage and similar matters, and delivery men are seen throwing away letters if they cannot find the addressees.

Registered letters are being received for despatch by aeroplane but no guarantee is given as to delivery at any Chinese town.—United Press.

EMPEROR'S GIFT TO FLOOD VICTIMS

Tokyo, Sept. 1.

Prince I. Tokugawa, chairman of the commission for relief of northern Manchuria flood victims, proceeded to the Imperial Palace to-day and received an Imperial grant of Yen 40,000 for flood victims in the Harbin area.—United Press.

THE WEIHAIWEI SPIRIT

All a Matter of Making Records

(CONTRIBUTED)

Now that the summer holiday season is rapidly receding into the land of memory, we can pause to draw a breath or two and take stock of what we here on the Shantung coast have accomplished in the way of sun-tan, freckles, sunburn, the loss or gain of avoirdupois, conquests in His Majesty's Navy, and other notable records in, on, or by the sparkling blue sea.

Miss Diana Hutchins

Sport in its various forms is the chief occupation of the young people, swimming and diving naturally taking precedence. The denizens of the Island occasionally astonish themselves by swimming from the bathing beach out to the ships anchored in the fairway, and back to the home base, which is no mean feat, but the summer colony on the mainland are made of sterner stuff, their ambition being to swim across the harbour from the Island to one of the bathing beaches, either at East Cliff Hotel or the snug little harbour at King's, a distance of well over a mile, and against a strong tide for a considerable portion of the course.

This feat has been successfully accomplished during this season by several of the younger guests of East Cliff and King's Hotel, amongst them being Miss Leila Tilley, aged 17; Dick Pote-Hunt, aged 14; Miss Diana Hutchins, aged 13; and Miss Jean Kane. All these young things are expert swimmers and divers. The swim from Island to mainland was made by them without any preliminary long-distance training and was simply a matter of course in their day's pleasure.

Glory does not go all to the juniors. Credit must also be given to Mr. Necklemann, of Canton, and Mr. G. Churchill for their swim from the mainland to the Island and return in just over two hours.

Golf, dancing, shooting, and fishing come next in the list of recreations and in some of these the younger generation has again distinguished itself. Douglas Rector Smith, and young David and Roy Anderson are three experts with gun and rod, the youngest of the three, Roy Anderson, just turned eleven, having confounded his elders by bringing home three brace of snipe.

To the Island's charming femininity go the laurels for Naval conquests, but all good things must come to an end, with the feeling of autumn in the air, sport is narrowing down to the highly competitive struggle for steamer bookings out and away from the holiday haunts. This is an endurance test, an open competition, with Shanghai and stern realities to the victor.

CHINESE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE

Agency to Send Its Own Man To Geneva Conference

Nanking, Sept. 3.

For the first time in China's journalistic history, a Chinese news agency will send its own special correspondent abroad to "cover" an international gathering. Mr. Koo Kung-cheng will represent the Central News Agency, official news agency of the Chinese Government, at the coming League Assembly session in Geneva, it is officially announced to-day by Mr. Hsiao Tung-tze, general manager of the Chinese official agency. Mr. Koo has already left for Shanghai and will sail abroad the s.s. Gange on September 5 and will have as fellow passengers Dr. Wellington Koo and Lord Lytton.

Due to almost prohibitive cable rates between China and foreign countries and to the financial condition of Chinese papers, the Chinese press has, hitherto, relied entirely on foreign news agencies for foreign news. Even at important international gatherings like the Paris Peace Conference and the Washington Conference when China's vital interests were affected, no special staff correspondents were sent from China. Either some members of the Chinese delegation or some Chinese residing then in Paris or Washington were requested by some papers in this country to write mail articles.

Realising the importance of the coming session of the League Assembly when the Lytton Commission's report will be discussed and when a solution of the present Sino-Japanese dispute will be attempted, the Central News Agency has decided to send Mr. Koo to Geneva to "cover" the meeting.

Mr. Koo is a distinguished Chinese journalist, having visited Europe and America about two years ago studying journalistic enterprises in those countries. After he returned to China he joined the Shanghai "Shun Pao" and was in charge of its pictorial section.

He was appointed by the Chinese Government an expert attached to the Chinese assessor's office of the League Manchuria Commission. When he was in Mukden together with the Manchurian Commission, Mr. Koo was once arrested by Manchukuo police, for "entering Manchukuo territory without authorisation," but was subsequently released after being warned by the Manchukuo police that the "extreme penalty" would await him if he attempted to enter Manchukuo territory again.—Reuter.

TAX LIFTED ON COAL SALES

Effort to Lighten Flood Burden in Shantung

Tsinan, Aug. 29.

Temporary suspension of the sales surtax on native coal has been ordered by the Shantung Provincial Government in order to mitigate the plight of the coal producers in the Poshan district where the flooding of the mines has resulted in serious losses to the owners.

Flood prevention work along the Yellow River in Shantung has been nine-tenths completed, according to Mr. Chang Lien-chia, Director of the Provincial River Affairs Bureau, who returned here from an inspection of the lower reaches yesterday. All danger points have been sufficiently strengthened to withstand the waters even if there should be another two-foot rise, Mr. Chang said.—Kuo Min.

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THE SHENSI MYSTERY

Truck-driver Detained in Connection with Foreigners' Disappearance

Chen Wei-ching, a truck-driver employed by the B.A.T. agent in Sian, is being detained by the Shensi provincial authorities in connection with the mysterious disappearance on July 23 of Mr. Gustav Tornvall, a Swedish missionary and famine relief worker of Pingliang, Kansu; Mr. Henry Ekvall, an American employed by the Hankow office of the Ford Motor Co. and an old student of the Shanghai American School; Mr. Koizumi, a Japanese; and Mr. Wang Yung-teh, an American educated Chinese who had been with the Ford Motor Co. for four years. Chen was arrested on August 17. Prior to the disappearance of the foreigners and their companion, he had had trouble with Mr. Ekvall over some Ford Motor Trucks, and had openly declared that he would have his revenge. His movements during the days preceding the disappearance of the party and the fact that he was on intimate terms with the soldiers posted along the route from Pingliang to Sian travelled by the party, especially in that sector in which they vanished, aroused suspicions. Inquiries revealed that on the day Mr. Ekvall left Pingliang, Chen had boasted that he had made arrangements to get his own back, and he was arrested. The Shensi provincial authorities have assumed full responsibility for solution of the mystery and punishment of those found guilty.

Notwithstanding recent more hopeful reports, there is little doubt that the three foreigners and their companion were murdered, deliberately shot to death by soldiers in a field near the village of T'u Men, about two miles from the west gate of the city of Sian. A water-bottle identified as similar to one Mr. Koizumi was known to be carrying has been found at the bottom of a well near the scene of the crime. This well and another one near by have been excavated, but no other traces of the missing men have been found. At the bottom of one of the wells, however, there lingered an odour of corpses. Circumstantial stories volunteered by residents in the neighbourhood apparently confirm the theory of murder.

Investigations have been made on the spot by Lieut. Soule of the American Legation, officials of the China International Famine Relief Commission, and independently by friends and co-workers of Mr. Tornvall. While the official reports have not yet been made public, enough detail has been pieced together to produce a connected and consecutive story of the outrage.

As previously reported, the missing party was carrying a very considerable sum in money and gold dust. In addition to their personal belongings they carried about $10,000 worth of gold dust and ornaments, $2,000 in silver, and about $5,000 which Mr. Tornvall was taking to Sian on behalf of merchants in Pingliang. The only weapon between the four of them was a shot-gun. No other arms of any description were taken. There was nothing about any of them to excite suspicion that they were anything but what they pretended to be.

Mr. Tornvall was well-known in the Pingliang district, where he had succeeded his father in the Swedish Missionary Alliance station, and had latterly been acting as business manager for the China International Famine Relief Commission. His work had been especially concerned with the Commission's road-building programme, and it was in order to obtain fresh supplies of blasting powder for this construction that he found it necessary to visit Sian when he did. He was a close friend of Mr. Ekvall, who happened to be passing through Pingliang on the way from Lanchow to the coast just at the time Mr. Tornvall wanted to go to Sian. Thus it was agreed that the two friends should go into Sian together, returning to Pingliang when Mr. Tornvall had set his arrangements there in train and picking up Mr. Koizumi and Mr. Wang, who were to be left behind in Pingliang for the moment. This plan worked without a hitch and Mr. Tornvall and Mr. Ekvall returned to Pingliang on July 18 and announced their intention to go again to Sian on July 20.

During the time the two were away in Sian officials connected with the 17th Army Division at Pingliang thoroughly investigated the bona fides of Mr. Koizumi, who was staying at Mr. Tornvall's house. Mr. Koizumi apparently satisfied them, describing himself as a graduate of the College of Business of Tokyo Imperial University. His baggage was searched and his papers examined and his account of himself accepted as genuine. The officials saw enough to convince them that, so far as Mr. Koizumi was concerned, there was no truth in the wild stories floating around about "secret agents" and "poisoning of wells" and so on.

Instead of leaving Pingliang on July 20 as they had planned, the four missing men did not depart until two days later—a change in programme which is significant in view of what happened on July 22 to Mr. J. Watson of the Sian English Baptist Mission in the very district where the four subsequently disappeared. Mr. Watson was travelling by car from Hsienyang to Sian when he was stopped by a military patrol at a place called San K'iao, between six and seven miles from the provincial capital. His car was taken to the barracks of the local militia where he was recognised by the commander, Kao King-chen, not, however, until he had had to submit to an examination and search by the soldiers. In the course of their search the soldiers told Mr. Watson that they had orders to look out for and stop two men in a car from Pingliang, who might be accompanied by a missionary in order to share the protection of the church. Their conversation was sufficiently detailed to make it almost certain, after the event, that they were referring to Mr. Ekvall and his party. And to make it even more probable, they had been awaiting this car for two days, i.e. from July 20.

Mr. Tornvall, Mr. Ekvall, Mr. Koizumi, and Mr. Wang left Pingliang on July 22 and travelled as far as the ferry across the Wei River without incident, breaking their journey for the night at the village of Li Chuan. At the Wei River ferry they passed a ferry-boat going in the opposite direction bearing Dr. and Mrs. Stockley of the Sian English Baptist Mission, and Mr. Tornvall carried on a conversation with Dr. Stockley until they were out of ear-shot. This time, at 7.45 on the morning of July 23, was the last time they were seen by any foreigners acquainted with them. What happened to them after that can only be conjectured from the stories of Chinese who encountered them along the road to Sian.

According to these stories the car was stopped by six men, four of whom were mounted, a few miles before it reached Sian and was taken to T'u Men, where it was left in a farmer's yard while the occupants were escorted to a neighbouring house. The villagers described the escort as soldiers, but they were not allowed to approach the prisoners. The actions of the soldiers, however, aroused the villagers' alarm, and messengers were sent to Sian where they reported to the guard at the city gate that foreigners were in trouble, and were told to keep silent and mind their own business for their pains.

At dusk the car was driven out into the fields. Its headlights attracted the notice of a farmer who was still working close by, but he did not approach too near as there were about thirty variously mounted armed men with the vehicle. He went on ploughing. A few minutes later he was startled by the sound of a shot so near to him that his plough-horse took fright and bolted. He bolted after the horse. As he ran he heard two more shots fired. Someone cried, "There is still one more!" There were two more shots. The farmer caught his horse and went home to supper. He did not return to the spot for two or three hours, and then only because his irrigation wheel needed attention during the night.

He got back just as the car was leaving, its lights out, but he did not venture near the scene of the shooting until next morning. Then he saw four distinct pools of blood. Between the well and the road a brown leather shoe was lying. Those were the only signs that anything unusual had occurred.

This man's story came out when the stir created by the disappearance of the four men caused an official inquiry to be undertaken by the Shensi Pacification Commissioner and the Chang An magistrate. In the course of this inquiry the wells in the field described were dug out, but no bodies were found. Under the earth which had been piled into one of the wells was Mr. Koizumi's water-bottle, and this and the stench of corpses in this same well were the only clues of what had happened.

No Trace of Lost Japanese

Nanking, Sept. 4.

The two officials of the Japanese Legation who were sent to Shensi to trace the whereabouts of Mr. Koto Koizumi, who is reported to have been murdered together with Messrs. Ekvall and Tornvall, are returning to Peking after a fruitless search.

The Japanese officials had tried to discover Mr. Koizumi, dead or alive, for the past month, but found no trace of him.—Reuter.

CHOLERA NOW IN FOOCHOW

Sampan Population in Great Distress

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Foochow, Aug. 23.

Unfortunately Foochow's freedom from cholera did not last. Ten or twelve days ago the fell disease broke out with a violence unparalleled during the last ten years at least, and the daily deathroll has been very large ever since. It is a pity that no reliable statistics are obtainable but it is generally believed that from ten to forty are dying daily in Foochow alone. And in the villages round the disease is spreading, the lack of modern medical knowledge helping to increase the number of fatal cases. Anti-cholera inoculation is being administered free in most of the hospitals, and many are taking advantage of it, but of course there is a far larger number, and that comprising the people most exposed to infection, who do not understand the value of such precautions. The weather tends to become cooler, and one hopes that the epidemic will soon exhaust itself, but for the present it forms the chief subject of conversation and lies like a dark shadow over the whole neighbourhood.

A large number of the sampan population of Foochow, about 3,000 in fact, are in great distress because the building of jetties near the Long Bridge now enable passengers to disembark from the river steamers without having to use the small ferry boats. It is a clear case of one man's meat being another man's poison; the convenience of the passengers is offset by the loss of the ferry men. They have presented their grievance to the authorities, who have naturally tried to put them off with evasive replies, and now they are making the position public in the hope of redress. But what can be done for them? We are beginning to see the end of the sampan even in old-fashioned Foochow.

Aug. 27.

Cholera, typhoon, flood—this briefly describes the history of Foochow for the last few weeks. On Wednesday, August 24, the barometer began to fall rapidly, and between the evening of the 24th and noon on the 25th it fell at least fourtenths of an inch. The wind increased in intensity and veered round from north to north-west and then to west with the result that considerable damage was done to house property. It was still blowing strong during the night of Thursday, August 25, although the barometer had recovered most of the ground it had lost, and on Friday it was blowing strong from the east and southeast. Since then the rain has been incessant, and a large part of the Foochow plain is flooded to quite a depth. No doubt the water will continue to rise, as there must have been a heavy rainfall up country. It is to be hoped that the wind, rain, and cooler air will effectually drive away the last remnant of cholera.

OBITUARY

The Rev. J. M. Blain

A telegram received in Shanghai on Sept. 4 from Hangchow announces the death of the Rev. J. Mercer Blain, D.D. a well-known member of the Southern Presbyterian Mission. Dr. Blain, who was about 63 years of age, had been in China some 35 years, being first stationed at Kashing, but spending most of his time at Hangchow. With Mrs. Blain and his married daughter (Mrs. K. Raymond Kepler) and son-in-law, Mr. Blain spent his summer vacation at Kuling, where a fortnight ago he officiated at the baptism of his grandchild at the Kuling Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Blain returned from Kuling on Thursday, spent a day at the Missionary Home in Shanghai, and continued his journey to Hangchow on Friday afternoon. To his friends he seemed in his usual health. Although he had been urged by his medical advisers to exercise care.

To Mrs. Blain and her daughter and to members of the Mission the sympathy of a large circle of friends will be extended in their very sudden bereavement.

KASHING MERCHANTS ENCOURAGED

Agitators Find No Field: New Building Going Up

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kashing, Aug. 28.

As the summer ends, business revives, merchants, encouraged by prospects of excellent rice crops, are replenishing stocks for the autumn trade. In the "heart of the market," many new buildings replace old ones. Buildings with reinforced concrete fronts and three storeys in height are popular. Progress is reported in the new modern highways which connect Kashing with Hangchow, Huchow and Soochow. As a large number of labourers employed has been provided with food and simple necessities, agitators find little encouragement. Several employers say "as long as we can find work and wages for our men, we have no trouble.

Of the large numbers of soldiers stationed here, very few are left, most of them having been sent to Shanghai and elsewhere and water police now undertake to keep order in the surrounding districts.

One of the prominent merchants here was suspected, watched and caught handling Japanese goods at a branch store. The penalty was reported to be a heavy fine. For the first time in many months, an ordinary Chinese citizen remarked "The boycott is a disadvantage to our people; we have some things the Japanese want and they can make cheaply some things we want. Surely some way can be found for mutual advantage."

With peace and a stable government, the common people would find prosperity without waiting for anything to turn a corner. The schools are ready to open and full attendances are expected.

YENCHING FREE OF BANDITS

Peking, Sept. 1.

The town of Yenching, south of Kaigan, sacked by remnants of Liu Kuei-tang's bandit force from Shantung, is now free from the raiders, according to a personal report made by General Li Fo-ho, a brigade commander who has arrived here to see Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang.—Reuter.

AID TO JAPANESE IN CHINA TROUBLES

Tokyo, Sept. 2.

The Japanese government has decided to lend about 6,000,000 yen as a reconstruction fund to the Japanese in Shanghai, Hankow, and other parts of China and "Manchukuo", who suffered losses from the Shanghai and Manchurian incidents. The money will be sent shortly via the Yokohama Specie Bank.—Reuter.

BOMB THROWING IN TIENTSIN

Chinese Reply to Protest by the Japanese

Tientsin, Aug. 30.

Mayor Chou Lung-kuang has replied to the protest of the Japanese Consul-General against the bombing of the Nakahara Company, a firm in the Japanese Concession, but Japanese authorities to-day expressed dissatisfaction. In his reply to the protest, Mayor Chou said he had no power to suppress activity of anti-Japanese bodies, and could not assume responsibility for the recent incident or other similar happenings. The reply further said that the Chinese authorities are trying to suppress illegal activities in the Chinese city, and that Japanese authorities should do likewise in the Japanese Concession.—United Press.

ADMIRAL REQUESTS INTERVIEW

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek too Ill to Comply

Hankow, Sept. 1.

Vice Admiral M. Sakonji, commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, returned here at 4 p.m. yesterday aboard the destroyer Hagi and he will leave to-morrow morning for Shanghai by the flagship Idumo, arriving September 5.

Admiral Sakonji suggested an interview with General Chiang Kai-shek to-day, but the proposal was declined "because of General Chiang's illness."

A dinner party will be given by the admiral to-night and General Hsia Tou-yin, chairman of Hupeh province, and other Chinese commanders have been invited.—United press.

NANKING TO GO ON THE AIR

Central Party Headquarters Radio Station Opened

Nanking, Sept. 1.

As from to-day Shanghai radio listeners-in and radio "fans" all over China will be able to tune in to yet another broadcasting service.

The government opens to-day at Central Party Headquarters a new 75 kilowatt station stated to be one of the finest of its kind in the Far East. It will broadcast speeches, news and entertainment on a 440 metres wavelength.

Preliminary tests with stations all over China have been carried out and all reports are satisfactory. There is no corner of China which will not be able to pick up this new service.—Reuter.

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MOUNTAINEERING IN WEST

Small Exception to Measure Height of Famous Peak

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, W. China, July 28.

Yesterday, July 27, Mr. R. L. Burdsall of New York and A. B. Emmans of Harvard left Tachienlu in an attempt to climb the Minya Gong Ga. Both travellers came out to China in connection with the Lamb expedition to Tibet, and on the break up of that expedition in Shanghai, formed with several others, what is now known as The Sikang expedition. Sikang is the new Chinese province west of Szechuan, territory which China subjugated after the murder of H. E. Feng in 1905, on his way to Lhasa from the court at Peking.

Sikang very roughtly extends from the top of the Fei-yueh pass to Chamdo; and from Sungpan in the north to the Yellow lama's country on the south. It is an enormous stretch of country bound by the Yangtze on the west and the Tung on the east. The wild Ngoloh border it on the north, and the wild Lolo on the south. It is an extraordinary bit of country, very little explored and, therefore, very little known.

In the north lies the Zhara, a magnificent snow mountain, claimed by the Tibetans to be higher than the Gong Ga (white glacier) which lies at the south end of the range. The Minya Gong Ga is used by some travellers, we don't know why, in contradistinction no doubt to some other Gong Ga. Gong Ga merely indicating a great white glacier, numbers of which exist all over Eastern Tibet. The purpose of Mr. Burdsall and Mr. Emmans and the Sikang expedition is, if possible, to scale the Gong Ga, and also accurately to measure its altitude. Both men have had considerable experience in mountaineering, having stood on the top of Mount Blanc, and climbed mountains in Alaska and the Canadian Rockies. Again both men are trained surveyors, Mr. Burdsall being an engineer and Mr. Emmans a student of surveying in Harvard. With such knowledge, skill, and experience behind them the two explorers ought to be able to convince the world that the Gong Ga is not 30,000 feet above sea level, and until they do so we may suffer seriously from what is now known as "mountain complex."

If it is true what Confucius says That we generally see in others what we are ourselves' then that may account for the unscientific statement that the Gong Ga may be 30,000 feet high. There is no doubt about it, to those who have looked on the great snow peak, it is an awe inspiring sight, rising as it does, so high above the surrounding snow mountains. However it is only one of the many snow mountains scattered throughout Eastern Tibet. There is a magnificient snow peak near Kanze; and there is Mount Ninda on the way to Batang; and there is the Zhara; and a number of very high snow peaks in what is known as the Tachienlu range. What has given rise to the extraordinary interest in the Gong Ga is the statement made some years ago that it might be 30,000 feet high. Naturally mountaineers and explorers and adventurers and scientists and travellers were keenly interested in a mountain that "might" be 30,000 feet high. Why such a statement should have been made without the use of a tape measure remains a mystery, unless the person who made it desired to draw attention to himself and not to the mountain.

As a matter of fact the Gong Ga is now creating extraordinary interest, both in geographical and scientific circles. Naturally people are interested in the mountain probably higher than Mount Everest, and perhaps the highest in the world. The discovery, without the use of a tape measure, of what may turn out to be the highest mountain in the world, is no ordinary adventure in geographical science! And there is even now a suggestion that the mountain should be named. To those of us living on the frontier it is most fortunate that the probable altitude was given as low as 30,000 feet. To have named anything above that would have been exceedingly dangerous and panics might not have been confined to Wall Street.

With Messrs. Burdsall and Emmans now measuring this great mountain in Minya it may be of some interest to recount what has already been done. In January, 1926, a German traveller named Marggraff who had climbed the Alps and the mountains in Australia measured the Gong Ga from Zongzha, and with very rough instruments said it might be 27,000 feet. He also made the statement that the mountain might be 50 miles below Zongzha.

In June, 1926, Professor Dye from Chengtu University measured the mountain and as far as we know his figures are around 25,000. Prof. Dye had a very rough time and when the history of the Gong Ga comes to be recorded his name should be written deeply in the records. He spent some ten long days in several feet of snow in a Yak hair tent on a ridge above Anya. Only on the last day did this shy female show her face and that only for a very few minutes. However during that time the Gong Ga was measured.

Early in 1929, Colonel Theo. Roosevelt and his party viewed the Gong Ga on their way from Mandalay to Tachienlu. A picture was taken of the snow range but no attempt made to measure the mountain. Two or three months later Stevens, the zoologist of the Roosevelt party, made some splendid drawings of the Gong Ga range, which have since appeared in the Geographical Journal. During 1929 Dr. Joseph Rock of the American National Geographic made what is probably the first scientific measurement of the Gong Ga, and gave as his figure 25,600. Dr. Rock also took some magnificient views of the great snow mountain. As far as we know this is the first definite figure of the actual altitude of the famous Gong Ga. Dr. Rock desired to take some measurements of the Zhara but time called him south.

In 1930, the Heim-Imhoff expedition spent considerable time around the Gong Ga photographing and measuring the mountain. So far the scientific work of this expedition has not been published, or has not reached the border. The work of this Swiss expedition appears to have been very thorough and when the figures are made public should give us considerable knowledge of the great snow mountain in Minya.

Accompanying Messrs. Burdsall and Emmans are Dr. and Mrs. Lenox of Yachow, making a foreign personnel of four Europeans, and with them one Tibetan servant. Apparently the purpose of the present reconnoitre is to travel light, travel fast, and travel far, and when the other members of the Sikang expedition arrive on the frontier be able to present some method of attack on the famous Gong Ga. The present party hope to make for a little lamasery on the slopes of the Gong Ga and from there discover approaches to the glittering heights above. Word yesterday from the party said that Burdsall and Emmans had taken their sleeping bags and gone in search of a base line, leaving the Lenoxes at Yulongshi, a camp 12,000 feet high. Evidently the two young men are not going to be embarrassed with caravan or transport or coolies or base numbers one, two, and three. They are more or less prepared to live on tsamba and butter tea and hike about the mountains till the expedition arrives in force on the border.

BOMB THROWER AT PEKING

Youthful Patriot Must Stand Trial For Action

Peking, Sept. 1.

The first incident since the local branch of the "Bloody Group for the Extermination of Traitors" made its appearance in Peking occurred to-day when a young Chinese dressed in foreign clothes threw a bomb into a paper store from a ricsha in which he was riding.

The bomb, which was wrapped in paper, smashed the panes and landed in front of the counter, but failed to explode.

The culprit was arrested by the police after a hot pursuit. He confessed that he belonged to the local "Bloody Group," but defended his action on patriotic grounds, alleging that the store had ignored repeated warnings. He was ready, he said, to accept punishment. The owners of the store requested the police not to prosecute, but the authorities, holding that the criminal law has been violated, declare that the matter cannot be dropped at the request of the injured party and that the law must take its course.—Reuter.

Three millions of treasury bills are to be issued for the relief of the cocoon industry in Chekiang and Kiangsu.

WATER FALLING IN HARBIN

Rainstorm Threatens More Flooding

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Aug. 19.

During the last three days the water in the streets of Harbin has been falling steadily but at the same time very slowly, not more than about an inch per day, but unfortunately heavy rains have again commenced, and it is quite possible that another wall of water will descend from the upper reaches of the river Sungari. It has been proposed to build a dam of three miles length along the river front so as to keep back any further floods such as the one that Harbin has now experienced, but this will take such a long time that it would not be ready if another flood was to strike the town at present.

Barracks for the refugees are being rapidly constructed in the suburbs of the town, the whole of the students of the Polytechnic Institute giving their services freely to hasten the erection of these temporary houses, but there are still some 15,000 people who are without shelter of any kind whatever.

As the water recedes from the streets, a muddy slush remains, which has a most terrible stench and is liable to spread typhoid fever amongst those who are residing in the business section of the town, known as the Pristan.

Owing to a great scarcity of disinfectants the spread of disease, and especially cholera, is rapid, and furthermore the Chinese population do not take necessary measures to prevent its spread. As instances of what they do, the following two small facts may be quoted: One of the boats with a staff of men specially designated to carry cholera patients to the hospital was seen on the main street with a considerable quantity of vegetables, meat and other food stuffs lying in the place where cholera patients are laid. Naturally any person eating these vegetables was bound to catch the disease also.

Another which is quoted by most of the papers to-day is that of a Chinese store, the owner of which on discovering that one of his staff had suddenly taken ill with cholera, first hurriedly distributed all his goods to other stores in the town, after which he informed the police that his servant was ill. How much infection is carried by these goods to other shops in the town will never be known. Many similar incidents occur every day, but it is quite impossible for the members of the Relief Committees and the Commission to watch what every person is doing, and thus the disease spreads in all directions every day, the only good point being that a very strong wind has been blowing between the downpours of rain, clearing the heavy atmosphere.

The railway track both south and west are in such a bad condition that it is quite impossible to bring in any supplies to the town for the moment and it is hardly likely that the southern line will begin to work properly before the end of the month.

The Japanese local paper "Nichi Nichi" as well as the Japanese controlled Chinese paper have both published articles in which they draw special attention to the work done by Japanese soldiers and sappers in repairing the railway tracks and bridges, hinting that in return for all this work the southern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway might be given to the Japanese, or in other words to the South Manchuria Railway. As a matter of fact no work of any kind has been done by Japanese soldiers or sappers on the railway lines excepting on the eastern line where the Japanese temporarily repaired broken pieces of the track for the purpose of passing over their troop trains and certainly not for ordinary traffic of the C.E.R. It seems rather an absurd proposition to suggest that the line from Harbin to Changchun should be handed over for services which actually have not been rendered.

On the other hand, when first the Japanese Army came up to Harbin they agreed to pay for all the trains used by them for military purposes and according to figures which have been worked out by the Accountancy department of the C.E.R., the amount due by Japan to this railway, already exceeds six million gold roubles. The despatch of Japanese troops along the eastern line to exterminate the bandits, entirely closed all traffic on that section, thus involving the railway company in a loss of many millions of gold roubles besides the non-receipt of the above large sum from the Japanese military authorities.

The discharged railway servants are continually clamouring for payments of the arrears due to them, not taking into consideration the enormous losses that the railway has been subjected to owing to the campaign against the Chinese insurgents and also owing to the enormous floods which have completely paralysed the whole of the railway system, yet if the above amount of six million gold roubles was to be paid in, there is no doubt that some part of it would be used to satisfy the demands of those who are clamouring for money.

Repairing the Chinese Eastern Railway tracks will cost a sum of money which the railway cannot at present afford as the amount of cash in hand is hardly sufficient to pay salaries and running expenses till the end of October. Matters are coming to a crisis and will reach a point at which the present owners must provide more capital, or else borrow capital from some foreign country to avoid bankruptcy. To be a member of the Board of the C.E.R., in the present condition of affairs is far from an enviable position, and one which requires the greatest tact and patience.

Sept. 3.

Thousands of Harbin residents who have suffered much material damage and great inconvenience as the result of the floods breathed a sigh of relief to-day when the level of the Sungari continued to fall.

The suburb of Pristan, which had been thoroughly inundated, is now almost dry.

Another source of gratification is that the cholera epidemic is also showing signs of abatement.—Reuter.

MANCHUKUO REGENT IN TROUBLE

Matrimonial Worries for Head of New State

Peking, Sept. 2.

The ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung, better known as Mr. Henry Pu Yi and as Recent of Manchukuo, has again been having trouble with his former concubine, Wen Hsui.

Through the efforts of some of his monarchical adherents in Tientsin and Peking during the past few weeks the matter has now been settled and Mr. Pu Yi has agreed to pay the former Imperial Concubine the handsome sum of $60,000 and to allow her freedom to remarry if she so desire.

In the summer of 1931 Wen Hsui fled from the ex-Emperor's Tientsin home and threatened a divorce action. She is said to have declared that he had treated her with neglect and cruelty and that the marriage had never been consummated, while he was stated to have declared that she was a very vulgar and uncultured woman who had brought disgrace on the Imperial House by not knowing how to behave. A compromise was reached at that time by which he agreed to let her live separately with an allowance of $300 a month.

This allowance had fallen into arrears since Mr. Pu Yi became Regent of Manchukuo and this had caused great distress to the concubine, but the Recent has accepted the present settlement after protracted negotiations by former Manchu officials.—Reuter.

HUGE BRITISH MACHINE FOR JAPAN

London, Sept. 3.

The world's largest multiple-spindle 'plane-milling machine has been built by a British firm for the the Japanese navy.

It has now been completed and will be shipped to Japan on September 5.

It weighs 220 tons and has taken a hairbreadth adjustment.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL SHOT DOWN

Terrible Tale of Bandit Atrocities

Peking, Aug. 31.

The sacking of a town south of Kalgan by bandits is reported in the Chinese press here. The town is Yenching, on the border of the provinces of Hopei and Chahar. The bandits are said to have indulged in an orgy of looting and rapine. When the last messages left, they were still holding the terror-stricken town.

The marauders are reported to be remnants of the forces under the bandit leader Liu Kuei-tang who were dispersed by General Han Fu-chu in Shantung. These remnants fled into southern Hopei and later made their way northwards along the Hopei border to the pringe of Chahar, where they have now got out of hand again.

Suddenly making their appearance, the bandits took Yenching by night attack. After releasing the prisoners in the jail, they set to work to loot the town without mercy. They attacked the magistrate's yamen, and when the magistrate himself attempted to offer resistance, they shot him down. After that they stripped the body of the clothes and proceeded to rob the terrified family.

The bandits withdrew from the the town at dawn taking with them several hundred men and women for ransom. Among the captives were two women teachers and a dozen students. The fate of these unfortunates is not known but it is expected that the usual demands for large sums will be made under threat of torture and death.

Later in the day, the bandits returned to the town for a further orgy of looting, and they are reported to be still in possession of the town. Scarcely a house or shop in Yenching is stated to have escaped pillage, and there are stories of large numbers of innocent people having been murdered.

An official of the Magistrate's Yamen, who succeeded in making good his escape, arrived at Kalgan the following day. General Liu Yi-fei, the chairman of the province of Chahar, at once dispatched a detachment of his forces with orders to effect the release of the town and exterminate the bandits.—Reuter.

DAIREN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Large Increases Shown in the First Six Months

Dairen, Aug. 30.

The statistics compiled by the Government of the Kuantung Leased Territory show that the total of customs revenue of the Dairen Custom House during the first half year from January to June reached the sum of 8,071,000 yen compared with 3,086,000 yen for the corresponding period of last year.

Such a huge increase, according to the Kuantung Leased Territory, authorities' is explained by the rapid recovery of the value of silver in terms of the yen, on the one part, and the gradual increase in the amount of imports into Manchuria due to the birth of a new state, on the other.

July registered the peak in the amount of customs revenue, reaching 1,200,000 yen compared with 587,250 yen for the same period last year. In the light of these figures, it is believed that the trade through Dairen in the coming year will witness further increase owing to the fact that various constructive schemes now being drawn up by Manchukuo will have been well under way by next year.—Press Union.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT

Suppression of Terrorism: Mayor and Duties of True Patriots

Aug. 31.

In view of the disturbed situation created by the anti-Japanese boycott in Shanghai the Third Squadron of the Japanese Navy intends to concentrate again in the Whangpoo.

No further ships have been added to the Squadron, it is understood, those only returning which were here during the previous hostilities, but it is definitely stated that the concentration is in no way to be construed as an act of aggression, but as a tactical move to preclude an emergency. Japanese authorities are emphatic in not wishing to provoke further hostilities, and they state that unless Japanese residents are in danger of bodily harm, no action of a military nature will occur.

Upon enquiries made by the officials of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, the Japanese Consulate denied yesterday the existence of an organisation by Japanese residents called the "Red Jacket Protection Corps." Apprehension, however, exists among the Chinese residents in the Hongkew district over the alleged activities of the members of the corps and the Japanese marines, repeated requests having been made with General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese authorities.

Meanwhile the sending of threatening letters by various anti-Japanese corps continues. Twenty-two commercial concerns published in prominent columns in the Chinese press yesterday replies to the various "Corps for the Extermination of Traitors" declaring that they had long ceased dealing in Japanese goods.

It was regarded quite possible in Chinese official circles yesterday that the senders of the threatening letters were individuals over zealous in anti-Japanese boycott movement, and not members of the so-called "Blood and Soul Corps for the Extermination of Traitors."

Sept. 1.

The Japanese warship Tenryu, which had been sent to Yingkow during the recent bandit disturbance there, returned to port yesterday afternoon. The gun boat Toba, which had been on a cruise up river, also returned to port.

The Japanese warships now at anchor in Shanghai are as follows:—the cruisers Tokiwa and Tenryu; gun boats Fushimi, Toba, and Ataka.

Terrorist activities against alleged sellers of Japanese goods again occurred yesterday, when a bomb, fortunately not of high explosive propensities, was thrown into the premises of the China American Clock and Watch Co., 389 Nanking Road.

A car, believed to be a hire-car, although nobody noticed its number, drove in a westerly direction along Nanking Road, slowed down and stopped near the shop, and a Chinese stepped out and threw a bomb through the glass of a show case. It went off with a mild explosion, damaged two clocks and scratched the leg of a shop assistant.

Sept. 2.

Appealing for the co-operation of all loyal citizens in preventing the spread of alarmist rumours, Gen. Wu Te-chen, mayor of Greater Shanghai, yesterday issued a manifesto declaring his determination to suppress all movements threatening the peace and order of the community. "Whether the attempt to disturb local peace is made in the name of patriotism or by reason of personal grudge, it makes little or no difference because the result will be the same," the manifesto states. Violence and terrorism will not be tolerated. The manifesto follows:

"Shanghai, which is still suffering from the serious effects of the recent events, is no longer able to withstand the shocks of disturbance of any sort. A good and thorough respite is required to restore the people to their former prosperity and peace of mind. Time will be needed to raise, from the ashes of devastation, a new city fit for its important position in this part of the world. Peace, continued peace, is essential for the successful rehabilitation of Shanghai.

"Shanghai, the centre of international trade and commerce in the Far East, is at the same time the centre of economic evolution to the whole of China. Its weal or woe has a direct bearing on the peace and prosperity of the whole country. China's problems cannot be said to have been successfully dealt with until Shanghai's problems have been so solved. This is why the maintenance of peace and order is especially vital to this city.

"For the above said reasons, attempts to disturb local peace and order must not be tolerated. Whether the attempt is made in the name of patriotism or by reason of personal grudge, it makes little or no difference because the result will be the same. Furthermore, true patriotism demands the strictest observance of the laws of the land. Since violence and terrorism are contrary to law and order, people who resort to such means do not have the right to claim the honour of a true patriot.

"As the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, it is my duty, and I am determined, to suppress lawlessness with all the lawful means at my disposal. My heart goes out to those who, as the result of the groundless but deliberately spread rumours, have found it necessary to forsake the comfort and happiness of their homes in anticipation of a calamity that does not threaten them. No effort will be spared in curbing the activities of the rumour-mongers. To this end, however, I believe that moral pressure, when brought to play, will have greater far-reaching effects. I believe in the force of public opinion. Therefore I solicit the moral and substantial support of all loyal citizens of Shanghai in my efforts to make it possible for all to pursue their lawful occupations, and to enjoy peace and prosperity."

Despite the assurances given by the Chinese and Japanese authorities that there would be no military action in Shanghai, and their denials of wild rumours now current in the city, residents in Chapei continued removing their belongings into the Settlement yesterday. According to a well-informed circles, about 30 per cent. of the residents in the vicinity of Sing Ming Road and Mongolia Road and about 10 per cent. of residents in Tatung Road and Heng Foong Road, Chapei, removed into the Settlement during Wednesday afternoon and yesterday morning.

Declaring that the present unrest is due to the Japanese military activities in the Hongkew district, the Hongkew Branches of the Citizens' Federation and the Amalgamated Office of Tongshan Road, Ward Road, Soochow Road, and other street unions in a manifesto issued yesterday urged the Japanese merchants to curb the activities of the Japanese militarists. The manifesto follows:

"Shanghai is one of the largest trading ports of the world. Since the forcible occupation of the North-Eastern Province and the subsequent outbreak of the January 28 incident in Shanghai, the commercial trade of the various Powers has been considerably hampered. At present, armed Japanese marines have again begun recklessly to conduct themselves in the Hongkew district and their aggressive activities have been the root of numerous rumours. Furthermore, the Japanese residents are instigating their rowdies to commit acts of violence. All international merchants desire only to trade in peace and we, therefore, hope that the Japanese merchants will bring pressure to bear on their militarists and awaken them from their dream to conquer China."

Sept. 3.

Stating that it foolishly displayed certain items of news, of which there was no foundation, General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, yesterday issued a caution to the "Eastern Times" to exercise more care and greater discretion in the display and publication of news in future as it was likely to lead to unfortunate misunderstandings.

The "display" complained of deal with three Chinese characters, three square inches in size, and printed in red ink, reading "Yu Lai Liao," the meaning in English being "Have Come Again" or "The Same Thing." It dealt with a telegram from Nanking, which appeared in much larger type than usual, which stated that "Captain Sugisaki, Commander of the Japanese Landing Forces in Shanghai, has lodged a strong protest with General Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, demanding the suppression of anti-Japanese propaganda in the Chinese newspapers. Mayor Wu sent a telegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting instructions and a reply was received ordering him to reject the Japanese demand."

In smaller type, the same paper published a report furnished by the Dah Kung News Agency, stating "With a view to stopping the Chinese newspapers from publishing reports concerning the boycott movement, etc., Captain Sugisaki has decided to suppress the publication of such reports by sending a written warning. It is learned that this warning was sent at 11 a.m. on August 31 by the Japanese Consulate-General in Shanghai to the City Government of Greater Shanghai and demanded that the latter should warn all newspapers to stop publication of various 'anti-Japanese' reports and other reports insulting to Japan."

Interviewed by a representative of this journal, a well-known Japanese resident stated that, so far, there had been no reaction to the Mayor's proclamation in Japanese circles. The Japanese did not take the proclamation seriously because, in the past, Chinese officials had issued proclamations which were purely nominal and which were not respected by the Chinese people. There were some Japanese who considered that the proclamation has been issued simply to create a good impression that the Chinese officials were doing their best to control the situation but they thought that it was merely "face-saving." Nevertheless, the Japanese were interested and they were waiting to see what effect the order would have on the Chinese people, he concluded.

Anti-Japanese terrorists were active again yesterday choosing as their target a watchmaker's premises at 128 Fokien Road.

At 7 p.m. last night a bomb was hurled into the shop by a member of one of the boycott extremists, causing damage amounting to about $200. Fortunately, at the time there was nobody in the shop as all the assistants were having their evening meal, so no personal injury was inflicted.

On Friday a letter purporting to emanate from "The Young Men's anti-Japanese Society detective branch" was delivered by post to the Hibino Porcelain Company, a Japanese concern at 460 Nanking Road. The letter warns the Chinese assistants of the company to resign their positions within three days, otherwise drastic measures will be taken against them.

London Views

London, Sept. 2.

General Wu Te-chen's proclamation against anti-Japanese activities is given prominence in to-day's "Times" and has been received very favourably by well-informed persons in London in view of the reports that have reached here of increased tension between China and Japan and in view also of the impending crisis at Geneva.

It is pointed out, however, that General Wu Te-chen's acceptance of the Japanese demands last January did not prevent the Japanese entry into Chapei, but it is hoped that on this occasion the situation is not so tense as to make General Wu's appeal vain.

Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister in London, interviewed by Reuter regarding the proclamation, said that he felt that General Wu Te-chen's attempt to maintain peace had been rendered more difficult by the recent happenings in the Japanese Diet.—Reuter.

Danger Seen in Boycott

Tokyo, Sept. 5.

In the course of a leading article entitled "Prevent a second Shanghai incident," the "Kokumin Shimbun," an influential journal, draws attention to the "alarming situation" in Shanghai in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott and warns that unless "effective steps are taken immediately, another Shanghai incident is likely to occur."

"Japanese policy in dealing with the anti-Japanese campaign in China heretofore," it add, "was to keep patience to the utmost, without resorting to propaganda, and once that patience was broken to chastise the wrong with lightning speed. This policy cannot be commended because foreign nations are ignorant of Japanese patience and bewildered when the Japanese Government takes action suddenly. The best way, therefore, is to keep the world well-informed of the facts of the anti-Japanese situation and to urge China's reconsideration before taking definite action."—Reuter.

Photo by Ah Fong.

LORD LYTTON'S ARRIVAL

A snap taken on Sept. 4 at the Hungjao Aerodrome just after the arrival of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's private plane bringing Lord Lytton and other members of the League of Nations Inquiry Commission, who have completed their report and are now on their way Home. In the picture are Dr. Wellington Koo, one of the party of welcome, Count Aldrovandi Marescotti, Lord Lytton, and General and Mrs. McCoy.

UGLY SCENE IN NANKING ROAD

Chinese Taken Prisoner by Japanese Sailors: Police Go to Rescue

Two car loads of police from the Central Police Station were called out on Sept. 2 to deal with an incident which occurred between Japanese sailors and a Chinese greaser employed, it is understood, by the Tramway Co., at the junction of the Bund and Nanking Road.

Shortly after 9 p.m. two truck loads of Japanese sailors were proceeding along the Bund and started to turn up Nanking Road when the signal light was turned against the traffic. As they continued to pass the signal the Sikh policeman, from the top of the point-platform, shouted to them to stop. The truck pulled up, and in doing so nearly struck the Chinese, who retaliated with a stream of abuse sufficient to provoke four of the sailors to leap from the lorry and, after a struggle, hustle him into it, inflicting at the same time several superficial injuries to his person.

The truck then commenced to move forward when many of the Chinese spectators of the incident raised on outcry which attracted the notice of the Sikh policeman, who descended from his post and jumped upon the running-board of the truck as it moved off. A heated argument followed and a crowd of about 700 Chinese collected. A nearby Sikh policeman on point duty, in response to the whistle of his colleague, came to the scene and telephoned to the Central Police Station, and two car loads of police were immediately despatched to cope with the situation.

An eye-witness of the whole occurrence stated that the police displayed the utmost tact in handling the situation which, for a time, appeared to be menacing.

The coolie, in a somewhat battered condition, was extricated from the truck and taken to Central Police Station, where the truckloads of Japanese sailors followed him, escorted by the police.

Shortly after their arrival there an inquiry was made into the particulars of the matter. Consular and civil authorities attended the police office where the four Japanese sailors who precipitated the quarrel were detained after the remainder of their companions had been released. The outcome of the inquiry is not as yet known, but it is understood that no charges have been laid.

Although there has been no official statement made, it is learned that this is the third of similar incidents to occur during the last three days.

The Japanese Press Union says:—

Language misunderstanding is believed to be chiefly responsible for the unpleasant and yet serious quarrel between the Japanese marines and the Shanghai Municipal Police, resulting in the injury of a Japanese bluejacket.

Japanese naval quarters are expressing resentment at the fact that the sailors in uniforms have been menaced by Municipal policement at the point of revolvers and that a marine driver was hit in the face for no apparent reason. It is reported that the Japanese navy are determined to reach a satisfactory settlement of the affair, which they regard as the repetition of the Chapoo Road incident of 1927.

Commander Higuchi, a staff officer to the local Japanese Naval Landing Party, called on Mr. A. D. Bell, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and proposed to take up the affair with a view to reaching some kind of settlement of the unpleasant affair.

Due, however, to lack of sufficient information on the part of the Municipal Council, Mr. Bell requested Commander Higuchi to wait a few days more for the purpose of collecting all available information. The request was complied with by Commander Higuchi, who promised to call on Mr. Bell some time later—Japanese Press Union.

Captain Baron Samejima, chief of staff to the Commandant of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, called on the Commissioner of Police, Major Gerrard, at the Municipal building at 11 a.m. on Sept. 5, with the reported intention of continuing discussions over the in incident in Nanking Road last Friday night.

Both parties, however, found that there were very wide divergences in their accounts of the affair and as a result they considered it advisable to give time for inquiries to be made.

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THE STUDY OF CHINA

Increase in World Interest Told at Rotary Club Meeting

There was a fair attendance at Thursday's tiffin meeting of the Rotary Club, held at the Hotel Metropole. Dr. Fong Sec presided and as it was the last meeting that Mr. Franz Winkler would attend before his departure for Europe, Dr. Fong Sec wished him "Bon voyage" and hoped that he would carry the greetings of the Shanghai Rotary Club to any Rotary Club that he might visit. Mr. Winkler thanked Dr. Fong Sec and said how much he appreciated having belonged to the Club and the fellowship that he had met with. Although ostensibly he was leaving China for good, he might hear the call of the East and return some day. Mr. Julean Arnold introduced the guest of honour and speaker of the day, Dr. Eason M. Gale, who gave an address on "Chinese Studies Abroad."

"For one like myself to return from five years and more absence from China and to attempt to instruct this group of Shanghai residents about China and the Chinese would appear a piece of impertinence," said Dr. Gale. It would seem as futile as the traditional carrying of coals to Newcastle. Nevertheless in the year 1927 I was in much the same position as regards my knowledge of China and the Chinese as perhaps some of you are to-day. I had believed myself a fairly diligent student for almost twenty years.

"In these intervening years since my departure from China in early 1927, I am obliged to confess that I have dug deeper into and become better acquainted with the record of the racial experience, that is the history, and with the mind, that is the philosophical thought, of the Chinese people, than in all the preceding twenty years of my stay here. The query naturally rises then, in what surroundings and with what equipment is this possible, far from China's native heath?

"During the nineteenth century, there went unobtrusively but in growing volume, certain labours, the results of which are coming to fruition to-day. The researches of the early Jesuit missionaries, particularly those of France, were continued with enthusiasm by British and American missionaries and consular officers. Only the student of Chinese literature in its vast volume and ramifications can appreciate the stupendous labours of Dr. James Legge. Morrison, Williams and Giles produced English-Chinese dictionaries and other valuable works of reference. Père Zottoli published a Latin translation in several volumes of the principal Chinese philosophical and literary writings.

"Already, however, there were the beginnings of a more scientific school of Western sinologists. These were to apply the scientific tests to Chinese historical works. I do not wish to give the impressions that native Chinese scholarship had not already addressed itself to such tasks; Professor Ku Chieh-kang of Peking has traced the school of Chinese critical historians over many centuries.

"Concurrently there has developed in Germany a highly productive group of students of Chinese civilisation, led by the veteran professor of Chinese, Dr. O. Franke. Such names as Forke, Wilhelm, Krause, Hermann and Haenisch are a few names of the German school of Chinese studies.

"Notable in European sinology is the Sinologisch Instituut of the University of Leyden. I had the pleasure of working last year with the present director, Professor J. J. L. Duyvendak. Schools of Chinese studies are to be found in many other places in Europe, even in such unexpected places as Warsaw and Riga. British sinology with its splendid record of productiveness over a century is chiefly represented by the veteran Professor Soothill at Oxford. Professor Herbert Giles is still hearty enough to write us a lively letter on the occasion of the eighteenth International Congress of Orientalists at Leyden last September. Mrs. Florence Ayscough is working on her favourite poet, Tu Fu, at her residence on the island of Guernsey. Arthur Waley and Lawrence Binyon with great versatility deal only incidentally with Chinese literary and artistic themes. J. Percy Bruce has produced a very substantial study on the great Sung philosopher, while Mr. Lyall, well-known in Shanghai, has given us a fresh rendering of the greatest of all of China's thinkers, Mencius.

The University of California's Department of Oriental Languages and Literature, is a "full dress" department, providing courses of instruction in the Chinese and Japanese languages from elementary to graduate status. The Harvard-Yenching Institute at Harvard University, provides similar instruction. While we are charged with not having the productive scholars of Europe, the difficulty lies rather in our system which lays too great a burden of class work and lecturing on our scholars to permit time for seasoned research. The difficulty will be overcome, and already valuable contributions are being made by American scholars to Chinese studies.

"Possibly the most outstanding psychological phenomenon of our age may prove to be, not the current of Western thought and practice, which has set in so strongly from the Occident to the Orient, but the shift in cultural exchanges proceeding from the ancient civilisations of Eastern Asia to the relatively new societies of Europe and America."

SHOOTING IN THE SETTLEMENT

Suspect Arrested by Louza Police

Subsequent to an armed robbery in the French Concession at 1 a.m., on Sept. 5. Settlement police engaged in a running battle with the alleged suspects, firing six shots. No one concerned in the shooting affray was arrested, although a C.P.C. arrested one man, who could not explain where he obtained the articles found on his person. The suspect was remanded at the District Court yesterday morning.

The robbery took place on Rue Wagner. The complainant followed the robbers and informed a French constable who carried on.. As the robbers crossed Avenue Edward VII, he blew his whistle, arousing several constables from Louza. On Yunnan Road the robbers fired a single shot, while the police fired six. The gang dispersed through alleyways and have not been seen since.

During the incident, a pedestrian was shot in the leg on Avenue Edward VII, but his condition is not considered as serious. Half an hour later, two Chinese watchmen searched a pedestrian, finding on his person $71 which he could give no reasonable explanation for having. His statements led Louza officers to believe that circumstances warranted his detention.

SAFETY BUREAU'S DRUG MYSTERY

Warrant Issued for Arrest of Officials

A warrant for the arrest of Han Ching, Chief Secretary of the Bureau of Public Safety, has been issued by the City Government of Greater Shanghai. The action was taken by General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, following the discovery of the reported corruption between the Chief Secretary and Tsang Shao-yi, Chief of the Confiscated Property Department. Tsang is at present detained for interrogation.

The alleged corruption was found by a policeman in the compound of the Bureau last Sunday, when two large bags of opium, estimated at $10,000, were being carried away by several of the Bureau's servants from the vault of the Confiscated Property Department. At the same time seven bags of imitation opium were found in the compound assumedly to replace the genuine drug.

The case was immediately reported to the Intelligence Department of the Bureau, but before investigation was concluded, the servants were released by Tsang, the Chief of the Confiscated Property Department. The affair drew the attention of Gen. Wen Ying-hsing, who put Tsang under arrest. It was reported that Tsang had implicated the Chief Secretary, Han Ching, who was then away on a few days' leave at Hangchow.

Though his holidays were up, Han failed to arrive on Friday. The affair meanwhile was reported to Gen. Wu, the Mayor, who ordered a thorough investigation into the alleged corruption, and the immediate return of the Chief Secretary.

Gen. Wen has taken up the investigation personally, being firmly of belief that many others are involved, as the two officials are new to Shanghai. Gen. Wen has tendered his resignation, taking the responsibility of the affair to himself.

New Commissioner

General Wen Hung-en, Commander of the 17th Army Division, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Safety for the City Government of Greater Shanghai, by General Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, to succeed General Wen Ying-shing.

General Wen Hung-en is a native of the Wenchang District, Kuangtung, and he is 40 years of age. A graduate of the Yunnan Military Academy, his first commissioned rank was as a staff officer to the headquarters of the director-general of operations of the Kuangtung Bandit Suppression Forces. When General Wu Te-chen was ordered to take part in the suppression of General Chen Chiung-ming's revolt as director-general of operations, General Wen served under him as a staff officer. After the successful conclusion of the campaign, General Wen was promoted a battalion commander and transferred to Fukien, where he took part in the capture of Foochow.

In 1924, General Wen was made associate commander of the Kuangtung Provincial Police and in this capacity, he took part in a number of campaigns, including the suppression of General Yang Hsi-min's revolt. For his services, he was promoted regimental commander of the 17th Division. During the Anti-Northern Expedition, he served under General Chiang Kai-shek and took part in the capture of Nanchang and Nanking. After the occupation of the latter city, he was given the rank of general and the command of the 17th Army Division. He saw service throughout the Anti-Northern Expedition and assisted in the suppression of other revolts. Later he was engaged in a successful anti-bandit campaign in northern Kiangsu and Shantung.

Recently, he paid a visit to Europe to study the general political situation in accordance with orders from the Central Government and, whilst there, he studied French military tactics. Upon his return to China, he was appointed a member of the Military Council.

The men of the Public Safety Bureau, it is stated, have not received their pay for some time and it is reported that they have petitioned to the new Commissioner to take the matter up for them.

DURING the month of August, 138 traffic accidents were reported in the French Concession. Three Chinese were mortally injured, one by an automobile in Route des Sieyes, one by a lorry in Rue du Consulat, and a third by a tram in Avenue Dubail. Fifty-two persons were injured, of whom 16 were taken to hospitals. The remainder received first-aid treatment at the police stations or the hospitals.

SERIOUS STREET ACCIDENT

Three Coolies Injured in Collision

Three coolies were seriously injured in Rne Lafayette on Sept. 5, morning, when a new 8-cylinder Ford coupé, driven by the owner, N. N. Bachtin, a Russian, collided with a hand-cart and four wheel-barrows. Mr. Bachtin was detained in Lukawei Police Station, and it is understood that he will be charged in the Second Special District Court.

The motorcar was badly damaged in front, it was driven on the pavement, and struck the wall of the Japanese Club. No glass was, however, shattered. The driver luckily escaped injuries. The injured were conveyed to St. Marie's Hospital by the police, while Mr. Bachtin reported to the station.

The accident occurred at 10.40 a.m. The motorcar carrying Settlement licence 11030, was driven from west to east. According to Mr. Bachtin, he observed a big truck parked on his correct side of the street before arriving at the Route Pere Robert corner. As he swerved to the wrong side of the street, the car collided with a hand-cart standing in front of the Japanese Club.

A coolie, employed by the French Tramway, Electricity and Waterworks Co., was knocked down in the collision. The motorcar was not halted immediately, and it further struck four wheel-barrows coming in the opposite direction.

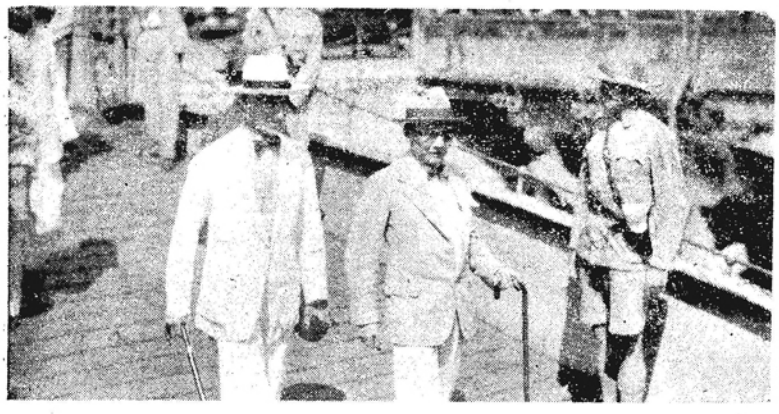
Two of the four coolies were knocked down on the spot. The wheel-barrows were pushed back, and one of them was driven on to the pavement, in the same direction as the motorcar.

A Chinese policeman at the corner of Route Pere Robert and Rue Lafayette came to the scene and conveyed the injured to hospital. Mr. Bachtin proceeded to the station in a ricsha.

The French Tramway Co. coolie is suffering from broken legs and serious bruises, while the other two from a fractured skull and other serious injuries to the body.

THE national convention of the Anti-Opium Association was brought to a conclusion on Aug. 31. Prior to the closing ceremony, a manifesto was issued by the conference, urging the Chinese people to do their best to rid China of opium.

A minor collision occurred near the China Merchants' Kinleeyuen Wharf on Sept. 1 when a cargo-boat came into contact with the str. Kiang An, which was swinging at the time. Of the 193 bales of paper which the cargo-boat was carrying, five fell into the water. The damage caused was estimated at about $30.



Nihon Dempo Photos.

LORD LYTTON LEAVES FOR HOME

Two snaps taken as Lord Lytton, the Chairman of the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry which has just completed its report, was preparing to go on board the str. Gange on Sept 5 on his way home. Above: Lord Lytton walking to the Customs Jetty accompanied by the Mayor, Gen. Wu Te-chen. Below: Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. T. V. Soong approaching the jetty.

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CHOLERA REPORT FOR WEEK

Outbreak Definitely on the Decline

That cholera is now definitely on the decline and that the successful efforts of the anti-cholera workers to fight the disease is an incentive to further research are borne out by remarks made by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, chairman of the Central Cholera Bureau and director of the National Quarantine Service, in his weekly report on the cholera situation, issued on Aug. 31.

The week ending August 27 has shown a marked decrease in the severity of the prevailing cholera epidemic, only 258 cases being recorded as compared with 347 for the previous week, says Dr. Wu. The figures are as follows:—

	Cases	Deaths
Gr. Shanghai	75	2
Int. Settlement	80 (3F)	12 (2F)
French Concession	92 (1F)	3
Unknown	11	0
	258 (4F)	17 (2F)
B/f	3,714 (66F)	273 (17F)
Total	3,972 (70F)	290 (19F)

Nearly 4,000 cases (including 70 foreign) have therefore been recorded to date, of which 290 (19 foreign) have proved fatal, thus making a mortality rate of 7.3 per cent. among all classes. A comparison of the above records show that, of 3,902 Chinese cases, 271 have proved fatal, thus giving a death rate of 6.9 per cent., while, among 70 foreign cases with 19 deaths, the statistics give a mortality rate of 27.1 per cent.

There is no doubt that this year's cholera outbreak in Shanghai is now on the decline as confirmed by a visit to the various summer diseases hospitals where more than half the beds are empty. This is particularly marked in the case of the Thibet Road Hospital which has admitted over 3,000 cases since the beginning of the season and has done remarkable work in the relief of suffering and saving of lives.

News from other ports also discloses a similar waning of the general epidemic. Thus for the week ending August 20, Amoy reports 97 cases with 21 deaths; Canton seven with two deaths; Hankow 113 with 20 deaths; Swatow 49 with 11 deaths; Taku two with one death; Tientsin one with no deaths; and Nanking (week ending August 27) 93 with seven deaths.

Tsingtao, in spite of all precautions taken, was definitely invaded on July 11 and has since received an increasing number of cases totalling up to August 20, 52 cases with 10 deaths. The last week's figures were 18 cases with four deaths.

With the setting-in of cool autumn weather, there should be general relief among all anti-cholera workers for, whether in the laboratory, hospital or field, they have had not only to deal with a widespread menace but also labour under unusually trying conditions. Fortunately, despite its immense size and conglomerate population, Shanghai is going through the ordeal in a way that has reflected much credit upon its health authorities. A mortality rate of under seven per cent. among a population of three and a half million certainly is quite striking and serves as an incentive to further research.

FIRE REPORT FOR AUGUST

Brigade Called Out 57 Times

The report of the activities of the Shanghai Fire Brigade for August was issued yesterday and it stated:—

The S.M.C. Fire Brigade was called out 57 times during August and spent over 108 hours at fires. The risk involved totalled Tls. 2,488,680 but the actual damage done was estimated at Tls. 63,952. One fireman and ten other persons were injured. The brigade was on duty 11,079 hours at places of amusement.

In his report, the Chief Officer says that six calls were false alarms given with good intention, two were chimney fires, and three were special calls. 267½ miles were travelled to scenes of outbreaks. There were no fires worthy of special comment.

Emergency Branch:—155 calls were received and, in connection therewith, 159 patients were conveyed to the various hospitals.

Hospital Branch:—During the month 204 calls were received, in connection with which the ambulances made 204 journeys and 254 patients were conveyed to or from hospital.

GONZAGA COLLEGE ARRANGEMENTS

Staff of Professors For New Institution Announced

The new Gonzaga College opened last year in temporary quarters on Avenue Joffre, near Route Winling, is increasing its staff to accommodate two new classes and a large enrolment of students. The American Jesuit Fathers are well satisfied with the work of the first year in the new institution and the President of the College, Rev. Pius L. Moore, S.J., has made every effort to secure an excellent staff of professors.

On Aug. 28, the complete staff of the college for the coming scholastic year was made public.

Rev. Pius L. Moore, S.J., M.A., President and Director of Studies;

Rev. Pius Moore

Professor of Religion, World Geography.

Rev. George Dunne, S.J., M.A., Professor of Elementary Latin, Ancient History, Elementary English, Assistant Prefect.

Rev. Joseph I. Gatz, S.J., M.A., Professor of English, Modern History.

Rev. James F. Kearney, S.J., M.A., Professor of English.

Rev. John A. Lennon, S.J., M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient History.

Rev. John Magner, S.J., M.A., Professor of English and History.

Rev. Leo F. McGreal, S.J., M.A., Prefect of Discipline, Professor of Advanced Latin and English; Athletic Director.

Three new professors from San Francisco, California, are arriving to take up their duties at the College, though one, the Rev. Paul O'Brien, S.J., will first spend a year at Siccawei in the study of Chinese. Rev. Joseph Gatz and Rev. George Dunne will come direct to Gonzaga College.

The Rev. Albert Corcoran, S.J., last year Professor of English and of Ancient History has gone to the States for further ecclesiastical studies whilst the Rev. Thomas Phillips, S.J. last year Professor of Elementary English, has been transferred to Siccawei for theological and scriptual studies.

PRESENTATION TO SPECIALS

Chinese Members Receive Banner

Mr. Wang Shao-lan, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, presented a handsome banner, on behalf of the Chamber, to the Chinese members of the S.M.P. Specials on Sept. 5 in the S.V.C. Drill Hall. Inspr. Tao received the emblem.

Fully 100 men were lined up when Mr. Wang, accompanied by the Chinese Boy Scout Band, entered the hall, Mr. W. J. Gande, Assistant Commissioner of Police (Specials) temporarily in charge, supported by Supts. Elliot and Herbert, attended the delegation. Three divisions were in formation, while several members of the fourth which is in process of being formed were presented.

Mr. Wang inspected the parade and, with Mr. Gande, took the salute at the march past.

In presenting the emblem, Mr. Wang said that the Chinese community had appreciated the splendid spirit of the Chinese Specials. They had co-operated handsomely with the other divisions and he hoped that their good fellowship would continue. He would wish for them the attainment of the high standard which the Chinese Co., S.V.C., had set. It was a worthy objective.

Having given three rousing cheers, the detachment marched off to the Specials Headquarters on Foochow Road, where the emblem was deposited.

OLD CATHEDRAL BELLS

Two Presented to Chapei and Six to Hangchow

With the installation of the new peal of bells at Holy Trinity Cathedral farewell has been said to the old tubular bells which rendered such long service. Two of the tubular bells have been presented to St. Paul's, Chapei, and the remaining six will be installed in the church at Hangchow.

Writing in the Cathedral Calendar, "J. G. C." tells of the activities of the Belfry Guild. He writes: Two lady members of the congregation have now joined us and several practices were held prior to the commencement of the hot weather, which has temporarily held up our efforts till September. During July and August full ringing has been maintained at all services also during the week by our Chinese member, who with only a few month's tuition had made splendid progress and is an enthusiastic follower of the ancient art.

The furnishing of the Ringing Chamber is now practically completed and as we hope to make this a place of permanent record we would greatly appreciate any old photographs of Cathedral personalities, among these we would particularly like photographs of the late Dean Butcher, the late Dean Symons and Dean Walker. The Dean has promised to do the necessary for us as far as he is concerned in the near future. These will all be permanently framed and will be most interesting records. Any member who can help us in this way should kindly communicate with the Dean.

We have now got together a collection of hymn tunes suitable for the bells, in all 25, which is, we think, all that can possibly be struck on eight Bells. In this connection we record our thanks for kind assistance to Mrs. A. Hazlewood Atkins, Messrs. R. C. Young, J. A. Tebbs and the Rev. Canon Elsee, Vicar of St. George's Bolton and President of the Lancashire Society of Change Ringers, one of the oldest Societies in England. The last mentioned gentleman has taken a great interest in our Peal, which is the only English ringing one East of Suez.

We have heard many favourable comments passed as to the tone of the bells, and also fair criticism especially as to the speed in striking the changes. The laid down rules in this respect are for a heavy peal 24-25 changes per minute but for a light one like ours 27, and this is the speed we endeavour to maintain. There is a considerable difference in this respect between English and Continental ringing, the latter always being much slower. The English idea is to get the effect of the metal in almost one continuous sound.

S. V. C. ORDERS

S.V.C. Routine Orders by Colonel N.W.B.B. Thoms, dated September 5, are appended.

No. 98 Municipal Gazette. The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated 2nd September, 1932 is published for information:—

"Headquarters.—Sergeant C. W. Cunningham is promoted W. O. Class II, dated August 1, 1932.

Armoured Car Company.—2nd Lieut. J. S. Kenyon is promoted Lieutenant, dated August 31, 1932.

Field Company.—A. J. Clements is appointed Captain and to command the Field Company, dated August 19, 1932.

Lieutenant G. R. Harrison, Reserve of Officers is transferred to the Field Company, dated August 19, 1932.

W. A. L. Pardoe is appointed Lieutenant, dated August 19, 1932.

A. C. Brennan-Craddock, is appointed Lieutenant, dated August 19, 1932.

W. T. Fulstow is appointed Lieutenant, dated August 19, 1932.

Transport Company.—C. H. Hopkins is appointed Lieutenant and to command the Transport Company, dated August 19, 1932.

G. H. Rendall is appointed 2nd Lieutenant, dated August 19, 1932.

P. W. Ingmer is appointed 2nd Lieutenant, dated August 19, 1932.

R. W. Moore is appointed Company Sergeant Major W. O. Class II.

Philippine Company.—Lieutenant M. C. Cheek, Reserve of Officers, is promoted Captain and to Command the Philippine Company."

PRINCESS FROM SINKIANG

Mongolian Royalty Here to Write Book

The imminent arrival of a new luminary on the literary horizon might well be prophesied.

Princess Nirgidma de Torhout, who recently decided to make her home in Shanghai, is writing her first novel and expects to complete it this year. She has chosen French as her medium of expression, as it is her "second mother tongue," and the home of her family, the little known Sinkiang province, for the locale of her story. A series of folk tales of unusual charm has been completed and it is to be hoped that she will translate them into English. The Princess is an accomplished linguist, but she prefers writing in French because of her deep interest in that literature.

In 1770 the Mongolian line of Torhout came into Chinese Sinkiang and there established the principalities which still exist in absolute and unquestioned independence. The Torhout princes or their representatives made annual visits presenting gifts to the Imperial Court at Peking. These gifts should not be confused with tribute, the courteous and respectful expression of allegiance to the son of Heaven. Since the establishment of the Republic this custom has been abandoned and now the six principalities bow to no one, although they are willing to cooperate with the Chinese authorities. The more or less self-elected governor of the province concerns himself only with the Chinese inhabitants, and the Moslems in the south form the third section of the triangle of races.

Each of the principalities is a separate entity and here, perhaps, may be found the most concrete example of feudal rule in modern times. The people lead semi-nomadic lives within boundaries over which there is no argument, driving their cattle into charted grazing grounds and following a regular route in each of the four seasons. There are no great contrasts of wealth and poverty and only a fair tribute is exacted by the ruling houses.

Princess Nirgidma de Torhout spent very little of her childhood on the slopes of the Tien Shan range. She was born in Japan where her father received his military training. But, during the first year of the Republic, he was put in command of the garrison in Altai and took his family back to his native country. There they stayed until 1915 when he moved to Peking to serve as instructor at the Military Academy until his death. In 1927 she returned to her people to lead for the next five years, an existence in what, from her descriptions, must be a paradise, completely unspoiled and simple.

The only drawback to life in Sinkiang, according to the Princess, is its extreme isolation and, to those who have not known the outside world, this detachment is unfelt. In theory, mail takes about twenty-five days to come from Peking and eighteen days from Paris, but in actuality it requires far more time, or does not arrive at all. The only practical route by which to enter this country is via the trans-Siberian railway to the border cities and by motor from there on. The last, undoubtedly, is a surprise, but it seems that the roads are fairly good during most of the year.

It is an agricultural country and commercial relations exist only with Soviet Russia, as they did with Russia under the old régime. And there has been nothing in this trade to mar the natural peace and harmony. It is possible for a man or woman to travel through the mountains accompanied by a single servant without danger or fear of attack. There is no banditry—a startling fact in comparison with conditions in the rest of China, or even the rest of the world. The Princess believes that this ideal circumstance may be the result of the satisfaction and happiness of the people.

While farmers usually build their homes of mud in the Russian style, those who herd cattle live in houses made of felt mats which are laid on wooden frames. The Yurta, as the round, felt house is named, is very comfortable and has the additional advantage of being portable. It can be packed up and moved from one grazing pasture to another.

Although Princess Nirgidma de Torhout was very happy there, thoroughly enjoying the atmosphere, she has too animated an interest in people and exchange of ideas to be competely satisfied with continued segregation from outside influences. Shanghai owes her presence to this interest, as she feels that greater contact with the world is possible here than in North China. There is no comparison between the beauty of Peking and Shanghai, but there is more *life* in this city. Peking is a place of dreams where everyone seems to absorb that strange quality of vagueness and unreality that is associated with dreams, she feels.

MISHAP TO CAPT. BARRETT

Shanghai Sportsman Struck by Lightning at Home

Capt. E.I.M. Barrett, formerly Commissioner of Police in Shanghai, and now living in England on retirement, had a most unpleasant experience and a very fortunate escape during a great thunderstorm which swept over the larger part of southern England on August 1.

Capt. Barrett, who lives at Aldeburgh, Suffolk, was out with a golfing party including the Hon. Andrew Vanneck (a brother of Lord Huntingfield), Major J.C.O. Marriott, and others, together with their caddies. When the storm broke the party dashed for shelter into an iron-roofed hut, in which others already had taken refuge.

The party had not been long in the hut when it was struck by lightning and the newcomers bore the brunt of the shock. All were knocked down, four being rendered unconscious, and all suffered in varying degrees from burns, their clothing also being scorched. Capt. Barrett and one of the caddies suffered mostly from burns on the tongue. All had to be taken to hospital for treatment, and Capt. Barrett was amongst those who were detained, but the latest report was that his condition was satisfactory and he was not in danger.

It was remarked that Mr. Vanneck's steel-shafted clubs were scorched, but no other clubs were affected.

MISSING MAILS MYSTERY

2,000 Bags Still Held Up at Manchuli

Further information is to hand regarding the missing Siberian mails.

It appears that, on August 29, some 6,000 bags of mail matter from Europe were held up at Manchuli by floods on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

At the request of the Japanese Government, 2,000 of these bags, destine for Japan, were sent by the Ussuri Railway and Vladivostock to Japan. Of the remainder, 2,000 destined for China and Hongkong were forwarded to Harbin, where they arrived on August 21 and were subsequently transmitted south.

There still remain 2,000 bags at Manchuli, and the postal authorities have sent two representatives there to arrange for their despatch south as soon as possible.

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NEW MINISTER ARRIVES

Japan Will Recognise Manchukuo

"My duty is to preserve good relations between China and Japan, the two leading countries of the Far East. I know that my duty will be a difficult one, but I will do my best to carry out my mission successfully."

This statement was made by Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, the new Japanese Minister to China, in an interview granted a representative of the "North-China Daily News" shortly after his arrival here from Kobe by the N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru at 2.50 p.m. on Sept. 4.

Referring to the report that Japan would open direct negotiations with China for the settlement of the outstanding Sino-Japanese issues, Mr. Ariyoshi stated that he had no instructions in this respect and that, in his opinion, what was most important between China and Japan at present was mutual understanding. The Minister remarked that, after being absent from China for many years, he had almost lost contact with what was going on in this country, so his first duty after arriving here would be to study the present situation.

Dealing with the question of Japanese recognition of Manchukuo, the new Minister said that his nation's stand in this regard had already been clearly stated by Count Uchida in his speech made in the Japanese Diet on August 25, and he had nothing more to say. However, the recognition of Manchukuo by Japan would certainly take place sooner or later.

The Minister was then questioned when he would leave for Nanking to present his credentials to the Chinese Government. He replied that no date had been fixed although he wished to proceed to Nanking as soon as possible in order to pay his respect to the various leaders of the Government.

There was a big gathering of Japanese officials and merchants at the Wayside Wharf to welcome Mr. Ariyoshi, including Mr. M. Yano, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. K. Murai, Japanese Consul-General; Admiral Sakano, commander of the First Japanese Naval Squadron in China; and Mr. T. Funatsu, chairman of the Japanese Mill-owners Association.

A company of Japanese marines was stationed at the wharf in order to accord proper protection to the new Minister the marines being assisted by foreign and Japanese officers of Municipal Police.

The Nagasaki Maru, on board which the new Minister and his family accompanied by Dr. K.S. Inui, counsellor to the Japanese Legation, and Mr. K. Okazaki, Japanese member of the Joint Commission, travelled on their way to Shanghai, was came slowly up-river about 2.15 p.m. As soon as the ship berthed, the welcoming party boarded her and offered their greetings to Mr. Ariyoshi who landed and was then driven to his residence in Route Pichon, French Concession.

Born at Miyazu, in Kyoto Prefecture, in 1876, Mr. Ariyoshi graduated from the Tokyo Commercial College in 1898. Having successfully passed the necessary examination he entered the diplomatic service in 1898 when he was appointed a probationary consul in Hankow. The following year, he was transferred to a similar post in Chemulpo, Korea, and two years afterwards, in London. In 1906, he was appointed Japanese Consul at Newchwang, and in 1908, as secretary to the Japanese Embassy at Paris.

The new Minister was Consul-General at Shanghai in 1909, which post he held until he was appointed Minister to Switzerland in 1920. He was promoted to the rank of Japanese Ambassador to Brazil six years after. He returned to Tokyo in 1930 and, in July last, he was appointed Minister to China in succession to Mr. Shigemitsu who relinquished his post on account of his injuries received in the Hongkew Park bombing outrage.

MR. N. LESLIE GOING TO ENGLAND

The Chairman of the Municipal Council, at the Council meeting on Aug. 31, stated with regret that Mr. N. Leslie has to proceed to England on September 12 and might be absent for approximately three months. Mr. Leslie desired to tender his resignation, but was persuaded by him to take leave of absence in the hope that upon Mr. Leslie's return he would be able to resume his duties as a member of the Council. Members expressed their gratification at the decision reached by Mr. Leslie and unanimously authorised leave of absence for the required period.

Photo by Ah Fong.

EXPLOSION IN SINZA DISTRICT

A view inside the dyeworks in the Sinza district after the boiler explosion which occurred on Sunday night, when considerable damage was done.

BOILER BLOWS UP IN SINZA

Four Injured on Sunday Night in Explosion

Four people were injured in a spectacular boiler explosion at a dye works which occurred on Sept. 4 two blocks behind the Carlton Theatre, while the concern's chimney, hurled into the air, came down in two pieces a hundred yards apart, one of them causing the street lighting for the neighbourhood to be extinguished for some time.

The explosion occurred shortly before 10 p.m., at the Mei Lee Dye Works, 110-117 Kuling Road, where a boiler, of not very large capacity, suddenly burst. The whole side of the building was blown out, while steam pipes and walls, as well as tubs of dye-stuffs, became a mass of wreckage.

Three engines from Sinza Fire station were summoned to the scene, their crews finding, on arrival, four of the works' employees lying half buried in the debris. Fears were entertained that they had possibly been electrocuted, but they were being treated at the Lester Hospital within a few minutes, having been conveyed by a brigade ambulance, and their injuries were found not to be serious.

The force of the explosion blew the chimney off its moorings, in two main pieces, one of which landed in Park Road over 100 feet to the west, and another in Kuling Road, 100 feet to the north. The latter landed first on electric street lighting wires, causing them to short circuit, a fuse on the circuit a short distance away consequently tripping and the whole neighbourhood being deprived of its street lights.

ALLEGED KOREAN ARRESTED

Found in Possession of Loaded Pistol

Arrested on Aug. 31 for being in possession of a loaded pistol for which he had no licence, a man believed to be a Korean was on Sept. 1 handed over to the Japanese Consular authorities.

Detectives of the French Police made the arrest, as the result of information received, shortly after 2 p.m. on Aug. 31. The man, whose name is given as Lee Wenchen, is unemployed and of no fixed abode.

Interrogated by the French Police, the man is alleged to have made a statement that he had stolen the pistol from a Japanese by the names of Morikoshi, living in the Ning Shang alleyway off Yangtszepoo Road, with whom he had stayed for two months. Lee's object in obtaining the pistol, he is alleged to have stated, was to kill an employee of the Japanese Consulate against whom he had a grudge.

CHINESE SCHOOL GRANTS

S.M.C. Sanction Payment of Tls. 41,250

The Municipal Council last Wednesday sanctioned the payment to 57 Chinese private schools in the Settlement of Grants-in-Aid totalling Tls. 41,250 for the first six months of the current year.

This is the first vote to Chinese schools under the new education policy of the Council to render financial assistance to deserving private educational institutions conducted in the Settlement, the funds to go towards improvement of accommodation and educational facilities offered. Certain foreign schools received grants totalling Tls. 67,500 in 1931, but payment to Chinese schools could not be effected by reason of circumstances beyond the Council's control.

The foreign vote for the first half of 1932 is at the same rate as last year, the only change being the transfer to another school of a sum given one school last year on the understanding this would be the only payment.

The Chinese Bureau of Education of the Greater Shanghai Municipality gave valuable assistance in the selection of the Chinese schools to receive grants, the applications received by that Department being passed on to the Council, together with recommendations. A Chinese Committee on Grants-in-Aid set up by the Council at the request of the S.M.C. Board of Education, laid down a procedure to govern the grants to middle and primary schools; on this procedure being approved by the Education Board and the Council, the Chinese Committee examined the applications and other documents submitted by the schools, making recommendations thereon for payment to 57 schools of a total sum of Tls. 82,500 this year, the allotments varying from Tls. 14,000 to the Y.M.C.A. Secondary School to Tls. 150 each to small primary schools.

The qualified schools are in four grades. Nine Grade I schools are set down to receive a total of Tls. 42,100 this year, sixteen Grade II schools Tls. 26,000, fifteen Grade III schools Tls. 9,050, and seventeen Grade IV schools Tls. 5,350. Although this allocation has been made, it is subject to review before any further payment is made.

Subsequent to receipt of the recommendations of the Chinese Committee, the Commissioner of Public Health and the Acting Treasurer and Controller were asked to report upon the schools selected to receive assistance. These reports were before the Council on Wednesday, when it was noted that the Health Department had not yet been able to conduct a thorough inspection of all the schools, but that a considerable proportion of them had been passed as reasonably satisfactory; the financial statements submitted by all schools had been favourably commented upon by the Finance Department.

In these circumstances the Chairman of the Council suggested that it was undesirable further to delay the issue of the grants recommended. He had been assured by the Chinese Education Officer that in conjunction with the Chinese Committee he would ensure that expenditure on sanitary improvements which were considered necessary by the Health Department would form a first charge on the grants issued. On this understanding the Chairman proposed that, with the exception of the portion of any grants which were to be devoted to building requirements, the whole of the grants covering the first half of the current year be issued forthwith.

The Council unanimously adopted this proposal.

HOTTEST YEAR SINCE 1926

Temperatures of Two Periods Compared

A study of the temperature records over the past few years reveals the fact that months of July and August this year hold a record over all years since 1926. A comparison of the two years, however, shows that the average temperature for July, 1932, exceeds that of the corresponding month 1926, by 2.6 degrees, while the difference between the two August records is 3.6 degrees in favour of 1926. The difference in the total average for the two months of 1932 and 1926 is 1.5 degrees, which in heat such as Shanghai has just experienced may be considered negligible in a general comparison of the two years.

The hottest day this year was July 20, a temperature of 102 having been recorded. This, at any rate defeats 1926, as the highest register then was no more than 101.5 on July 30 and August 10, a figure which was equalled this year on July 14, 15, and 19.

This year has, however, shown a phenomenal drop on the last day of August from 92 degrees on August 30 to 78 degree the following day, one degree higher than the corresponding recording in 1926, but the drop in that year was only from 83 degrees on August 30.

Since and including August 30, 3.80 inches of rain has fallen, which cause a still further drop in the temperature to 74 degrees.

Temperatures for the months of July and August, 1932.

	July		August	
Date	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	71.0	81.0	81.0	88.0
2	72.0	78.0	81.0	88.5
3	70.0	81.0	90.0	86.5
4	70.0	80.0	79.0	99.0
5	74.0	92.5	79.5	101.0
6	76.5	93.0	80.5	96.0
7	78.5	86.5	80.0	91.0
8	78.0	85.0	79.5	91.0
9	77.0	92.0	79.0	91.0
10	78.5	96.0	79.5	90.5
11	80.5	96.5	80.0	90.5
12	81.0	96.5	77.5	96.0
13	81.0	101.0	81.0	90.0
14	82.0	1015	79.0	93.0
15	79.5	101.5	80.5	90.5
16	82.5	99.5	79.0	87.5
17	81.5	99.5	79.5	89.5
18	88.0	98.5	82.5	90.0
19	83.5	101.5	79.5	93.0
20	83.0	102.0	76.0	88.5
21	81.0	95.5	76.0	90.5
22	81.5	96.5	78.0	84.5
23	81.0	99.5	74.0	80.5
24	83.0	97.0	74.0	84.5
25	81.0	97.5	80.0	85.0
26	81.0	95.0	78.0	88.0
27	81.5	94.5	77.5	87.0
28	81.5	92.5	79.0	90.1
29	81.0	90.0	77.0	91.5
30	81.0	91.0	77.0	92.0
31	80.5	89.0	73.5	78.0

Temperatures for the months of July and August 1926.

	July		August	
Date	Min	Max	Min	Max
1	72.4	80.5	81.2	97.0
2	67.5	74.5	81.0	96.0
3	69.2	79.0	82.0	99.0
4	70.2	80.4	82.2	100.0
5	73.0	87.0	83.0	101.0
6	77.4	91.2	81.5	101.4
7	71.6	83.0	78.5	97.0
8	74.0	79.8	79.2	99.3
9	73.0	76.6	80.0	100.2
10	73.6	92.4	80.2	101.5
11	75.8	91.0	80.5	100.4
12	76.0	92.4	78.5	99 3
13	78.0	94.6	78.0	95.2
14	79.0	93.0	79.2	91.4
15	80.0	91.0	81.2	88.0
16	79.3	93.2	77.5	87.5
17	78.5	92.5	78.0	89.8
18	79.0	94.0	79.0	90.5
19	78.2	88.5	79.5	92.0
20	79.2	95.2	80.0	91.5
21	76.0	94.0	79.2	92.0
22	81.0	94.0	79.0	91.6
23	80.0	95.0	79.0	91.0
24	81.5	98.0	80.6	89.5
25	80.0	97.0	77.8	85.0
26	81.2	98.0	77.0	93.0
27	79.5	95.6	80.0	93.0
28	80.5	99.00	76.4	89.0
29	83.0	101.0	76.2	89.0
30	83.2	101.5	72.5	88.0
31	82.5	99.0	73.2	77.0

ACCORDING to a report from Hsuchow received here on Aug. 31, a northbound Tientsin-Pukow train was derailed near Changpenling Station on Aug. 30, Repairs were soon effected. No casualties were reported.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

Headmaster Returns from Home Leave

The Rev. E. K. Quick, M.A., Headmaster of the Cathedral Boys' School, Henry Lester Endowment, returned from home leave by the s.s. Empress of Asia arriving on Sunday last. While at Home he visited a number of Public and Preparatory Schools in order to gain fresh ideas for the Cathedral School.

He was able to see a number of old boys, who are now attending Public Schools at Home. He reports that all are doing well, a number of them having been placed in forms where their age is well below the form average. Several of our old boys are shaping well in school athletics, among them Ronald Mayne, who is at Bedford and boxed this year in the Inter-School Sports representing Bedford against Haileybury.

While at home, Mr. Quick was able to arrange for the appointment of the new Science Master. The new master is Mr. Eric Smith, M.A., of Jesus College, Oxford. He is a brother of Dr. H. Smith of the Department of Public Health, Shanghai Municipal Council. Mr. Smith arrives by the P. & O. s.s. Carthage on September 10.

Last year was a difficult year for the School, Mr. Quick being on leave and the late Mr. Brameld an invalid for the whole of the two Spring terms. However, the staff will be up to full strength with the re-opening of the term in the autumn and a successful year in every way is anticipated.

CHINA'S NEWEST CRUISER

Flag-Raising Ceremony on Ning Hai

To the accompaniment of the national anthem and with a group of white uniformed officers standing to attention on the deck, the Party and Government flags were raised on Sept. 1 on board the Ning Hai, China's newest cruiser which is moored in the Whangpoo, off the Kiangnan Dock, Nantao. Vice-Admiral Chen Chi-liang, Commander of the First Fleet, and Vice-Minister of Navy, presided over the ceremony. About 100 guests including the officers of the new cruiser and the Kiangnan Dock attended.

Following the flag-raising ceremony, Captain Kao Shien-shun, Commander, was formally sworn in. Under Captain Kao are 42 officers and 319 ratings. The new cruiser is expected to call on Nanking in about two weeks' time.

The ceremony started at 8 a.m. on the deck, guests being transported to the Ning Hai by several Kiangnan Dock tenders shortly after 7.30 a.m. After the flags were raised, and the usual Kuomintang ceremonies, Vice-Admiral Chen Chi-liang, representing the Kuomintang and the Ministry of Navy, handed over captain's seals to Capt. Kao Shien-shun. He delivered a short speech, urging the officers to study and learn technical and naval service and to be diligent in training. He emphasised that the ceremony was of great importance and significance in view of the present financial difficulties facing the Government.

Vice-Admiral Li Shu-cha, Vice-Minister of Navy, reported to the gathering his work in inspecting and supervising the building of the cruiser in Japan. The cruiser cost China Gold Yen 1,900,000. For building a portion of which has not yet been paid. Welcomed into the port by two naval aeroplanes at the mouth of Woosung, the Ning Hai arrived off the Kacchongmiao Dock from Japan on Aug. 26.

THE importation of poison gas pistols has been banned by the National Government and an order to this effect has been issued to the Customs authorities of the various ports, according to the Chinese press.

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SERIOUS FIRE IN DOLLAR GODOWN

Cotton Cargo Causes Much Anxiety

The fire which broke out on Sept. 3 in about 25 per cent. of the cotton stored in a Dollar Godown, Pootung, assumed considerable proportions until the attendance of the Fire Float and the Customs fire boat. When the call was received at 7.09 a.m., Brigade men manned the two floats and found themselves on arrival, faced with a nasty job. Three hours intensive action were required until the flames were under comparative control and damping down parties remained all night.

The two boats had the men at the scene within a few minutes. Firemen dropped two 3½-in. lines in the river and breached them in the neighbourhood of the godown. Before much water could be played on the combustibles, firemen attacked the cargo from both ends of the godown. Having fitted gas masks, the firemen worked their way for a distance of perhaps 80 ft., removing bales which hindered them. The base of the fire appeared to be in the centre of one-third of the godown, devoted to cotton. In the next section were a number of the new Ford V-8 motor cars.

Following close on the heels of the clearance gang, Chinese firemen dragged their lines to the seat of action. It is to be noted that the smoke, being so dense, necessitated the use of masks by all entering the building.

It was not until about 10 a.m. that the Third Officer, who attended personally, considered the blaze under control, although the volume of smoke, which poured from the godown until well after noon, would have disconcerted the average onlooker.

The godown in question is situated about 100 yards from the Whangpoo. According to dock officials, there were about 3,200 bales of American cotton in this section of the two-storied building, which being of concrete, prevented the flames spreading to the upper floor and / or beyond the fire wall. With the flames under control, wharf coolies and firemen began dragging out the smouldering bales and those which had been damaged by water.

Treatment accorded to the charred packets was similar to the procedure adopted in other fires of similar nature. Taken to an unoccupied part of the compound, the bales were forced open and the contents exposed to the atmosphere. Bits of fire were stamped out, water being applied to the more seriously affected.

It may be said that the Brigade could consider themselves fortunate in that they did not have to communicate with headquarters very often. Owing to the fact that telephone connections had been broken, messages had to be sent from adjacent premises.

According to report, the cargo had been landed from the str. Silver Walnut, which vessel was still moored alongside when the Brigade arrived. Estimates have it that about 600 bales were damaged by fire and water.

FIRE BRIGADE FUNCTION

Departing Comrades Entertained

A most pleasant function took place at Central Fire Station at noon on Sept. 3 when presentations were made by the Chief Officer, Capt. Gordon Dyson, to several members of his staff. Those who could attend, their duties allowing, were present from other stations.

The first concerned Mr. W. Watson, Workshops Officer, who was married on Tuesday to Miss May Kettlewell. In handing the officer a handsome rose bowl, on behalf of members of the Brigade, Capt. Dyson wished Mr. Watson and his bride-to-be long life, full of prosperity and happiness. The speaker felt sure that all present would subscribe to his sentiments. He hoped that "all their troubles would be 'little ones.'"

Musical honours were extended, being concluded with three rousing cheers.

It was a matter of extreme regret, said Capt. Dyson, that they were also gathered to bid farewell to Mr. T. Taylor, who according to his physician's orders, would have to leave Shanghai. He hoped that their comrade and friend would associate himself with congenial employment at Home, and that his health would improve beyond all that they could wish for him. The Chief Officer presented a handsome cigarette case, bearing the Municipal emblem, and suitably inscribed. Mr. Taylor left on Tuesday in the P. & O. S. Malwa.

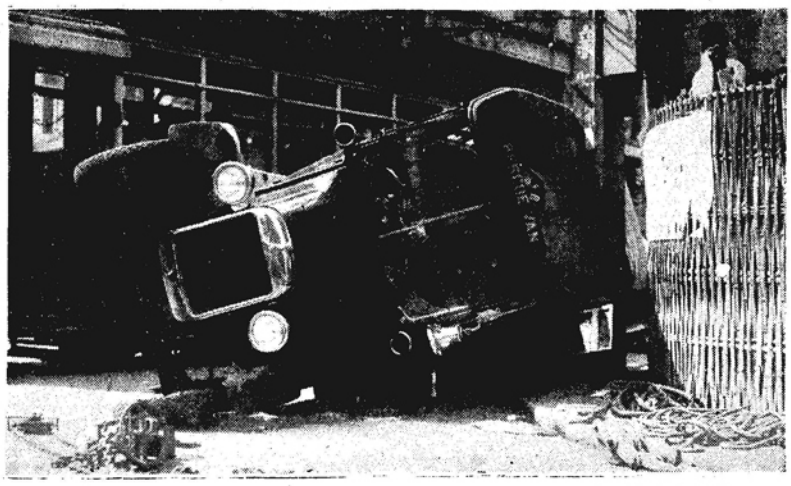


Photo by Ah Fong.

S. F. B. RESCUE VAN SMASHED

The Shanghai Fire Brigade Rescue Van, which came into collision with a tram in Rue du Consulat on Sept. 4, fortunately without serious injury to the members of the Brigade who were in it. The body of the van was completely destroyed.

FIRE IN SHIP'S HOLD

Passengers Unaware of Conflagration: S. F. B. Rescue Van Smashed

One of Shanghai's most successfully handled cotton fires was extinguished on Sept. 4, on board a ship that had been steaming to Shanghai on fire for several hours before arrival, while an unlucky sequel occurred in the wrecking of the Shanghai Fire Brigade's rescue van, part of Central Station's equipment, in Rue du Consulat.

The blaze occurred on board the str. Hsin Ningshao and, thanks to the experience and resource of the chief officer who had witnessed a similar fire on the same ship nearly five years ago, it was kept under without any of the passengers being aware of it. The fire was first noticed at 9.45 p.m. on Saturday, shortly after the ship had left Ningpo for Shanghai, and it was at 6.30 a.m. on Sept. 4, that Shanghai firemen were summoned, after the ship had arrived here.

The accident to the rescue van took place when the machine was returning to Central Station, after having stood by at the fire because several firemen were rendered unconscious by carbon monoxide poisoning.

The fire on the ship was first noticed at 9.45 p.m. on Saturday, and the chief officer of the ship, on the order of Capt. Sing Cheshan, who commands the vessel, immediately took charge. He had been on board when a cotton fire had broken out early in 1928, when the late Capt. Egerton commanded the vessel, and he did exactly the right thing.

Piling Chinese quilts and various oddments on top of the after-hatch, he closed up all possible entrances for air into the area on fire. Then he set steam hoses going in the hold, so as to give the flames as little oxygen on which to feed as possible. No alarm was given to the passengers, and they suspected nothing.

On Sunday morning, about 6 a.m., the vessel arrived at the Shao Shing Co.'s wharf on the Chinese Bund, just beyond the French Concession gates. A signal had been given to the River Police, and the Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade went to the vessel to make an inspection, immediately calling the brigade float Fire Dragon to the scene. Mr. Lettington, Assistant Harbour Master, took a prominent part in the operations.

Nothing was done until all the passengers and their luggage had beed disembarked. Then the float laid three lines of 3½ inch hose to the entrance of the hatchway, while the City Fire Brigade, who had also been given the alarm, laid hose from two pumps on the wharf.

Water was pumped into the hose, but the nozzles were then closed down and no water put on to the fire until an examination of the hold could be made. Then the hatch covers were removed, and time allowed to elapse for steam, with which the hold was filled, to escape. Within a few minutes smoke was seen, indicating the position of the fire, and the firemen turned on the water from all hoses simultaneously.

For 15 minutes water was pumped on to the fire, and this sufficed to extinguish it. In the meantime Assistant Station Officer Wheildon and four Chinese members of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, and five members of the City Fire Brigade, had been rendered unconscious by carbon monoxide poisoning, the hold containing a large amount of this gas as the result of the continued application of steam over a period of several hours. Most of the firemen recovered on the wharf, where they were carried, but one or two were taken to hospital, and it was because of this that the S.F.B. rescue van was called.

With the fire out, coolies were called upon to unload the ship, and this they did in what is probably record time, 1,500 bales of loosely packed cotton being taken out in three hours.

Only 20 bales of the cotton were found to be damaged by the fire and water, while there was only an additional 18 inches of water taken on board as the result of the fire brigade's work. In the last fire on board the ship the hold had to be flooded before the fire was extinguished.

In this instance the fire was fairly close to the entrance of the hold, and the firemen had little difficulty in reaching it. The men from the Shanghai Fire Brigade used gas masks at first, and members of the two brigades worked energetically side by side. The firemen had completed their work by 7.30 a.m.

The S.F.B. rescue van at 9 a.m. took its way home by way of Boulevard des Deux Republiques, turning into Rue Porte du Nord (the extension of Honan Road). Crossing Rue du Consulat, a tram proceeding from east to west suddenly appeared, and despite a skilful swerve on the part of the van's driver, the vehicle was hit on its right side, towards the back, by the tram, in a spectacular crash.

The van was lifted bodily sideways, and hurled on to the north side of Rue du Consulat, where it encountered a concrete electric light pole, which hit the van in the middle of its left side, as the van turned over on its side, and prevented the van from reaching a horizontal position. The crew of four men, as well as the driver and his assistant, all were injured, fortunately none of them seriously. Three were taken to hospital in a brigade ambulance and two of them detained.

The van, whose body is almost completedly wrecked, suffered little damage to its chassis, and none to its engine. When righted again, it was driven under its own power to Hongkew workshops.

RELIEF TO JAPANESE RESIDENTS

Tokyo, Aug. 30.

The Lower House of the Japanese Diet to-day approved relief measures for Japanese residents of Shanghai who suffered damage during the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities. The measure was brought forward by Mr. Shidzuo Makino of the Seiyukai party.—United Press.

AN AMMONIA GAS ESCAPE

An Exciting Incident in Cathay Hotel Over Burst Pipe

Consternation reigned on Aug. 31 in and outside the Cathay Hotel when, owing to the bursting of a pipe in the cooling system of the hotel a quanty of ammonia gas was released.

Inmates of the hotel and passers-by in Nanking Road were afflicted by the fumes and for a time it was thought that some outrage similar to the recent activities of the "Bloody Groups" had been perpetrated. People could be seen along Nanking Road with their eyes streaming water and the general exodus from the hotel caused crowds to collect in anticipation of tragic events.

The gas was quickly wafted over a large area and even penetrated the windows of the "North China Daily News" offices.

The Fire Brigade were called out and, donning gas-masks, the firemen entered the room where the plant was situated and turned off the pressure.

POLICE RECORD FOR WEEK

Notable Absence of Armed Robberies

In spite of the fact that the Municipal police arrested no less than 426 persons during the week ending at 9 a.m., on Sept. 3, there was a notable absence of violent crime. During the seven days under review, only four armed robberies were committed and had it not been for the armed kidnapping on Friday evening, this column would have been entirely clear.

The absence of serious crime notwithstanding, the Police were active during the week, there being 318 cases reported. Of the 426 persons taken into custody, nearly 40 per cent., to be exact, no less than 160 alleged offenders were identified by the Fingerprint Department as having been in custody on previous occasions. In the lot were several habitual criminals, who had been released from the Ward Road Gaol under the Amnesty Proclamation.

Working on old cases, detectives arrested a number of alleged armed robbers, many more than the number of those taking part in the week's crime. Nearly 170 larcenies were reported, arrests being made in connection with 64 cases. Arrests were made also in connection with 11 of 16 pocket picking instances.

Officials commented on the excellent record for the week of the Department.

NEW PRISON FOR SHANGHAI

Building to House 7,000 Prisoners

Nanking, Sept. 5.

The Judicial Yuan is raising funds for the construction of a new prison near Shanghai in order to relieve the present congestion in the prisons of Kiangsu.

A large piece of land at Peihsinkin, west of Shanghai, has been chosen as the site of the new prison, which will be built to house 7,000 persons.—Reuter.

NANTAO BUS CO. CLOSED

Sequel to Sino-Japanese Hostilities

Following financial losses, caused mainly through the recent Sino-Japanese hostilities and labour troubles, the Nantao Chinese Merchants' Omnibus Co. was compelled to announce the suspension of business on Aug. 30 when the company's offices were closed.

The company, a limited organisation, was started some three years ago by local Chinese merchants and, during the first two years of its existence, it met with unexpected success. To meet the demand, more than 50 buses were put into service and six routes were operated. But good times did not last for the workers were constantly putting in demands for increased wages, etc., and causing loss through almost regular suspensions of service.

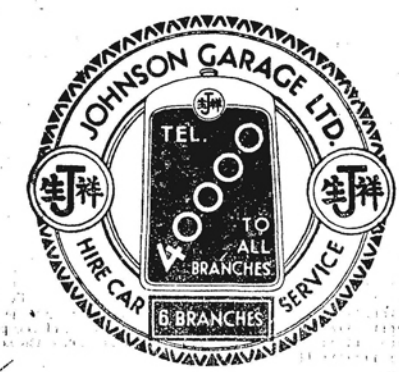
Then came the Sino-Japanese hostilities, during which the company lost a great deal of money and after that a fire broke out, resulting in the destruction of 20 buses.

After the cessation of fighting, the company resumed activities but was forced to limit itself to three routes, the other three being dropped from its list. The services which were maintained failed, however, to pay but, in spite of this, the workers demanded further increased pay, which the management could not grant.

Accordingly a meeting of shareholders was called on Aug. 29, and it was resolved unanimously to discontinue business. The decision was reached, however, without "the sanction" of the labourers, who demanded the payment of their wages which were in arrears and retiring gratuities. The management agreed to pay whatever wages were owing but stated that no promise could be made regarding gratuities.

Deeming the reply unsatisfactory, the workers declined to leave the premises and stated that they would remain there until their demands were granted. Meanwhile, delegates were sent to the Shanghai District Kuomintang and the City Government of Greater Shanghai for assistance and they were told that the authorities would do all within their power to bring about a satisfactory settlement.

Not satisfied with remaining on the premises, the workers have refused to permit the company to return to the various agencies from whom they purchased the vehicles the buses which have not been paid for and they are holding them until the company meets their demands.



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KIDNAPPING OF CONTRACTOR

Affair in the French Concession

Holding up a motor-car at pistol point, a gang of three Chinese successfully kidnapped Mr. Wu Zaoding, 58 years of age and a building contractor, subsequently leaving the car by the side of a road to be found later by the police.

The kidnapping took place at 9.45 a.m. on Aug. 30 at the corner of Rue Paul Beau and Rue Paul Bourgeat. Mr. Wu lives at 84 Rue Bourgeat, and goes to office every day in his car and it was only a short distance from his house that the hold-up occurred.

Three men, two of them carying pistols, stepped off the pavement in front of the car. With two pistols pointed at his head the chauffeur decided to stop, whereupon the bandits climbed into the car, one of them taking the wheel and rapidly driving off into the International Settlement.

At the corner of Kiaochow and Sinza Roads the car stopped, and the chauffeur was forced to alight. He found his way to Bubbling Well Station and at 10.30 a.m. told his story. The French Police were informed and a general alarm given, police parties scouring the settlement and outlying roads. At 11.15 a.m. the car was found, abandoned, at the corner of Nanyang and Ferry Roads.

CABLE AND RADIO CHARGES

Proposed Rate Increase Opposed

A proposal for an increase in charges for cable and radio messages to and from Shanghai, which will be brought up for discussion at the Conference of the International Telegraph Union to be opened at Madrid on September 10, is being opposed by local foreign merchants. The question of code language will also be brought up again for consideration at the forthcoming conference, with the possibility of changes being made that will affect the users of codes.

Local merchants, inquiries made have revealed, feel that the present time is most inopportune for increasing the cost of cable messages, as already business is most difficult and because the charges for cable messages between Shanghai and other parts of the world are already extremely high when compared with those applicable to cable messages between America and Europe, where the service is far superior to the service to and from Shanghai. They also feel that the cable companies should take into consideration the fact that the Shanghai users of the cable service have to pay the cost converted into Chinese currency, which has depreciated so much during the past few years that it will be almost impossible for them to do business by cable if they have to pay still higher charges.

It is understood that the Board of Directors of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai has addressed letters to the Great Northern Telegraph Co., the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., and the Chinese Government Radio Administration, requesting them to point out to their respective head offices that the local American Chamber strongly urges that no action be taken at the forthcoming Madrid conference that may make the use of cable service more expensive.

RELEASE UNDER THE AMNESTY ACT

29 Prisoners Again Charged in District Court

At 9 a.m., on Sept. 5, 1,024 prisoners had been released from Municipal gaols under the Amnesty Act. Of these 29 have been re-arrested and charged with offences they were alleged to have committed since their release. Included in this lot were nine foreigners, mostly shoplifters. One Russian, allegedly a burglar, has been brought into custody again.

Statistics indicate that of the 1,024 persons, no less than 326 are classified as being "habitual" criminals, meaning that they have been convicted on at least three previous charges. Others not in this classification, but against whom less than three convictions have been registered, amount to 253. First offenders number 445.

LABOUR DISPUTE ARBITRATION

San Yue Factory Ordered to Resume Partially

Dissatisfaction over the San Yue Factory arbitration was voiced in Chinese industrial circles on Sept. 1 when the resolutions of the arbitration meeting which took place at the City Government between 3.30 and 6.10 p.m. on Aug. 31 were released through the Chinese news agencies. Despite the protest of the Nanking Road commercial concerns and the First District Citizens Association against the suggestion of the Central Kuomintang to order the factory to resume operations, the arbitration resulted in a partial victory for the workers: that the factory should be put into operation in a small scale.

The meeting was attended by 11 Chinese representing the local Kuomintang, the 1st Special District Court, the Shanghai District Court, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the General Labour Union, the ex-workers of the San Yue Factory, and the City Government of Greater Shanghai. Representatives of the management refused to participate in the discussions.

It is learned that the management of the factory has filed an appeal with the City Government of Greater Shanghai against the decision of the arbitrators who, at a meeting held in the City Government's offices last week, resolved that the factory should re-open within three months in order to give its labourers employment. The arbitrators' decision has been accepted by the labourers of the factory.

The award made in connection with the San Yue Towel Co. dispute has been accepted by the workers but the management refuses to comply with the order to re-open its factory within three months, employing one-fifth of the workers and giving special treatment to the remainder. The latter explain that, if they open the factory under the terms of the award, they will have to pay the dismissed workers a retiring gratuity, which amounts to $300,000, a sum they do not possess. Meanwhile, the workers were granted a food allowance of $840 on Sept. 4.

FIRE ENGINES IN COLLISION

Several Firemen in Hospital

Returning from a fire which broke out in the kitchens of the American Marines in Sinza Road, two fire engines collided on Sept. 5 about 7.15 o'clock at the intersection of Carter and Aveenue Roads. Assistant Station Officer Jones was thrown from the machine and broke his thumb. Five Chinese firemen were injured, none of them critically.

The call was received while Sinza men were drilling, but on arrival, they found that the Corps had extinguished the blaze. The machines returned to Sinza by different roads. Men on the vehicles rang their bells vigorously and, on approaching the corner, neither heard the other. Both drivers sensed the impending disaster and swerved with the result that the machines collided on the flank.

The crash resounded throughout the neighbourhood, but fortunately, the men, mostly because of their position, sustained superficial bruises. It is reported that no limbs were broken.

The machines involved were a Fiat pump and a Cadillac hose and ladder tender.

NEW SHANGHAI STATION

Ministry Officials Coming Here To Study Question

Nanking, Sept. 2.

In order to expedite the construction of the new railway station at Shanghai which is to take the place of the North Station bombed by Japanese aeroplanes during the Sino-Japanese hostilities, two ranking officials of the Ministry of Railways have been despatched to Shanghai to consult with the Municipal Authorities there regarding the expropriation of land and other problems.

It is learnt that as construction work on the new station at Chenju would take some time, a temporary station will be built on railway property near the Sung Chiao-jen Gardens in Chapei, north of the present Station, to meet immediate needs.—Kuo Min.

OBITUARY

Mr. W. S. Fleming

The death occurred on Sept. 2 of Mr. William S. Fleming, the well-known local American lawyer, at the age of 55. He was found dead in his bed, his heart having failed. Although it was known that his heart was not too strong, his death comes as a great shock to his many friends. He only returned to Shanghai from business trips to Tientsin the previous week.

Mr. Fleming, who was the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Fleming, Franklin and Allman, was born in California on April 24, 1877. At the age of 21 he was admitted to the bar in California, in 1900 going to the Hawaiian Islands where he practised for two years. He then served as Deputy Attorney-General of the Territory of Hawaii from 1902 to 1907. In 1907 he came to Shanghai and commenced a practise which has lasted 25 years.

A member of many clubs, including the Shanghai Club, American Club, Columbia Country Club, Shanghai Race Club and Union Club, Mr. Fleming recently played a leading part in the organisation of the Wu-Si Club, the new Sino-foreign centre on Hungjao Road. He has been prominent in the life of Shanghai ever since he first came to this port.

Mr. Fleming is survived by his daughter, Mrs. C. B. Culbertson, and a brother and sister, all in California, to them sympathy is extended.

Mr. Georgio R. Borgia

The death is announced of Mr. Georgio Roberto Borgia, late chief clerk of the Indo-China Steamship Co.

Mr. Borgia was born in Macao 58 years ago and received his education in that city. Deceased came to Shanghai 25 years ago and for the past 20 years has been in the employ of the Indo-China Steamship Co. He was attached to the Italian Company, S.V.C., until that Company was disbanded and he was a member of the local Italian Club and a member of the Italian Chamber of Commerce. In 1918, Mr. Borgia was married to Miss Georgina Baptista de Souza, who survives him.

Mrs. Sarah Perry

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Perry, who died at the Shanghai General Hospital on Aug. 30, took place on Sept. 1 in the Hungjao Road Cemetery. Dean A. C. S. Trivett officiating. Mrs. Perry had been ill but a few days and her death came as a great shock to her family and friends. Deceased was born at Charles Fort, Ireland, on April 3, 1869. She had been a resident of Shanghai for about seventeen years. Mrs. Perry is survived by her husband, Mr. Herbert Perry of the Shanghai Power Co., four sons and two daughters.

Mrs. Johanna McGillivray

The funeral of Mrs. Johanna McGillivray took place on Sept. 5 in the Bubbling Well Cemetery, the Rev. H. W. Newsham officiating. Mrs. McGillivray was born at Oakland, California, on August 12, 1864. She came to Shanghai recently to visit her two daughters, Mrs. A. F. Ollerdessen and Mrs. George Mooser. Deceased had been ill for a few days and her death came as great shock to her daughters as well as a circle of friends. Besides her two daughters Mrs. McGillivray is survived by one son, George, who is residing in California.

Mr. Herman Linau

The funeral of Mr. Hermann Linau who was associated with the Shanghai Leather Co., was held on Sept 5 in the Hungjao Road Cemetery. The funeral rites were conducted by the Rev. Ewald Krueger of the German Lutheran Church. The late Mr. Linau had resided in Shanghai for about two months, his home being in Germany, where he is survived by the his wife and eight children.

DURING the week ending September 3 there were 13 deaths amongst the foreign community of the International Settlement and 209 amongst the Chinese in comparison with six and 247, respectively, during the previous week. There were only 42 cases of cholera, four being fatal. The cholera situation shows a further decided improvment, the figures for the previous week being being 7[illegible] cases, of which 9 were fatal.

PERSONAL NOTES

MR. F. Bouvier returned to Shanghai by the N. Y. K. m.v. Asama Maru on Aug. 30.

Colonel and Mrs. G. Badham-Thornhill sailed for Home on Sept. 6 by the P. &. O. S. Malwa

Amongst the passengers for San Francisco by the str. President Grant was Mr. John K. Gold.

Passengers for London by the str. Patroclus, which left Shanghai on Sept. 3, included Mr. Sheil-Small.

Mr. Alexander Hume Ford, founder and director of the Pan-Pacific Union, is visiting Shanghai.

Mrs. E. S. Cunningham is due to arrive in Shanghai by the str. President Coolidge, on September 16.

Mrs. Cecil Chesterton and Miss Gordon Dunham left for England by the Blue Funnel str. Patroclus on Sept. 3.

Mr. F. Winkler, the retiring Austrian Consul-General, left for Home on Sept. 5 by the Lloyd Triestino str. Gange.

GERTRUDE, beloved daughter of His Excellency, the Czechoslovak Minister to China, and Mrs. Robert Feitscher, passed away on September 2 in Japan.

MR. E. D. Andrews, the former New Zealand Davis Cup tennis player, who has been in Japan, on a business trip, arrived here a few days ago by the C. P. O. S. Empress of Asia.

MR. Khoo Hoi-hye, Chinese tennis champion, returned here on board of the French mail liner Athos II on Friday afternoon after a tour in Malaya, Singapore and other southern ports for several months.

DR. Henry Huizinga, chairman of the English Department of the University of Shanghai, who is the author of a number of English textbooks used in Chinese schools, and Mrs. Huizinga have returned to Shanghai from home leave spent in America.

Two presidential decrees have been gazetted in Athens recently, appointing Dr. S. Spourghitis as hon. Consul General for Greece in Tientsin and Mr. Emm. P. Yannoulatos to act for the Consul General in charge of the Greek Consulate General in Shanghai.

Word has been received in Shanghai of the marriage in Penang of Mr. L. H. Thorn to Miss Rose Hilda Ann McGrath. Mr. Thorn, who formerly was in the Shanghai office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, latterly has been in the Bangkok branch, and on returning from his honeymoon he will go to Singapore.

Col. G. C. Elsner, one of the most popular members of the Russian community, left for the Philippines on board the Empress of Asia. Col. Elsner, who was with the French Municipal Council for about ten years is going south for the purpose of joining the Taghiti Bay Lumber Co., in Zulcanga on the island of Mindanao.

MR. Kuo Cheng-en took up his new appointment as director of the Central Mint of Shanghai on Friday morning, a large number of Chinese officials and leading merchants being present at the ceremony. Mr. Hsu Chi-ching, Mr. Kuo's predecessor, recently resigned his post in order to devote his time and energy to banking duties.

Mrs. C. C. Chen has been elected dean of women at the University of Shanghai. Mrs. Chen, who is one of the leading women educators of this country, studied in Mount Holyoke College and Brown and Yale Universities in America. For many years, she was principal of the Bridgeman Girls' School and chairman of the National Y.W.C.A. of China. As one of China's delegates, she has attended international conferences in Europe and the United States on several occasions.

CHIEF Inspector Norman White, S. M. P., who is attached to the Judicial Police of the Shanghai First Special District Court, left for Home with his family, on leave, by the Dollar str. President Monroe.

PASSENGERS leaving on Saturday for San Francisco by the President Grant were Dr. Arthur Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. O'Bolger and Miss O'Bolger, Mrs. C. C. Vines and Miss Vines, Mrs. R. C. Beebe and David W. Costello.

Dr. H. H. Kung, former Minister of Industries, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Jabin Hsu, has left by the President Grant for the United States and Europe in connection with his duties as High Industrial Commissioner.

Dr. Yen Te-ching, technical expert to the Ministry of Railways, and Mr. Hsu Shi-hsi, dean of the Yenching University, left for Europe on Sept 5 by the Lloyd Triestins str. Yang to attach themselves to the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations as experts.

THE French War Ministry has conferred posthumously the ribbon of the Legion d'Honneur upon the late M. Albert Londres, the famous French journalist and writer, who perished in the Georges Philippar disaster whilst on his way home to France from Shanghai.

Passengers arriving in Shanghai on Aug. 30 by the Lloyd Triestino str. Gange included Mr. C. A. Momber, Mr. A. E. Jones, Mr. A. J. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Hale, Mr. G. P. Vogel, Mrs. G. K. Vogel, Mr. J. J. Wolfe, Mrs. E. Wolfe, Mrs. E. Ferrajolo and Mr. E. Lund.

Colonel Richard S. Hooker has resumed command of the Fourth Regiment, U. S. Marines, after a long period of illness. Looking fit and healthy, he was given a warm welcome upon his return by the men under his command.

Mr. R. S. Kuehlborn, representative of the German Minister in Nanking, will be leaving for Home to-day on long leave and his place will be taken by Dr. M. Fischer, Counsellor of Legation, who formerly held the post.

A TIFFIN was given at the American Club by the States Steamship Company on Sept. 3, for Mr. Arthur J. Farmer, manager of the Maritime Commerce Department of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, who is on a visit to Shanghai.

Mr. Pan Kung-chien, the new Commissioner of Education for Greater Shanghai, formally assumed his duties yesterday morning, succeeding Dr. Paul H. Hsu, who has been made a member of the special commission of experts to the City Government.

Amongst the passengers arriving in Shanghai on Sept. 2 by the M.M.S. Athos II were Lieutenant-Colonel Labonne, Lieutenants Jouanjeau, Cournot and Cochet, M. Bouson, M. and Mme. Sabattie, Mr. P. H. Keys, Dr. Brugeas, Mme. Martinli and M. Alfred Francois.

MR. Wen Ying-hua, a graduate of Fuhtan University, who has been associated with the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety for several years, is leaving Shanghai on September 5 for Austria by the Lloyd Triestino str. Gange. He is going to study police administration.

COLONEL Y. Iwamatsu, arrived in Shanghai on Aug. 31 to take up duties as assistant to the Japanese Military Attaché, Major-General K. Tashiro. The latter, it may be recalled, was Chief of Staff to the late General Baron Shirakawa during the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Dr. C. P. Li, of the Peking Union Medical College, has come to Shanghai to take up an appointment as head of the department of bacteriology at the College of Medicine of the National Central University and also as director of the clinical laboratories of the Red Cross General Hospital.

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, September 2, 1932

REPORT No. 35—1932 FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 2, Compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

	Opening Cash Prices September 2: Buyers	Sellers	Nom.	Last Week, Business Done on Friday Morning: Cash	Aug.	Sept.	This Week—Closing Friday Noon, Business Done on Friday Morning: Cash	Aug.	Sept.	Closing Auction Quotations Sept. Settlement: Buyers	Sellers	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon, Highest: Cash	Aug.	Sept.	Lowest: Cash	Aug.	Sept.	Business Done Year 1931: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1932: Highest	Lowest	Stock	Authorized Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ends	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
																								BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.						
H$			1,585																	2,300 Feb	1,525 Dec	1,665 July	1,560 Jun	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Interim £3 1932 Less I/T	8-8-32
M$			30																	182.50 Ag	126 Feb	....	....	A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	2,000,000	121,790	M$20	Dec.	Interim Divd. $0.60, 1932	Pending
M$			28																	37.50 Sep	26 Mc	29 Jan	24.25 May	do. "B"	100,000	93,817	M$20	Dec.	Interim Divd. $0.60, 1932	Pending
T			7.50																	16.42½ Ap	9.70 Nov	10.30 Jan	7.35 June	Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar	Dividend T0.60, 1932	20-5-32
T			5.40									200	1,000			5.50			5.50	7.85 Oct	5 Apl	7.07½ Jan	5.40 Aug	Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	{Special Tax Divid. T0.27½, 1931 {4th Quarterly Dividend Tls. 0.15	14-3-32 31-12-31
T			4.50																	5.02½ Oct	4.60 Nov	4.75 May	4.60 Jan	do. (Pref) 8%	600,000	201,715	T5	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Dividend T0.10	30-6-32
T			2.40																	7.55 Feb	3.75 Ag	3.90 Jan	2.10 June	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co. Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Final T0.35 (mkg. T0.60, 1930)	6-2-31
T	6.40											2,000	500	6.80			6.80			11.80 Oct	6.30 Dec	7.50 Jan	5.60 Ap	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Dividend T0.25, 1932	20-5-32
M$			24																	23.50 Nov	23.50 Nov	....	....	Union Mobiliere	50,000	25,000	M$20	Dec.	10% For 1931	10-6-32
																								INSURANCE.						
H$			468									15	2	480			480			615 Mc	560 Sept.	480 Aug	435 June	Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s (Mkg. 40s) a/o 1930. Int. 24s a/o 1931	27-5-32
F			100																	....	....	....	....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
T			65																	75 July	75 July	80 Jan	80 Jan	Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	30,000	G$5	Dec.	Interim G$0.50 1931	25-9-31
T			27										46	25			25			46.50 Oct	23.50 Mo	30 Jan	24 Jan	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (ord)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T1 (Mkg. T2, 1931)	25-4-32
T			100																	105 Oct	102 Jan	99 Jan	99 Jan	do. (Cum. Pref) 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4%, for half year ended June, 1932	30-6-32
T			95																	100 Feb	95 Nov	92 Jan	90 July	do. (Cum. Pref) 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½%, for half year ending Mar. 1932	31-3-32
T	4.05				4.10					4.10	4.15	4,000	13,500	4.15	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.10	4.15	7.35 Oct	4.60 Dec	4.92½ Jan	3.90 June	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	..		----
																								LANDS.						
T	24.75											1,000	600	25	25		25	25		43.65 Oct	28 90 Dec	31.60 Jan	23.30 Ap	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Interim Divd T0.30, 1932	30-7-32
T	240																			295 Mc	228 Jan	....	....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co. Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Interim Tls. 4-a/c 28/2/33	Pending
T			190																	....	....	....	....	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	10 000	10 000	T100	Dec.	Final 5% (Mkg. 12% 1931)	9-2-32
T			186																	....	....	....	....	do. New Issue						....
T		4																		....	....	....	....	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23/4/27
M$			140																	215 July	145 Dec	150 Jan	125 Jun	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	20,000	15,904	M$100	Dec.	Final 7% & Bonus $3 (Mkg. $15, 1931)	5-2-32
M$	28									28.75		500	450	28.50		29	28.50		28.75	47 Jan	27.50 Nov	31 Jan	25 Ap	do. "B"	150,000	53,811	M$20	Dec.	Final 7% & Bonus $0.60 (Mkg. $3, 1931)	5-2-32
M$			105																	105 Ap	105 Apr	100 Jan	100 Jan	do. (Pref "A") 8%	10,000	10,000	M$100	Dec.	8% for year 1931	31-12-31
M$			82																	89 July	89 July	100 Jan	82 Aug	do. (Pref "B" 6%	50,000	7,506	M$100	Dec.	3%, for half year, 1932	30-6-32
T			11.20	11.10								3,500	2,500		11.10			11.10		18.35 Feb	11.60 Nov	13.55 Jan	10.80 July	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.50 (Mkg. T1.50, 1931)	29-2-32
T			11.80	11.90								100	1,617	11.90	11.80		11.90	11.80		17.85 Oct	12 Nov	13.10 Jan	10.85 Ap	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 5% (Mkg. 9%, 1931)	25-4-32
T		8											100	8			8			....	....	8 Aug	8 Aug	City Realty Co., Ltd.	100,000	500,00	T10	..		....
M$			100																	111 Sep	109.50 Feb	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	5,000	2,650	M$100	Dec.	Interim 2½% 1932	30-6-32
M$			10																	11.35 Jan	10.95 Feb	10 Aug	9 Aug	do. "B"	50,000	49,044	M$10	Dec.	Interim 2½% 1932	30-6-32
H$			4.25																	....	....	....	....	do. 7½% cum. Pref. "A"	200,000	108,620	M$5	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Dividend 7½%	1-7-32
T			10.70																	21.75 Sep	12.50 Dec	13 70 Jan	10 Ap	Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co. Ltd. "A"	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Divid. T1, year to 30-9-31 (on 100,000 shares)	23-10-31
T			9.80																	....	....	11.40 May	9 July	do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.		....
T.T.			138																	....	....	....	....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3% and Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929)	21-2-30
T			8																	....	....	....	....	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	..	T10	..	Incorporated the 15th April 1932	....
																								DOCKS WHARVES, TRANSPORT.						
T	88								90	88		500	150		90	90		90	90	116 Jan	90 Dec	91 Jan	80 Aug	S'hai Dock & Engineering Co. Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Divid. T5, for year to 30/4/32	29-7-32
T			12.90									500	30	12.80			12.80			14.25 Ap	11.75 Feb	14.75 Ap	12.80 Aug	G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.75, 1932	10-8-32
T			4.50																	6.35 Sep	4.75 Feb	5 20 Jan	4 20 Aug	Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.		....
T			5.75										500			5.90			5.90	6 80 Jan	5.75 Nov	6.60 Jan	5.75 Aug	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. {ordinary	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1931	7-3-32
T			5.30																	6.10 Feb	5.40 Dec	5.50 Jan	5 Ap	do. {8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec	Pref. T0.40, 1931	7-3-32
T			220							216										305 Ap	215 Nov	230 Ap	215 Jan	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T100	Dec.	Final Divid. T11 (Mkg. T14 1931	12-5-32
T			63									100								85.50 Jn	63.50 Dec	63 Aug	60 Ap	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. (ordinary	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T2.50, 1931	7-3-32
T			52																	52.50 Jn	50 Nov	51 Ap	51 Aug	do. (7% pref.	10 000	10,000	T50	..	Pref. T3.50, 1931	7-3-32
																								UTILITIES.						
T			10																	19 Feb	16.25 Dec	14.80 Jan	13 Ap	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
T			80																	84 Nov	79 Ag	83.50 Jun	80 Ap	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	50,000	40,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T2, 1932	Pending
T		91					90.50					173	133	91			90.50			100 Sep	95.25 Nov	95 Jan	90.50 Sept	S'hai Power Co. Tls 6 Cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Dividend T1.50, 1932	30-6-32
T			49									49	13	50			50			66 Mc	51 Feb	58 Jan	50 Sept	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.		....
T			29	29						29		1,500								36 70 Dec	27.70 Jn	34.50 Jan	28.75 July	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Bear"	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	FinalDiv. 7½%(mkg. 12½%1931) FreeI/T,couponNo.43	26-5-32
T			28.50																	35 Dec	27.30 F	33.60 Jan	32.50 Jan	do. "Reg."						
T			285																	327.50 Sep	295 Oct	285 Aug	235 Jan	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Interim 15/- @ Exch. 1/9.5/8, 1932 (Coupon 37)	Pending
T			11																	15 Sep	10.50 Oct	....	....	do. "B"	359,280	{108,505	£1	Dec.	Interim 9d. @ Exch. 1/9.5/8, 1932 (Coupon 10)	Pending
T			11				10.70					900	1,000	10.70			10.70			15 Jn	10 Nov	11 Aug	9 Jan	do. "C"		{250,000	£1	Dec.	Interim 9d. @ Exch. 1/9.5/8, 1932 (Coupon 6)	Pending
T	11											100								....	....	11 Aug	10.20 July	do. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.		
																								COTTONS, ETC.						
T	14.40				14.50					14.50	14.60	28,000	18,100	14.70	14.60	14.90	14.50	14.50	14.60	17.00 Oct	12.85 My	16.80 Jan	13.10 Ap	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. {ordinary	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Interim T0.35, 1932	2-9-32
T			112																	122 Mc	105 Ap	120 Jan	114 Jan	do. {8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Divid. T8, 1931	29-4-32
T		70								65.50			100			66			66	111 Ap	82 Dec	82.50 Jan	68 July	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	120,000	120,000	T50	Oct.	T2.50 for ½ year to 30/4/32	30-5-32
T			11.20										500	11.20			11.20			13.80 Oct	9.80 Jn	11.30 Jan	10.20 Apr	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150 000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1930-31	7-10-31
																								INDUSTRIAL.						
T	14.30	14.50										647	100	14.50			14.50			30 Mc	13 Dec	16.80 Jan	13.90 Aug	Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. Divid. 6d. free of I/T a/c 1931-32 Coupon No. 40	10-5-32
T	1.40																			2.70 Dec	1.56 Mc	2.25 Apr	1.80 Aug	S'hai Exploration & Develop t. Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.		
T			6																	8.10 Nov	4.75 Jn	7.50 Jan	7 Jan	General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	200,000	114,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	....
T			5																	21 Sep	16.25 Jn	....	....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1930	8-4-31
T			3.10																	5.35 Mc	4.60 Ag	3.50 Apr	3 July	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	T5	Dec.		....
T			9.50																	10.20 Sep	10.20 Sep	....	....	S'hai Vacuum Clng. & S. Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Final T0.50, (Mkg. 10%, 1931)	5-2-32
T	7.85																			11 Sep	9.40 Ap	10.15 Jan	7.50 July	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.60, 1931	11-5-32
T		10																		13 Mc	10 Ap	....	....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. 7½%, 1931	15-3-32
T		9																		10.25 Ap	10 Mc	10 Jan	10 Jan	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. 4% (Mkg. 8% 1931)	8-4-32
T			14.50																	15.75 Oct	13 Feb	14.50 Jun	14.50 Jun	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1, for 1931	29-4-32
T			10.60																	11.60 Oct	10.75 Ap	10.50 Jun	10.50 Jun	do. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1931	29-4-32
H$			10.25																	18 My	13.90 Mc	10.75 July	10.75 July	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	H$10	Dec.	Dividend T0.60 on Old ; T0.30 on New, 1931	18-3-32
T			2.20																	2 Ag	1.50 Nov	2.30 May	1.85 Apr	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	210,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10% and Bonus 5%, 1931	18-3-32
T	46																			55 Dec	28 Jn	57 Jan	48.25 July	Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	20 000	20 000	T10	June	T1 1930/31 and Bonus T0.50 (on 10,000 shares)	15/10/31
M$	15.60																			....	....	15.30 Aug	15.20 Aug	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "B"	50,000	17,945	M$10	Dec.	2nd quarterly divd. $0.37½ 1932	10-7-32
M$	29																			36 Sep	26 My	30 Jan	27.50 Apr	Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	M$20	Feb.	M$0.60, 1927	31-5-27
M$			70																	73 Ap	55 Jn	....	....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	M$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32
M$			16																	....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd	75,000	45,000	M$10	Feb.	Final $1 & Bonus $0.50 (Mkg. $2, 1931-32)	16-6-32
T	16	17																		....	....	16 Aug	16 Aug	Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	160,000	T10	Dec.	T1, 1931	5-5-32
T	5.25									5.25		2,100								....	....	5.40 Aug	5.10 Aug	United Theatre Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5			....
																								GREYHOUNDS.						
M$			5.50	4.50								200								13.35 Jn	5 Dec	7 Jan	1 July	G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ltd. (Luna Park) {ord.	44,000	44,000	M$10	Oct.	M$3.10, 1929-30	30-12-30
M$			12.50	12								50	200	12.50			12.50			37 Ag	10.25 Ap	14 Apr	12 Aug	do. {found.	6,000	6,000	M$10	Oct.	M$16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
M$			37																	41 Ag	15 Jn	42 May	42 May	Champ de Courses Francais (French Race Course) F.	30,000	30,000	M$20	Dec.	}Divid. $4.50, 1931	22-4-32
M$		45																		42 Ag	15 Jn	45 May	35 July	do. non-F.				Dec.		
M$	80																			100 Sep	18 Mc	80 Ap	74 June	do. Found.	..	6,490	Free	Dec.	Divid, $4.62, 1931	22-4-32
																								PLANTATIONS.						
T	2											395								5.50 My	5.25 Ap	2.85 Jan	1.50 June	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
T	0.80											355								3 Jn	3 Jn	1 Jan	0.65 June	Anglo-Dutch Java Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
T	2.25			2.35								1,000	250	2.50			2.30			5.50 Mc	2.90 Sep	3.50 Jan	2 July	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
T			0.75																	2.10 Mc	1.01 Dec	1 July	1 July	Ayer Tawah Rub. Planatation Co., Ltd	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
T			0.09																	0.50 Mc	0.50 Mc	0.09 July	0.08 June	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	400,000	400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
T			0.04																	0.77½ Mc	0.12½ Sep	0.02 Jun	0.02 Jun	Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30 1929-27)	7-7-27
T	0.40																			0.65 Ap	0.40 Feb	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
T	0.11																			0.90 Feb	0.40 Oct	0.10 Jun	0.10 Jun	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200 000	1,200,000	(T0.10)	Dec.		....
T			1																	[illegible]	....	0.60 June	0.60 June	Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ltd.	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
T			0.15																	[illegible]	0.15 Oct	0.10 June	0.10 June	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
T	0.60																			[illegible]	1.10 Jr	0.50 July	0.37½ Jun	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ltd.	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	17-4-30
T	0.60																			[illegible]	1 My	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	27-3-30
T			4																	....	....	3.05 July	3 June	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd.	[illegible]	..5,000	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d, 1929 less I/T 4/-in. £ (Coupon No. 39)	[illegible]
[illegible]	0.50												2,000	0.55			0.55			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]	1.10 Jr
T	0.60	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]	1 My
T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.60	....	....	....	2,000	0.55	....	0.55	[illegible] Mc	0.40 Oct
T	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]	1 Ap
T	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.15	....	....	....	....	....	[illegible]	0.15 Nov
T	0.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.50 Mc	0.60 Dec
T	0.12½	....	1.85	500	....	....	....	....	7 Mc	2.75 Oct
T	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.45 Feb	0.25 J
T	....	....	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	0.60 Sr	0.50 Jr
T	0.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.55 Feb	0.55 F
T	....	....	0.42½	....	....	....	....	....	0.85 Ag	0.85 Ag
T	0.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	....	....	0.09	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.30 Feb	1.05 Ap
T	0.75	....	....	650	....	....	....	....	1.15 Feb	0.80 Dec
T	0.10	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.25 My	0.10 Dec
T	....	....	0.15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
T	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.60 Mc	0.50 Mc
T	0.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.60 Ap	0.35 Dec
T	1.75	....	....	....	100	2	....	2	5.25 Mc	3.50 F
T	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.45 Ap	0.35 Nov
T	0.20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	0.70 Ap	0.57½ Jl
T	3.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 Feb	3.10 Nov
T	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1.05 Mo	0.40 Sep
T	....	....	0.15	....	....	....	....	....	1.60 Mo	0.70 Ag
T	2.25	....	....	....	100	2.25	....	2	5 Ap	2.75 Sep

0.50 July	0.37½ Jun	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ltd.	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	18-9-29
....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	17-4-30
3.05 July	3 June	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	£1	Dec.	Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less I/T 4/-in. £ (Coupon No. 39)	27-3-30
0.55 Sep	0.25 June	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	[illegible]
0.25 June	0.25 June	Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	[illegible]
....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14 800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1½, 1929	19-4-27
0.15 June	0.12 June	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	16-4-30
0.55 Jan	0.25 June	Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	700 000	550,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	....
3.25 Jan	1.50 June	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	27-9-29
0.06 June	0.03 May	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	13-3-30
....	....	Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	3-5-30
0.10 June	0.10 June	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	19-7-29
0.10 June	0.10 June	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	....	15-7-28
0.25 July	0.25 July	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	272,700	T1	..	....	....
0.12 June	0.10 June	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	6,000,000	T0.10	Sept.		....
0.08 June	0.08 June	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	
0.35 Jun	0.25 June	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd. ord.	300,000	285,000	T0.10	Jan.		18-4-29
0.50 Aug	0.50 Aug	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	
0.10 June	0.10 June	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	1,050,000	776,692	T0.10	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	20-12-29
0.08 June	0.08 June	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	8-10-28
....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. Est., Ltd. {ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	11-3-30
....	....	{8% cum. part pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	31-3-30
0.20 June	0.10 June	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	25-9-29
2 Aug	1.50 June	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Divid. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	17-3-30
0.10 June	0.10 June	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	1-4-30
0.15 June	0.15 June	Sungala Rubber Estates, Ltd.	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	5-4-28
2.50 July	1.80 June	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. T0.50, 1929-30	6-6-30
0.85 Jan	0.35 June	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	17-9-30
0.40 Apr	0.20 June	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	750,000	710,000	T0.10	Jan.	....	12-6-30
2.25 Sep	1.60 July	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity (lb.)	Output from end of last fin. year to 31-8-31	1931 Sep.	1931 Oct.	1931 Nov.	1931 Dec.	1932 Jan.	1932 Feb.	1932 Mar.	1932 Apr.	1932 May	1932 June	1932 July
				lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	30-9-31	564,022	..	..	54,200	50,900	48,000	60,500	37,800	37,400	41,500	46,000	46,000	51,000
Anglo-Dutch	" 1,575,000	31-12-31	1,370,044	..	..	..	..	..	107,000	115,000	140,000	136,000	125,000	133,000	131,000
Anglo-Java	" 2,093,011	31-12-31	3,103,869	..	..	..	..	..	207,000	245,000	315,000	303,000	300,000	321,000	319,000
Ayer Tawah	" 335,499	30-9-31	785,162	..	..	71,870	71,520	72,947	75,706	58,120	53,500	58,000	61,711	72,031	75,092
Batu Anam	" 40,000	31-12-31	506,500	..	..	..	..	..	48,700	36,000	35,000	40,000	43,000	44,000	46,000
Bukit	" 500,000	31-3-31	781,652	299,200	43,500	46,500	50,000	50,400	53,600	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ	LIQ
Bute	" 300,000	31-12-31	391,200	..	..	..	..	..	37,000	31,000	30,500	30,000	33,000	33,500	31,500
Chemor United	" 120,000	31-12-31	611,490	..	..	..	..	..	49,900	59,900	48,100	61,700	7,000	NIL	NIL
Chempedak	" 232,177	31-10-31	324,800	..	..	..	28,500	38,000	41,000	29,000	33,500	30,000	34,000	32,000	36,000
Cheng	" 274,875	30-6-31	263,000	49,500	21,000	28,000	24,000	38,000	35,000	32,000	29,500	31,000	30,000	31,000	29,000
Consolidated (1924)	" 281,250	31-12-31	1,341,000	..	..	..	..	..	115,000	105,000	99,500	95,000	105,800	108,800	115,000
Dominion	" 166,745	31-12-31	846,315	..	..	..	..	..	82,089	67,782	61,559	71,903	79,943	73,793	79,167
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-31	2,596,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java Consolidated	Tls. 650,113	31-12-31	1,037,223	..	..	..	..	..	70,500	77,000	78,000	97,300	101,000	100,000	93,500
Kapayang	" 148,000	31-12-31	130,080	..	..	..	..	..	10,600	10,600	18,800	21,200	21,000	18,000	19,000
Kota Bahroe (1921)	" 292,500	30-6-31	604,139	122,500	57,700	63,000	61,200	54,200	62,000	49,800	50,000	49,700	55,200	52,100	55,900
Kroewoek	" 473,000	31-12-31	992,997	..	..	..	..	..	84,300	81,500	90,100	92,900	93,000	93,000	91,500
Langkat	" 1,825,000	31-10-31	886,763	..	..	..	83,021	85,262	90,707	72,921	78,362	..	80,426	..	77,420
Padang	" 500,000	30-4-32	23,640	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	NIL	NIL
Pengkalan (1931)	" 150,000	31-3-32	162,134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Permata	" 226,585	31-10-31	141,902	..	..	..	17,823	18,741	16,888	11,682	16,761	11,477	..	..	..
Repah	" 450,000	31-12-31	868,500	..	..	..	..	..	86,000	55,000	64,500	66,000	61,000	75,000	88,000
Samagaga	" 411,000	30-9-31	365,676	..	..	29,500	31,000	29,500	35,000	24 600	25,500	32,000	35,000	35 000	32,000
Semambu	" 300,000	31-12-31	447,200	..	..	..	..	..	38,200	38,200	39,000	31,000	34,000	31,000	26,000
Senawang (1921) {Ord.	" 285,000	31-1-32	689,300	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,200	50,000	49,000	58,000	53,000	55,000
{Pref.	" 33,943														
Shanghai Kedah	" 300,000	30-9-31	683,583	..	..	62,544	717 40	74,550	72,711	60,737	61,135	61,017	67,713	68,450	67,406
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	" 77,669	31-12-31	208 203	..	..	..	..	..	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
S'hai-Klebang	" 313,613	31-12-31	226,872	..	..	..	..	..	21,500	17,800	15,500	16,500	19,000	20,000	21,000
S'hai Malay {Ord.	" 300,000	31-12-31	796,571	..	..	..	..	..	69,100	59,000	55,100	62,100	66 000	60,000	65,000
{Pref.	" 273,800														
S'hai Pahang	" 200,000	30-6-31	470,100	84,700	41,700	38,900	39,700	36,400	41,200	35,400	33,600	23,300	30,900	32,000	33,500
S'hai Seremban	" 325,000	31-12-31	411,150	..	..	..	..	..	41,800	34,000	32,300	33,400	36,000	35,000	34,000
S'hai Sumatra	" 384,780	31-10-31	685,000	..	..	..	..	..	68,520	58,385	65,000	..	55,115	..	68,000
Sua-Manggis	" 270,000	31-12-31	154,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	" 150,000	31-3-32	172,480	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,081	..	..	..
Sungei Duri	" 340,000	30-6-31	523,929	80,800	40,000	44,000	47,000	44,000	49,000	41,500	34,500	38,000	43,000	44,200	43,300
Tanah Merah (1916)	" 1,300,000	31-3-32	1,386,907	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110,659	120,430	113,755	121,915
Tebong	" 710,000	31-1-32	1,578,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	107,000	109,000	122,000	120,000	126,000	129,000
Ziangbe	" 1,030,043	31-12-31	1,282,537	..	..	..	..	..	85,000	94,000	104,000	108,800	116,500	120,000	134,000

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review:—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—

London, August 26:—

"America continues to be the ruling factor in the rubber market and, during the past week, has asked for considerable quantities of the commodity. There has also been a certain amount of support received from the home-trade. But, with selling by the East only small, producers in general holding off together with much reserve on the part of dealers, it has not been easy to buy rubber in any quantity. Therefore, business during the week has been only of fair dimensions. The undertone of the market, however, has kept remarkably steady."

New York, September 1:—

"Raw rubber prices in this market during the past week advanced in a strong manner under a wave of speculative and trade-buying, the week registering the greatest volume of trading in this commodity that has been witnessed in the past two years. The development of heavy selling by commission-houses forced values down again, but firmer cables from London together with a better tone on the Stock Exchange and commodity markets helped the rubber market to regain the losses. Later, the market ruled easier as a result of more selling by commission-houses and general lack of support. At the present time the tone is quiet with some liquidation in evidence."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on August 27th totalled 104,500 tons, showing a decrease of 28 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 959 tons, compared with 1,616 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London Jan./Mar.	New York Spot	New York Jan./Mar.	Singapore Spot	Singapore Jan./Mar.
Aug. 25 ..	2-21/32	2-23/32	3⅞	4-1/16	7-15/16	8¾
Sept. 1 ..	2⅞	3	4⅛	4-7/16	8-15/16	9
	Steadier		Quiet, but steady		Quiet	

Share Market Report.—With liquidation for the August Settlement completed, a much healthier undertone was apparent last Monday especially in the afternoon. The Settlement was negotiated without any difficulty the next day but hopes of an improvement were not fulfilled on the reopening on Wednesday when our market opened dull with little change in prices and it has continued in the same state, except that the undertone appears to be on the easy side, due to the uncertain outlook on the political horizon. The debenture market has remained quiet and steady, with the exception of China Realty 8 per cent which have improved to Tls.97½ on meeting a strong demand. Buyers of Shanghai Municipal Council debentures have not been satisfied and they have increased their offers for the longer term issues.

Chinese Government Bonds.—The market has been quiet with gradually firmer prices offering on the London market with local sellers reserved. The following are the latest prices received by cable from London this morning:—

5% Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£68	0	0	Nominal
5% Gold Loan, 1912	£46	0	0	"
5% Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G.$500)	£97	0	0	"
5% Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£29	to	£34	"
5% S'hai-H'chow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£56	to	£61	"
5% Hukuang Railway Bonds	£18	to	£22	Unofficial
5% Lung-Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£ 5	to	10	Nominal
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "Bearer"	£ 1	6	3	"
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "Bearer"	£ 2	11	10½	"
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£114	0	0	"
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	£13	7	6	"
Gula-Kalumpong Rubber Estates	£ 0	11	10½	"
Shell Transport & Trading Co.	£ 2	9	4½	Sellers

Company's Notices

American Oriental Finance Corporation.—The Directors have declared an Interim dividend of M$0.60 payable to all Common "A" and "B" shareholders on record September 10th, 1932. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 1 to 10, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The Directors have declared an Interim dividend of Tls. 4.00 per share payable to shareholders on September 16, 1932. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 12 to 16, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ltd.—Issue of new Talons with Coupons Nos. 41 to 60 Attached.—Notice is hereby given that the Talons at the foot of the Share Warrants to Bearer must now be detached and surrendered to the Tientsin Office of the Kailan Mining Administration to be exchanged for new Talons with Coupons Nos. 41 to 60 attached.

Applications MUST be made in person or through a Bank or other duly authorised Agent; applications made through the post cannot be dealt with.

All Talons must be listed on the proper form which may be obtained on application.

As the old Talons have to be forwarded by the Kailan Mining Administration to the Transfer Office of the Company in London, the exchange will take approximately eight weeks for completion. The new Talons will be ready for issue by the Transfer Office on and after the 5th September, 1932.

Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend of Taels Two per share (4 per cent) for the half year ended June 30, 1932, has been declared to shareholders and that Dividend Warrants will be issued on September 20, 1932. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 11 to 20, 1932, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—An Interim dividend on intra-agreement consumers' account of 3¾ per cent or 15/- per A share and 9d per B & C share, respectively, has been declared to shareholders and will be payable on Tuesday, September 20, 1932, in the case of shares covered by Shanghai certificates, such dividend will be paid at exchange 1/9.⅝ per tael. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 7 to 20, 1932, both days inclusive.

Rubber Prices

August	26th	27th	29th	30th	31st	Sept. 1st
London Spot ..	2.11/16d	2.3/4d	3d	2.31/32d	2.29/32d	2.7/8d
September ..	2.21/32d	2.3/4d	3.1/32d	2.31/32d	2.29/32d	—
Oct./Dec. ..	2.23/32d	2.13/16d	3.1/16d	3.1/16d	2.15/16d	2.15/16d
Jan./Mar. ..	—	—	—	—	—	3d
Market ..	Steady	Firm	Steady	Quiet	Easier	Steadier
New York Spot ..	3.7/8	4.1/16	4.1/2	4.9/16	4.5/16	4.1/8
September ..	3.7/8	4.1/16	4.1/2	4.9/16	4.5/16	—
Oct./Dec. ..	4	4.3/16	4.9/16	4.3/4	4.7/16	4.1/4
Jan./Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	4.7/16
Market ..	Very steady	Firm	—	Very quiet	Quiet easier	Quiet steady
Singapore Spot ..	8.5/8	8.5/8	9	9.3/8	9.7/16	8.15/16
Oct./Dec. ..	8.1/2	8.1/2	9.3/16	9.1/2	9.9/16	—
Jan./Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	9
Market ..	Steady	Quiet	Easier after being firm	Firm	Quiet	Quiet

Debentures

Opening Prices 31-8-32			Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done: Price	Last Done: Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of
			Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.		Tls.	
S.M.C.	7%'22 (10/30)	Tls.	101	102	..	102	1-9-32	8,000,000	June-Dec.
"	6%'23 (")	"	100	..	..	100½	27-8-32	4,920,000	do.
"	6%'24 (")	"	100½	..	..	100½	31-8-32	5,000,000	do.
"	6%'25 (")	"	101	..	..	101	25-8-32	2,000,000	do.
"	6%'26 (")	"	101	..	..	100½	5-8-32	1,860,000	do.
"	7%'27 (10)	"	101	..	..	101	5-8-32	1,750,000	do.
"	7%'28 (5/10)	"	102½	..	..	102	12-8-32	1,600,000	do.
F.M.C.	6%'11 (10/30)	"	..	..	96	97	3-6-32	304,900	May-Nov.
"	5½%'14 (")	"	..	..	91½	91½	27-7-32	457,500	June-Dec.
"	5½%'16 (")	"	..	..	91½	91½	27-7-32	316,200	do.
"	8%'21 (")	"	101	..	..	101	17-8-32	1,956,300	do.
"	6%'23 (")	"	..	..	96½	97	16-7-32	800,000	May-Nov.
"	7%'24 (")	"	100	..	..	100	27-7-32	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6½%'25 (")	"	..	..	98	98	2-6-32	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6½%'26 (")	"	..	..	98	98½	14-7-32	1,000,000	Jan.-July
"	7%'28 (10)	"	100	..	..	99½	2-12-31	500,000	15/4-15/10
"	7%'29 (")	"	100	..	..	100	2-6-32	1,200,000	10/5-10/11
"	6%'30 (10/25)	"	98	..	..	98	23-7-32	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6%'31 (")	"	98½	..	..	98	28-7-32	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
Am. Club	8%'22 (10/20)	"	102	..	..	103	1-9-32	750,000	August
A. F. Land	6%'31 (10/20)	"	..	..	97½	97	1-9-32	2,000,000	June-Dec.
Asia Realty	6%'30 (Coupon)	"	..	..	91	91	31-8-32	2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.
"	6%'30 (Regd)	"	..	..	91	91	31-8-32	1,401,000	Mar.-Sept.
Cathay Land	6%'30 (20)	"	95	..	..	96	25-8-32	3,000,000	June-Dec.
China Realty	8%'30 (10)	"	97	..	..	97½	2-9-32	3,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	8%'31 (10)	"	97	..	..	97½	2-9-32	1,840,700	1/4-1/10
Ch. Transport	8%'31	"	..	..	91	89½	28-5-32	600,000	June-Dec.
C. C'try Club	8%		102	..	..	102	3-8-32	..	do.
Country Club	6%'01 (Perpl)	"	..	..	100	100	21-1-32	139,000	do.
Fonc. et Immob.	6%'30 (15)	"	..	..	96	..	..	1,000,000	do.
French Club	7%		90	..	..	90	19-7-32	500,000	do.
Int. Inv. Trust	6%'30 (10/25)	"	..	..	94½	94½	1-9-32	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.
Marden	6%'30 (10/15)	"	..	..	97	97	25-8-32	500,000	June-Dec.
Race-Club	6½%'23 (25)	"	102½	..	..	102	25-5-32	1,200,000	Feb.-Aug.
S'hai Land	6%'13 (5/20)	"	..	..	97	96	5-5-32	750,000	Various (3)
"	6%'14 (")	"	..	..	97	100	28-10-31	250,000	June-Dec.
"	5½%'16 (5/25)	"	..	..	92	93	9-7-32	237,600	do.
"	6%'22 (")	"	..	..	97	97	19-5-32	1,250,000	Various (2)
"	6%'25 (")	"	..	..	97	..	..	500,000	do.
"	6%'26 (20/30)	"	..	..	97	96½	12-1-32	500,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	5%'30 (15)	"	..	..	88	88	20-8-32	5,000,000	31/5-30/11
"	6%'31 (10/20)	"	..	..	99	99	2-9-32	3,000,000	June-Dec.
S'hai Properties	5%'31	"	..	..	97	..	..	5,000,000	do.
Tientsin Land	7%'29 (12/22) T	"	..	..	100	..	..	1,422,100	do.
W'works	7%'22 (10/30)	"	100	..	..	101	17-8-32	1,000,000	do.
"	6%'25 (")	"	100	..	..	..	..	500,000	do.
"	6%'31 (")	"	100	..	..	100	27-7-32	2,800,000	do.
"	6%'32 (")	"	..	..	100	100	25-8-32	2,800,000	do.

In addition to prices quoted above buyers pay interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (Tel. Transfer) opening Sept. 2, 1922
LONDON £1, @ 1/9¾ = Tls. 11.23 NEW YORK G.$100, @ 30¾ = Tls. (323.89)

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above Details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omission to J. P. BISSET & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6

Bar Silver 18⅝
Chi. dollars, per $100, selling ..₮69.25
Chi. dollars, per $100, buying ..₮68.85
Native interest per day on ₮1,000, ₮07
Copper cash per ₮100 433,000
Customs Gold Unit 1.280

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—Tel. transfer 1/9⅝
New York—Tel. transfer 31¼
Paris—Demand ....Francs 799
India—Demand ....Rupees 119
Batavia—Demand ....Gulden 77¾
Hongkong—Demand ..Dollars nom. 76½
Yokohama—Demand ....Yen nom. 74½
Singapore—Demand ......Dollars 129½

MARKET SELLING RATES

1/9¾ £1 ....=$ 16.00
31½ U.S. $100 ....=$460.42

MARKET BUYING RATES

1/10 £1 ....=$ 15.77
32 U.S. $100 ....=$451.91
London—Demand 1/10
4 months' sight credits 1/10 3/16
4 months' sight docts 1/10 3/16
6 months' sight credits 1/10 3/16
6 months' sight docts 1/10 3/16
New York—Demand .......U.S. $32
4 months' sight credits 32¼
4 months' sight docts 32⅝
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 828

CLOSING RATES

Closing rate Sterling 1/9 13/16
Closing rate ..............U.S. $31 11/16

The National City Bank of New York

10.00 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.6109
Demand buying rate on America: U.S. $1.00=Sh. $4.5126
Demand selling rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $16.027
Demand buying rates on London: £1.0.0 =Sh. $15.708

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. $100.00 Sh. $450.38
Stg. £1.0.0 „ 15.67

SELLING

U.S. $100.00 Sh. $460.17
Stg. £1.0.0 „ 16.12

SELLING RATES

London T/T	1/9⅝
London D/D	1/9⅝
Paris T/T	800
New York T/T	31 3/16
New York D/D	31 3/16
Berlin T/T	132
Hongkong T/T	76 7/16
Yokohama T/T	74½
Singapore T/T	129

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. $100.00 Mex. $461.09
Stg. £1.0.0 „ 16.03

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. $100.00 Mex. $451.26
Stg. £1.0.0 „ 15.66

Banque Belge Pour L'etranger

Belgas 2.27 ₮1
„ 1.56 $1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 6.08 ₮1
It. Lire 4.18 Mex. $1
Swiss Frs. 1.61 ₮1

Deutsch-Asiatishe Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg ₮100=Rm. 132.00
„ Mex. $100=Rm. 90.82

Domestic Exchange

Peking	₮1,000=	Shanghai	₮1,059
„	$1,000=	„	$1,008
Tientsin	₮1,000=	„	₮1,068
„	$1,000=	„	$1,006
Hankow	₮1,000=	„	₮1,023
„	$1,000=	„	$1,003
Tsinanfu	$1,000=	„	$1,000
Tsingtao	$1,000=	„	$1,001
Chefoo	$1,000=	„	$1,004
Nanking	$1,000=	„	$1,000.50
Wuhu	$1,000=	„	$1,002
Kiukiang	$1,000=	„	$1,001
Hangchow	$1,000=	„	$1,000.50
Foochow	$1,000=	„	$1,003
Amoy	$1,000=	„	$1,003
Canton S.	$1,000=	„	₮ 550
Swatow	$1,000=	„	$1,000
Mukden	$1,000=	„	$1,000
Dairen	$1,000=	„	$1,016
Harbin	$1,000=	„	$ 800

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. and Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 =₮69.05; p.m. 100=₮69.025.

Kiangnan Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 =₮59.75; p.m. 500=₮59.75.

Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500= ₮58.525; p.m. 500=₮58.525.

Coppers:—a.m. 432,000 coppers= ₮100; p.m. 432,000 coppers=₮100.

SMALL CHANGE:—
5 silver 20-cents and 45 coppers=$1
298 coppers=$1
24 coppers=10-cents silver
10 cts. silver and 4 coppers=10 cts. big money
Mex. $1=₮0.69.05
Tls. 1=Mex. $1.45

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK OCTOBER DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/10 1/16	1/9⅞
U.S. G.$	32 3/16	31 13/16
Yen	73	71

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES
(del. September)

BANK SELLING		BANK BUYING	
£ T.T.	1/9 13/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/10¼
G.$ T.T.	31½	4 m/s. l.c.	32 5/16
Fcs. T.T.	804	4 m/s.	825
Rs. T.T.	120½	7 d/s.	123½

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	18⅝	18½

N.Y. market closed
Bombay market closed
Market firm.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Sept. 3.

At the close of business on the 1st instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 109,419,000 and $213,540,000.

These figures include Tls. 19,160,000 and $178,160,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 711 bars.

BAR SILVER

Imports were:—
43 bars from America
Exports were:—
Nil.

GOLD BARS

Imports were:—
Nil.
Exports were:—
1,400 bars to America

SYCEE

Imports were:—
₮160,000 from Hankow
$2,910,000 being Mex. & Dragon
$4,170,000 melted locally

₮3,070,000

Exports were:—
Nil.

DOLLARS

Imports were:—

$200,000	from	Wengchow
50,000	„	Ichang
50,000	„	Chungking
100,000	„	Kiukiang
200,000	„	Wuhu
270,000	„	Nanking
80,000	„	Nanchang

$950,000

Exports were:—
$4,170,000 melted locally

Silver

Last quotations come as 18 7/16d. ready and 18½d. forward, as against 18⅜d. ready and 18¼d. forward a week ago.

Exchange

The official rate is 1/9¾d. the same as a week ago.

The Speculators position is estimated to be oversold in Sterling and U.S. Dollars the equivalent of £2,500,000.

Selling T.T. 1/9 13/16d. September U.S. $31 3/16 September.

Buying 4 m/s. 1/9 15/16 September U.S. $31 13/16 September.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

	Sept. 2	5
Chinese Govt. Bonds:—		
5% Reorgs, 1913 Lond.	67	67
4½% 1898 Eng.	93	93
4½% 1908	64½	64½
5% 1912	45	45
5% 1925	96½	96½
Imperial Rly 5%	79	79
S.N.R. 5%	29-34	30-35
Canton-Kowloon 5% ..	5-10	5-10
Tientsin-Pukow 5% ..	15-20	15-20
Tientsin-Pukow 5% 2nd	13-18	13-18
S'hai-H'chow-N'po 5%	56-61	56-61
Hukuang 5%	18-22*	18-22*
Honan 5%	7-12	7-12
Lunghai 5%	5-10	5-10
Marconi 8%	5-8	5-8
Vickers 8%	5-8	5-8
H. & S. Bank	114	114
Chartered Bank	13½	13¾
Mercantile Bank	21	21¼
I.C.S.N. 6% cum. pref.	3½	3¼
I.C.S.N. def. ord	2½	2¼
Gula Kalumpong	11/10½	11/10½
B.A.T. Reg.	89/4½	90/7½
Shell T. & T. Reg.	50/-	51/10½
P. & O. def	20/-	20/-
Jan. 5% £ Loan, 1907 ..	63	63¼
Jan. 6% £ Loan, 1924 ..	68	68½
Chinese Eng. & Min. Co.	26/3	26/10½
Consols	72¼**	72¼
War Loan 5%	102‡	102‡
Canadian Pacific	24⅞	25¼
Victory Bonds 4%	105⅝	105¾
Ger 7% Int. Loan Br. ..	83	83¼
S'hai Ele. Con.	51/10½	52/6

**Ex dividended.
*Unofficial quotations.
‡Cum Bonus.

—Reuter.

The following additional quotations have been received by the United Press:—

	September 2	5
I.C.I., ord.	19/4½	19/7½
Courtaulds, ord.	33/9	35/7½
Dunlops, ord.	17/4½	18
Cables & Wireless "B"	12	13
do. "A"	25/5	24/15
do. pref.	72/10	71

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Piece Goods' Market Improved: Silk Active with Rising Prices

Sept. 3.

Piece Goods' Market shows improved tendency. At Yuenfong auction sales continue to be satisfactory. Silk active with rapidly rising market. Chinese cotton firm; Chinese yarn weak. Rice, flour and wheat markets dull. No business done in black tea, but green tea market moving with firm prices.

PIECE GOODS

The market during the week has shown a rather better tendency, which has been reflected in improved clearances, more particularly as regards woollen goods. Small quantities of white and grey are going into consumption and also suitable autumn qualities of black cargo, but on the whole business in these lines is comparitively slow.

Clearances of fancy cargo are at very low level, particularly goods with coloured assortments, and prices realised are in practically all cases a long way below cost, but nevertheless compare favourably with replacement cost, taking into consideration the price basis of exchange.

There has been a slight reaction in raw cotton values, but despite the strike in the Lancashire mills the undertone appears steady, although it is quite possible a further reaction will take place in the very near future.

Manchester quotations are again advanced, and this together with the uncertainty regarding deliveries is causing dealers to hold off buying for the time being.

The political outlook is also anything but an encouraging factor, but it is to be hoped that no serious developments will take place and therefore enable the market to recover from the series of set-backs experienced during the past nine months.

Latest reports from the areas which were affected by the flood last summer are more hopeful, and clearances for these districts are showing a steady improvement, and with good crop reports there is every indication of a gradual recovery which should materially assist in stabilizing local market values.

YUENFONG AUCTIONS

At the Yuenfong auction on Thursday sales totalled 163 packages. A small attendance and a rather weak tone in the demand for Black Venetians made it appear possible that a rather difficult morning was in store, but it is satisfactory to say that fears were not realised.

Interest was aroused over the offerings of velvets, and was fully maintained for black coatings. Black Poplins on the other had were rather weaker, and sales of Italians commenced somewhat slowly by reason of a lack of orders from Kiukiang for certain high qualities.

This, however, was followed by an improved demand from Chinkiang and Wenchow, and generally speaking the tone which developed was satisfactory, and prices on the average were just about steady.

As regards bleached goods, it was pleasing to note a rather better demand for certain China types of shirtings, but pure fancy goods did not attract the same attention, and prices were more or less steady.

Deliveries have been well maintained, the chief feature being an improvement in Tientsin requirements which covered most types of goods in small quantities.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:

Chinese Cotton:—A fairly large volume of business was done on the local staple for delivery from the new season crop at favourable rates but our market continued firm on spot cotton which was available at one tael per picul higher than that quoted in the local cotton Exchange, however, there was no strong demand for spot cotton owing to there being hardly any activity in the yarn trade. The declines in the American markets which are now being experienced may be said to have had no effect whatever on the values of the available stocks of indigenous growth and which is due to the fact of there being but very little left in the market of old crop cotton and there being three weeks more to await the arrival of the new season cotton on the open market. The weather conditions for the new season growth are so far favourable and with a little more of sunny weather picking will be very much accelerated and evolve a fair average crop out-turn. The trend of the market in the near future points to more steadiness.

Yarn:—Our market during the past week has shown a rather weakish aspect there being very little demand and prices receded about Tls. 2.00 per bale. Some 5,000 bales were done for export to various ports and the indications are for further weak markets in the near future.

SILK

We look back on a still active and rapidly rising market, with a fair turnover in all classes of silks. Record prices were paid for steam filatures and Szechuen filatures, whilst Tsatilee rereels, supported by a moderate but steady demand were able to raise prices somewhat more slowly.

At the moment the feeling exists that top prices have been reached all round as buyers begin to act more cautiously. New York and Japan reports also indicate slightly weaker markets.

RICE

Trading on the local Rice Market has been very small, with prices ruling at about the same level as last week. Rangoon Small Mills at the close of this Thursday's market was quoted at $8.85 or about 10 cts. lower than last week. The latest estimate of foreign rice stocks in Shanghai amounts to 91,000 tons, 50 to 55 per cent. of which are for the dealers account. The first few arrivals of Chinese new crop rice reached this market during the beginning of last week. Owing, however, to the fact that local prices are below seller's ideas this rice has been stored and is not finding a very ready market with the consequence that further shipments from inland have been discontinued.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Range of Fluctuation and Dividends in Daily Share List

By courtesy Swan Culbertson & Fritz

CAPITAL: Funded Debt ($600,000)	No. of Shares Outstdg. (000): Pref.	Com.	PRICE RANGE 1925 TO DATE: High	Low	NAME OF STOCK (No par value except where indicated)		DIVIDENDS: Annual Rate $	Date of 1st quarterly payment	BOOK VALUE	EARNINGS: 5 yr. Average 1926-30	Actual 1931	LATEST QUOTATIONS: Sept. 2	Sept. 3	YIELD IN %
10	76	1,715	75	1⅝	Adams Express		—	—	—	—	0.91	7	7¼	nil
none	393	2,401	354⅜	42½	Allied Chemical and Dye		6*	Feb. 1	90	10.25	6.74	86	86	7*
14	none	1,360	82¼	4	Allis Chalmers		—	—	33	2.85	0.96	13¾	14½	nil
none	412	2,474	184½	29¾	American Can		4*	Feb. 15	58	6.29	(.11	59½	60⅜	7*
182	3,182	1,668	199¼	2	Am. and Foreign Power		—	—	43	1.43	(d)3.09	14	14½	nil
—	—	—	31¼	1¼	Am. and Foreign Power Warr		—	—	—	—	—	9¼	9⅜	—
36	500	1,830	130¼	5½	American Smelting		—	—	48	7.27	(d)2.09	24	24⅜	nil
472	none	18,641	310¼	70¼	Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	144	11.30	8.93	118	119	8
1	53	3,077	134⅞	44	Am. Tob. "B"	25	5*	Mar. 1	36	6.00	9.07	83⅜	84	6*
180	200	1,751	199	11	Am. Waterworks		2	Feb. 1	31	2.80	2.80	30½	32½	7
m.37	none	8,912	174⅜	3	Anaconda Copper	50	—	—	58	4.97	(d)1.22	14⅞	15¼	nil
m.4	none	203	514	28⅞	Auburn Automobile		4*	Jan. 1	86	9.72	17.64	64⅞	60	6*
633	589	2,563	145¼	3⅞	Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	137	11.36	0.56	18⅛	19½	nil
136	1,000	3,200	140⅞	7½	Bethlehem Steel		—	—	138	7.06	(d)2.12	23¾	27⅜	nil
3	none	4,406	100¼	20	Borden Company	25	2	Mar. 1	32	4.91	3.47	30	32	7*
m.2	4	1,033	152	3⅜	Borg Warner	10	—	—	22	2.91 (3)	0.81	10⅞	11	nil
457	1,293	13,400	73¼	7½	Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	45	3.11	0.63	17½	17⅜	nil
none	102	195	515	16⅞	Case, J. I.	100	—	—	194	14.53	(d)3.77	63⅞	63¾	nil
none	none	7,400	286	19	Chase Bank	20	2	Jan. 1	30	4.049 (3)	2.87	43¼	44½	5
47	none	1,800	112	4⅜	Chesapeake Corp		2	Jan. 1	50	3.15 (4)	3.60	20	19⅞	10
46	none	4,415	140⅞	5	Chrysler		1	Mar. 30	22	4.61	0.33	17½	18½	6
512	2,485	32,471	68⅛	1½	Cities Service Corp.		—	— 13	8	—	0.46	5½	5½	nil
161	986	11,684	140⅛	4½	Columbia Gas and Electric		1.00†	Feb. 15	18	2.08	1.42	19⅞	20	5
484	1,500	34,011	29½	1⅜	Commonwealth and Southern		0.30	Semi-ann	6	0.67 (2)	0.40	5	5	6
—	—	—	2¾	3/16	Commonwealth and So. Warr		—	—	—	—	—	⅜	⅛	—
312	2,098	11,476	182	31½	Consolidated Gas of N.Y.		4	Mar. 15	59	4.50	4.93	63⅞	61½	6
18	none	4,739	63⅜	3⅜	Continental Oil		—	—	29	0.64	(d)2.54	8⅜	8½	nil
2	250	2,530	126⅞	24¾	Corn Products	25	3*	Jan. 20	34	4.41	3.54	49¾	50	6
1	1,140	6,315	30¼	⅜	Curtiss Wright Com.		—	—	4	—	(d)1.01	2	2⅜	nil
43	none	3,502	126⅛	23	Drug, Inc.		4	Mar. 1	19	5.92	5.55	46⅞	48½	9
m.1	995	11,005	231	22	Dupont de Nemours	20	2	Mar. 15	35	5.17	4.29	42¾	44½	5
none	62	2,261	264⅞	35½	Eastman Kodak		3	Jan. 1	68	9.42	5.78	59½	60¼	5
none	1,355	15,040	189⅜	5	Electric Bond & Share	5	6% stock	Jan. 15	39	2.15 (2)	1.16	44¾	45½	6
31	769	3,307	103¼	2¾	Electric Power and Light		—	—	21	2.55	1.21	14⅞	15½	nil
47	none	2,426	119⅞	1	Fox Film "A"		—	—	42	7.31 (4)	(d)1.69	5½	4½	nil
2	4,293	28,845	100⅞	8½	General Electric		0.40	Jan. 25	14	1.81	1.33	21¾	21½	2
none	none	5,257	77⅞	19⅜	General Foods		2	Feb. 1	11	3.86	3.34	30¾	31¾	7
none	1,875	43,500	91⅞	7⅜	General Motors	10	1	Mar. 12	16	4.83	2.01	17¼	18	6
none	24	323	153	6½	General Railway Signal		1	Jan. 2	20	7.99	3.33	22¾	23	5
13	310	1,990	142½	9⅝	Gillette Safety Razor		1	Mar. 31	1	6.41	1.24	22	21⅞	5
none	none	1,798	71⅞	8½	Gold Dust		1.60	—	14	3.58 (3)	1.72	18½	18⅞	9
59	15	1,167	109¼	2¼	Goodrich Rubber		—	Feb. 1	30	2.09	(d)9.37	11	11½	nil
63	785	1,435	154½	5½	Goodyear Tire and Rubber		—	—	27	5.12	(d)2.83	28⅜	27⅜	nil
18	none	636	102⅞	3⅜	International Cement		—	—	57	7.27	0.79	12½	13⅞	nil
m.04	99	1,050	103½	⅛	Int. Combustion Eng.		—	—	14	1.24 (4)	nil	1⅛	1¼	nil
none	810	4,409	142	10⅞	Int. Harvester		1.20	—	59	5.11	d 1.03	32¾	32½	4
7.4	276	14,584	72⅞	3½	Int. Nickel		—	Jan. 15	10	0.85	0.22	10⅞	11⅞	nil
188	none	6,402	149⅞	2⅝	Int. Tel. and Tel.		—	—	45	3.45	0.80	12¾	13	nil
none	75	750	242⅞	10	Johns-Manville		—	—	31	5.81	0.08	27½	27½	nil
m.3	none	9,393	104⅞	4⅞	Kennecott		—	—	29	3.67	0.41	16½	17½	nil
49	none	6,983	46⅛	1/32	Kreuger and Toll	5.36	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	⅛	—
28	225	2,277	128	34¼	Liggett and Myers "B"	25	4*	July 1	36	6.90	6.87	64½	64⅞	6*
32	145	1,464	95⅞	13½	Loew's Inc.		3*	Mar. 1	38	6.71	7.43	36	36⅞	8
34	113	1,909	46⅛	9	Lorillard P. Co. (com.)		1.20	Mar. 30	23	1.27	2.12	16⅞	16⅝	8
none	50	204	108⅞	1½	Ludium Steel		—	—	—	1.62	(d)2.09	9¼	10½	nil
none	205	4,565	156⅛	3½	Montgomery Ward		—	—	23	2.51	(d)2.25	14	14¼	nil
none	none	5,500	585	23⅞	National City Bank N. Y.	20	2	Feb. 2	41	10.58 (3)	—	58	60	3
none	none	4,857	62⅞	2⅛	Nevada Cons. Copper		—	Jan. 1	16	2.03	(d)0.57	8⅜	9½	nil
669	none	4,993	256½	8⅞	New York Central	100	—	—	161	2.63	0.49	29½	30½	nil
316		6,659	186⅞	13⅞	North American Co.		10%s	Jan. 1	32	4.47	3.41	40½	42¾	10
311	none	6,240	98⅞	16⅛	Pacific Gas and Electric	25	2	Jan. 15	27	2.83	2.73	32¼	33½	6
none	none	15,000	32⅛	1⅛	Packard Motors		—	—	4	1.11	(d)0.19	4⅜	4⅞	nil
107	none	3,324	77½	1½	Paramount Publix		—	—	40	4.78	2.02	7½	7⅝	nil
606	none	13,162	170	6⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	—	—	89	7.01	1.48	22¾	22⅞	nil
none	none	9,090	30	1	Pennroad		—	—	16	—	1.34	4⅜	4½	nil
36	none	4,280	89½	2	Phillips Petroleum		—	—	36	3.69	(d)1.34	7	7½	nil
230	1,762	5,503	137⅞	28	Public Service of N. Y.		3.20	Mar. 31	30	3.15	3.82	53½	53⅞	6
5	1,199	13,161	114⅞	2½	Radio Corp.		—	—	nil	1.32	(d(0.13	10⅛	10½	nil
58	103	2,444	51½	1½	Radio Keith Opheum		—	—	15	0.89	(d)2.44	5⅛	5½	nil
none	none	9,000	66	26½	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	10	3	Jan. 1	16	3.04	3.41	37	37½	8
none	none	4,994	197½	9¾	Sears Roebuck		—	—	38	5.03	2.73	—	26½	nil
125	400	13,071	39⅞	2½	Shell Union		—	—	20	1.38	(d)2.15	6⅞	6⅞	nil
21	39	1,133	188	2⅞	Simmons Company		—	—	23	2.57	(d)0.97	12¼	12½	nil
m.98	none	31,914	48½	5½	Socony Vacuum Corp.	25	0.80	Mar. 15	18	—	(d)0.13	11¼	11½	7
138	2,552	2,808	93½	15⅞	So. California Edison	25	2	Feb. 15	24	3.07	2.53	29	29½	7
494	757	2,163	243⅞	7⅞	Standard Gas & Electric		2	Jan 25	67	6.59	3.88	24⅞	26⅛	8
139	none	25,518	84⅞	19⅞	Standard Oil of N. J.	25	1*	Mar. 15	48	3.47	0.34	35½	36⅞	3*
119	none	9,851	74⅞	9½	Texas Corp.	25	1	Jan. 1	45	3.91	(d)1.01	16½	17	6
none	none	2,540	85½	12	Texas Gulf Sulphur		2	Jan. 15	13	5.21	3.52	24½	24⅞	8
none	none	24,847	67⅞	2½	Transamerica		—	—	6	0.82 (2)	0.25	6⅞	7	nil
m.10	none	9,001	140	15⅛	Union Carbide & Carbon		1.20	Jan. 1	30	3.40	1.62	30⅞	31½	4
360	995	2,223	297⅞	27⅞	Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 1	202	7.53	10.00	81½	81½	8
02	240	2,084	162	6½	United Aircraft and Transport		—	—	14	2.88 (2	1.05	24½	29½	nil
none	2,489	14,531	75½	3½	United Corp.		0.40	Jan. 1	31	0.55 (2)	0.76	12¾	12¾	3
m.240	765	23,254	59⅞	9½	United Gas Improvement		1.20	Mar. 31	13	1.29 (4)	1.46	21½	21⅞	6
94	651	1,464	97½	1½	U. S. Rubber		—	—	16	nil	d11.59	9½	9½	nil
m.99	3,603	8,701	261⅞	21½	U. S. Steel	100	—	—	199	2.90	(d)1.43	50	51½	nil
5	none	378	143½	5½	Vanadium		—	—	49	4.59	(d)3.00	20⅞	21⅞	nil
101	103	3,801	80½	½	Warner Bros. Pictures		—	—	20	1.84	(d)2.19	3½	3⅞	nil
none	80	2,586	292⅞	15⅞	Westinghouse F. and M.	50	—	—	81	7.22	(d)1.52	42½	42⅞	nil
3	none	9,750	103⅞	22	Woolworth	10	2.40	Mar. 3	17	3.47	4.24	39⅞	41¼	6

M, Entirely Subsidiary. *plus extras paid in current year. (e) estimated (d) deficit ‡Paid in 5% preference Stock

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WHEAT AND FLOUR

There has been nothing new to report on the local Wheat and Flour Markets and trading remains very dull. Prices continued to follow the trend of Winnipeg and Chicago prices and they have fluctuated on a very narrow margin. Flour price at the close of this Thursday's market was Tls. 1.91½ for September and Wheat Tls. 3.58 for same month. Chinese Millers are very short of supplies, but owing to the weak undertone of the local Flour Exchange and the low prices already ruling they have found it very difficult to make any purchases of foreign wheat.

METALS

The market continues quiet, which is to be expected at this period. It is noticed that there is enquiry for forward business for steel bars at very cut rates. There is also a demand for small miscellaneous lines which do not amount to much.

PRODUCE

There is no change to report from last week, conditions virtually remaining unchanged.

TIMBER

Oregon Pine: Prices are firmer on the Pacific coast, but the market remains practically inactive.

Hardwoods: The market continues dull, with little enquiry.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The market for silk yarn remains more or less in the same condition as reported last week. Enquiries from local mills are fairly good and also near by markets.

Deliveries continue to be fair on the old duty basis.

TEA

Black Tea: No business.

Green Tea:—Chunmee — Considering the retarding effect of exchange the market has stood up very well, and over 3100 h/chests have been settled with no reduction in tael prices. 500 finest teas from Tls. 120 to 160 are included in this figure.

Visible supplies have been to a certain extent enhanced by arrivals of poor Chunmees manufactured from unwanted stock of Hysons.

Sowmees Settlements were 3890 h/c, only 287 less than last week and tael prices continue fully firm in spite of adverse Exchange, especially for lower grades. As in the case of Chumees, Hyson Siftings have somewhat increased the quantity available.

Country Chops:—Have been a quiet week. Whole shops attract no buyers but there is a good demand for lines, especially Gunpowder, and prices are slightly higher.

Hoochows: Are finished.

Pingsueys: There has been considerable buying during the week and tael prices have actually increased with Exchange. Crop figures shew an increase of about 25 per cent. over last year's Gunpowder supplies.

COMPANY MEETING

Senawang Rubber Estates

A confirmatory meeting of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., was held on August 31 at the offices of J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers, at 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch, chairman, presided, and was supported by Mr. A. K. Craddock and Sir Elly Kadoorie, directors and Mr. C. F. Shackleton, secretary. The number of shares represented was 75,325.

The chairman said:—This Meeting has been called for the purpose of confirming as a Special Resolution the Extraordinary Resolution that was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the August 15, 1932.

No amendment can be proposed at this Meeting, you can merely confirm or reject the Resolution as you may think fit. Consequently I will not weary you by going over once more the reasons that have actuated your Directors in putting forward the proposed reconstruction of the Capital of the Company, but I will urge all of you to vote in favour of the Resolution and, when the time comes, to take up the quota of new shares for which you are entitled to apply and, if possible, to apply for more than your quota.

Expenditure on the Estates has now been reduced to such a figure that, if all the new capital that is being asked for is subscribed, the Company will have sufficient money, after paying off its indebtedness, to carry on for a very considerable period, long before the expiry of which I hope that a material improvement in the price of Rubber will have taken place.

I will not detain you longer, Gentlemen, but will now read the Resolution to you, after which I will ask you to vote upon it.

The Resolution, which reads as follows, is now submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

That as soon as the reduction of the Company's Capital has been confirmed by the Court the capital of the Company be increased to Taels 214,000—by the creation of 840,000 additional ordinary shares of Candareens 10 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares in the Company and that such additional shares together with the existing 15,000 unissued ordinary shares (which additional and unissued shares are hereafter for convenience referred to as new shares) be offered to the members of the Company in the proportion as nearly as may be of 3 new shares for every one ordinary share held by them respectively, and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer, and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of new shares to which the member is entitled, and limiting a time within which the offer if not accepted by payment will be deemed to be declined, and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken up in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company, with power to offer such shares to the members who shall have accepted the original offer.

The foregoing resolution was proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch, seconded by Mr. A. K. Craddock and carried unanimously.

CHINA TEA FOR AFGHANISTAN

The biggest shipments of tea made in recent months to India were exported during August to Afghanistan by H. M. Habibullah and Company of 222 North Soochow Road.

The shipments consisted of a total of 11 bundles and 600 boxes of tea and were transported on board vessels of the P. and O. According to a reliable source a good demand exists at present in certain parts of India for China tea.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SHANGHAI'S UNEASINESS

An Inquiry

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Shanghailanders have now begun to feel uneasy over the recent strained Sino-Japanese situation in this city, particularly the residents in the Hongkew area, various reports regarding Japanese intention here and in some other places have been dismissed as mere rumours. If "War" should again break out here (which the writer sincerely hopes will not happen) will the Municipal authorities concerned whose duty it is to protect all ratepayers in this Settlement irrespective of nationality, accord adequate protection to the Hongkew residents as in normal times? This is the question which the Hongkew residents, your correspondent being one among of them, like to ask our City Fathers. If they cannot protect us in time of emergency, kindly advise us beforehand.

H. C. T.

Need for Tact

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Would it not be tactful, wise and considerate on the part of the Japanese Authorities concerned, if they, for the time being and until the present tension relaxes, suspended the peregrinations of their Military through the streets of Shanghai? What good does it do to send truckloads of armed and unarmed Marines, armoured cars and motorcycles at this time on exhibition, when such sights, admirable though they may be in themselves especially to Japanese eyes, may cause friction and possibly precipitable an "incident" quite easily resulting in dire consequences. I believe that everyone in Shanghai, including our Chinese and Japanese soberminded follow-citizen, desire to uphold the peace of the Port and it is with this very laudable object in view, that the suggestion made herein is put forth.

P. K.

Shanghai Sept. 3, 1932.

NANKING ROAD CLASH

An Eyewitness's Story

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the clash between Municipal Police and Japanese marines in Nanking Road on the night of Sept. 2nd, kindly allow me to describe exactly what occurred as I happened to be at the entrance of the Palace hotel during the whole occurrence.

About six of the marines jumped off their lorry and ran across the bund, they quickly returned dragging a young Chinese man of the working class. When within a few feet of the lorry the Japanese marines threw their prisoner into it in the same manner as they would throw a sack of potatoes.

Chinese police and several foreigners protested but they were roughly pushed aside by the capturing party who jumped on to their lorry and told the driver in Japanese to hurry off.

When the Japanese marines found that the progress of their lorry was barred by police and foreigners, they made an attempt to hide their Chinese prisoner by throwing him on the floor and standing closely around him, for some time several were practically standing on him.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that the marines gave up their prisoner to the police while they were in the Nanking Road, it was purely due to their obstinacy and refusal to do so that the police were compelled to insist on driving to the Municipal police station. Even after repeated requests by the police they refused to move until a superior officer arrived and everyone who saw the occurrence remarked on the great restraint and control exercised by the Municipal police officers in very trying circumstances.

Although several of the foreign police were armed, the arms were not used to intimidate the Japanese marines in any manner, but on the other hand several of the marines pushed police and foreigners away when they tried to see what was happening to the victim of their wounded vanity.

The general opinion voiced among the numerous foreigners who witnessed the affair was that the truculent attitude of the Japanese marines signified contempt of the Municipal Council and its police department and a great deal of surprise was caused by the apparent lack of discipline between the officers and men of the Japanese marines.

"SPECTATOR".

Shanghai, Sept. 5, 1932.

R.I.B.A.'S THANKS

Donations from Shanghai

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The following letter has been received from the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, in acknowledgment of donations from Shanghai architects to the Architects Unemployment Relief Fund. Following the cheques for £42.14.3, a further cheque for £5.5.0 was forwarded the following week, making a total of £47.19.3.

Apart from these donations, several Shanghai architects are regular subscribers to this Fund.

I should be glad if you could see your way to publish this letter and acknowledgment of these generous donations at an early date.

R. E. STEWARDSON.

Shanghai, Aug. 30, 1932.

Copy of letter from Mr. M. E. Webb, Secretary Architects' Unemployment Committee, London, to R. E. Stewardson, Esq., 2 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We have to thank you for your letter enclosing cheques to the value of £42.14.3 as a donation to the Architects' Unemployment Relief Fund from architects in Shanghai whose names you have given in a list. We have very much pleasure in enclosing receipt for this amount herewith.

My Committee would like me to say how very much they appreciate this donation from members of the architectural profession so far away, and wish me to thank you personally for the interest you have taken in the scheme and for the trouble you have given yourself in collecting this large sum. I am sure you will be glad to know that we are employing fifty people and are this week holding an Exhibition of their work in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, an account of which I trust you will see in the journal.

We shall have much pleasure in publishing the full list of donors given in your letter in the next issue of the Journal.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) M. E. WEBB,
Secretary, A.U.C.

R. E. Stewardson Esq.,
2 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

THE LATE SIR FRANCIS AGLEN

Lady Aglen's Message

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I should like to thank you on behalf of the family and myself for your kind sympathy expressed to us in the "North-China Daily News" of May 28 and also for your kind appreciation of my husband Sir Francis Aglen.

It has been a great help to us to receive messages of sympathy from China, the country for which my husband did so much, and also to know that his great work was appreciated.

A M. AGLEN.

Perthshire, July 25, 1932.

GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

August Review Indicates Strong Power of Recuperation: Political Reactions

By courtesy S. D. Wang & Co.

With fluctuations that reached in one instance more than five points, and the whole list averaging about two and a half points, all of which produced only fractional changes at the end of the month as compared with the final quotations of July, the Government bond market during August was remarkably firm with strong recuperative power that followed a series of slumps.

Of the four weekly periods through which the market passed, the beginning of each was featured by a sharp decline. Every slump was followed quickly by recoveries, so that at the end the price levels showed but slight changes in comparison with the previous month.

An alarming break in prices featured the opening of the August trading as result of a press interview given by a spokesman of the Japanese legation. It was interpreted in the market as presaging a renewed Japanese invasion of Jehol.

The decline was arrested by the announcement of the Finance Ministry regarding increased tariff rates. Nevertheless, the first week closed with prices generally off.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's resignation was the immediate cause of the market's decline at the opening of the second week. Mr. Wang's political bombshell wrecked, prices to the extent of an average of 1.50 points. The immediate reaction restored confidence a bit, and prices improved during the following days as serious consequences failed to materialize. By the end of the week the feeling of operators had improved sufficiently to produce fractional gains for the period.

The third week of the month opened with faltering quotations again. These were caused by the general nervousness created by the protests lodged by the Japanese consuls in Shanghai and Tientsin against the violent form which the boycott of Japanese goods was taking. However, the apparent improvement in the demestic political arena had the effect of restoring a measure of composure adequate to the production of further fractional rises for the week.

Japanese incursions into Jehol in the final week logically lowered the market level. When, as in July, the campaign did not turn out to be the expected "big push," an upward reaction set in and all but evened matters again. The last two days witnessed another slump, however, as apprehension was felt in connection with official and popular interpretation of the frequent presence of armed Japanese naval men in the Shanghai area.

All things considered, the market was steadier during August than might have been expected. An average fluctuation of less than three points, coupled with a turnover of about $70,000,000, which was below that of July, indicates the impracticability of causing a stampede in any direction under conditions that formerly brought trade suspension.

The record of August follows:—

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	July Close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Yr. Customs								
Aug.	25.80	26.40	24.50	26.00	26.80	— .80	1.90	840,000
Sept.	25.30	25.55	24.70	25.55	—	—	.85	120,000
Reorganisation								
Aug.	25.50	27.20	24.80	26.00	26.45	— .45	2.40	2,715,000
Sept.	25.80	26.00	24.90	25.30	—	—	1.10	435,000
Disbandment								
Aug.	41.50	45.25	39.90	44.00	43.65	+ .35	5.35	9,205,000
Sept.	43.20	45.55	42.90	44.65	—	—	2.65	5,460,000
19th Yr. Customs								
Aug.	34.50	36.95	34.00	36.25	36.40	— .15	2.95	4,830,000
Sept.	36.00	36.15	34.20	35.65	—	—	1.95	1,300,000
Rehabilitation								
Aug.	32.50	34.85	31.80	34.00	34.20	— .20	3.05	3,890,000
Sept.	34.00	34.50	32.20	33.55	—	—	2.30	1,300,000
20th Yr. Tobacco								
Aug.	31.00	33.00	30.25	32.35	32.40	— .05	2.75	5,490,000
Sept.	31.60	32.70	30.90	31.75	—	—	1.80	2,295,000
20th Yr. Customs								
Aug.	31.00	33.30	30.25	32.80	32.10	+ .70	3.05	5,930,000
Sept.	31.90	32.75	31.05	31.90	—	—	1.70	2,010,000
Consolidated Tax								
Aug.	32.50	34.00	31.20	33.40	33.40	—	2.80	8,185,000
Sept.	32.50	33.80	31.70	32.80	—	—	2.10	3,475,000
Salt Revenue								
Aug.	32.00	34.80	31.95	34.40	34.30	+ .10	2.85	11,335,000
Sept.	34.00	34.30	32.30	33.55	—	—	2.00	5,780,000

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RUSSIA IN ASIA

Another Answer to Mr. Arnoldov

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. L. V. Arnoldov, editor of the Russian daily paper "Shanghai Zaria" delivered a speach on "Russia in Asia" at the last meeting of the local Rotary Club. In his speech Mr. Arnoldov made a rightful statement, that most of the foreigners truly still believes, that vodka, sakousky, knut and Jewish pogroms are the greatest achivements of Imperial Russia. He was also right in his statement, that in the nineteenth century Russia has been the "Manarchic Gandarme" of Europe against the spirit of revolution, socialism and communism. He is also right saying that Great Britain was afraid of the Russian advance in Asia toward India, and that Clemenceau and Lloyd-George tried to close the window opened by Peter the Great. But in the second part of his talented lecture Mr. Arnoldov made the most astonishing statement that Russia has been an Asiatic power, had an Asiatic civilisation and culture and last, but not least, that the Russian people is not a European race, but akin to Chinese and Mongols. I am glad to state, that the two other Russian papers "Slovo" and "Vechernie Vremia" strongly criticised Mr. Arnoldov's speech and that nearly every one of the educated Russians considered this part of Mr. Arnoldov's speech an insult to their racial and national feelings. As very few foreigners read Russian papers I found it my duty as a Russian to give here some data on the history of the Russian people for the benefit of such foreigners, who never had the opportunity to study Russian history and could therefore believe that Mr. Arnoldov is expounding something more than his personal private opinion.

The late mighty Russian Empire evolved during 1,200 years from a group of Nordic (Slavic) tribes. These tribes were characterised (according to Prof. Stoddard of Harvard) by a fair white skin, wavy hair with a range of colour from dark brown to flaxen, light or blue eyes, tall statue, long skulls and a pronounced fighting spirit. They were of the same stock as the Nordic Scandinavian, the Normans and the original Galls of France. These slavic tribes settled in prehistoric times along the banks of the rivers Dnieper, Dniester, Danube, Vistula, Oder, Elba, Dvina and their affluents. As far as in the eleventh century they were united under Prince Yaroslav the Great in a large, mighty, prosperous and highly civilised state with written laws (Russkaia Pravda). The kings of France, England and Denmark sought the friendship of Yaroslav, married his daughters and were proud of this alliance. This Russian state got culture, religion and civilisation from Byzantium and one cannot detect here Mongol or Tartar influence.

In the beginning of the 12th century the Tartar-Mongol invasion destroyed this Slav federation, but the stubborn fight of the Russian swordsmen weakened the advance of the Tartars and by their resistance saved western Europe from this first Mongol invasion. During 200 years the Russian people and territory has been under the Tartars, but the latter did not mix with the Slav population who hated them and the yoke of the Mongol was a purely politic one; the Russian princes continued to govern their people and had only to acknowledge their allegiance to the Great Khan and pay him special taxes. The Tartars really never occupied the territory of Russia; after the conquest, they retired to the steppes east of the Volga where they lived like nomads. Of course during these 200 years the Russians had continually some intercourses with the Tartars and assimilated some of their customs, arts, garb and words, but the Russians always hated the conquerors and gradually befreed themselves. Prince Dimitry Donskoy smashed the military force of the Mongol on the Don and under Ivan III Russia regained absolute independence. Under the last rulers of the Rurik dynasty (Wasili III and Ivan IV the Terrible) Russia was again a mighty state and gradually pushed her frontiers by the force of arms through Siberia up to the Chinese border. During the first Romanof Russia was permanently in war against the Osmanlie, south Tartars and Poles and gradually reoccupied the south western original purely Russian territories. These territories were temporarily taken from Russia by the second Roman Empire, Turkey and Poland. The liberation of the old Russian possessions progressed under the Great, Caterine II, Paul I, Alexander I, Nikola I and Alexander II. At the begining of last century California and Alaska were also Russian possessions, but Nikola I sold them as an unnecessary part of his great empire. Shortly to say the Russian people expanded the frontiers of his country by force of arms or peaceful penetration from west to the east and conquered 1/6 of the world continental surface.

During these 12 centuries of expansion Russia built up her own culture and civilisation, but the base of this culture has been not Mongol-Tartar civilisation, but christianity and the highly developed civilisation and culture of Byzantium. For a milliennium Russia has been the bulwark of Europe from Asia and fought against the unbelievers and only the jealousy and intrigues of other European powers allowed her not to put the emblem of Christ on St. Sophia and bring to a finish the liberation of the St. Sepulcre started by the Crusaders. To say that Russia was of Mongolic origin is not only a grave ethnical mistake, but a proof of real ignorance equal to the above stated popular belief that Russian culture is only the knout, vodka and Jewish pogroms.

The statement of Mr. Arnoldov, that since 1853 the Russian armies suffered only defeats shows that he had never heard of the conquest of Central Asia by Gen. Skobeleff and of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78 which is more than strange, especially for a gentleman considering himself a Russian, and in charge of a Russian daily paper.

RUSSIAN SHANGHAILANDER.
Shanghai, Aug. 30, 1932.

Mr. Arnoldov's Reply

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Being a newspaper man for nearly seventeen years and having to write one article per day, I still don't know how to write the letter to the Editor and, more than that, I have no time to write such letters.

May I therefore, instead of reciticizing my critics refer only to the well-known essay of Mr. A. M. Kotenev "New Lamps for Old" in which book the whole chapter is devoted to this much discussed Eurasian Problem.

On the page 211 this Russian author writes as follows:—

"The inflexible law of history forced the Soviets to carry on the Russian national policy in Asia, in spite of the fact that they were responsible for the disappearance of Russia's name from the maps of the world.

"These views are professed by a modern Russian politico-philosophical school known as 'Eurasian.' It should be admitted, they are perfectly logical and historically correct.

"The school is represented by well-known Russian scientists and authors, P. S. Savitsky, G. Vernatsky, P. Suvchinsky, G. F. Florovsky, Prince N. S. Trubetzkoi, P. M. Bizilly, and others.

"Their views are not new in the Russian political philosophy. They are shared by many Russian authors at the end of the nineteenth century.

"In his 'The Diary of a Writer', Dostoevsky writes as follows:—

"Russia is not only in Europe, she is also in Asia; and a Russian is not only a European, but also an Asiatic. Moreover, there is more hope for Russia in Asia than in Europe. Moreover, perhaps Asia is the best outlet for us in the future. I foresee the indignation which will seize some of the readers of this retrograde assumption of mine (but it is an axiom for me.)

"Indeed, if there is anything to be corrected in our views, it is our view regarding Asia. It is imperative to wipe out our fears, a fear of a lackey, that we will be called Asiatic barbarians by Europe.

"The disgrace that Europe will see in us rather Asiatics than Europeans pursues us for almost two centuries. It has particularly increased during the present nineteenth century. It has attained the extent of a panic. This erroneous shame of ours, this erroneous view that we are only Europeans, but not also Asiatics (whom we have never ceased to be,) has cost us a great deal during these two centuries. We paid for it with our unfortunate European policy, and, finally, with money, money and money. ....

"God only knows how much was spent in order to prove to Europe that we are Europeans and not Asiatics."

And speaking frankly, I would prefer to be in one boat with Dostoevsky than in the boat loaded heavily with my exhausted critics.

L. V. ARNOLDOV.
Shanghai, Aug. 31, 1932.

Eurasian Theory Assailed

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Arnoldov's speech, delivered at the Rotary Club tiffin on August 25, has aduced a number of replies in Russian as well as foreign newspapers, and created amongst the Russian community a very unfavourable impression: particularly as it was presented to a foreign audience, who, with respect, are insufficiently informed on Russian affairs.

I have no intention to argue with Mr. Arnoldov, but in view of the importance of his chosen theme I deem it my duty to remind those who attended the lecture that, to understand this question, one must be acquainted with Russia's history and the complicated process of the Russian revolution. Taken separately, the theme of "Russians in Asia" amongst the uninformed may create a wrong impression of Russia.

To quote here, even schematically, the main stages of Russian history is impossible and one may only recommend the works of the best Russian historians such as Professor V. Kluchevsky and Professor Platonov to those who are interested in a serious analysis of Russia's progress.

The Imperial regime in Russia had more enemies than friends abroad. Why, I shall not explain here, but in view of this it should be emphasised that this fact conduced to a biased and unfavorable reputation of Imperial Russia. At the same time the Imperial period of Russia's history expresses particularly clearly the development of the Russian culture and has certain traits which escape even us Russians, and it is these that I desire to elucidate here.

Irrespective of the various appraisals of the Imperial power formerly existing in Russia, every impartial observer will come to the following conclusions.

Firstly, that Imperial Russia was never an aggressive State. The Imperial Government rendered its support only in those instances necessary for the acquisition of her natural boundaries, and all wars undertaken for these purposes were successful. On the other hand, wars which were forced on Russia through the political interests of foreign powers were sometimes unsuccessful. Those facts alone accounted for Russia being utilised as a political instrument between the East and West caused her to and become an element of the world's political stability.

Secondly the Imperial Government of Russia was a powerful medium of European culture for all people inhabiting Russian territory, and as such strenuously fostered its influence and development among those by whom it could be comprehended, to the end that they might stimulate their faculties towards the promotion of a progressive reform.

For those whose capacity for assimilating this culture, was limited or who lay outside its sphere of influence, the actions and intentions of the Government were considered burdensome and provoked considerabel discontent.

It was the conflict of these two factors which led to the revolution. The Russian intelligentsia, in many ways more advanced than their western contemporaries in Europe, became detached from the popular masses, amongst which commenced to germinate the seeds of passive resentment of these same intelligentsia. Essentially, it may be said, that the tempo of progress in Russia could not be marked easily by all races not of pure Russian origin. This resulted, during the Great War, in active revolutionary upheaval which caused the overthrow of the Russian throne.

Revolution—this word reacts magically on those who are apt to accept it as a cliche conveying the notion of liberty, the elevation of the masses to improved conditions, and the radical reorganisation of the State machinery. And that.... has not taken place in Russia. To the extreme horror of all cultured Russians the revolution has actually resulted in a war upon civilisation, and the van-guard of the rebellious elements were the laggards of cultural assimilation.

That is why the revolution aroused little enthusiasm among the great majority of the Russia peoples, who remained inert and were swept involuntarily into a system of serfdom. Revolution in Russia, therefore, became a new Asiatic yoke.

When the process of destruction reached its culminating point there was evolved among the Russian emigre a new cult called "Eurasianism"—a cult of obvious decadent and retrogressive character. Its attempts an expositive theory as to why the revolutionary explosion was directed, not against the Imperial regime, but against the European culture which that regime nurtured. The effects of this movement were quoted by Mr. Arnoldov in his speech, and it is easy to understand how one-sided and unfounded are his conclusions. Nobody, Eurasians included, can pretend to be the true representatives of the Russian national spirit. Russians so far maintain silence, as they were silent during the 200 years of the Mongolian yoke (13th and 14th) cent.

None of us can foresee what our people will finally say, and that is why to quote the Eurasian thesis as a basic truth is untenable in a serious controversy on the Russian question. Every impartial observer, who in acquainted with Russian history cannot eliminate from the treasury of world culture the priceless Russian culture of the Imperial period. Alas, the present state of Russia is such that one can observe proofs not only of Asiatic origin but also pre-historic—as is evinced by the introduction into present day music of Indo-Chinese influence and even the suggestion of a reversion to the tribal strains of Ashanti and Nyum-Nyum, which have nothing in common with the high culture which prevailed under the Romanoffs. It is therefore to be understood why such leaders of the Russian revolution as Soso Djugashvili, (Stalin), and Leiba. Bronstein (Trotsky), as well as the backward barbaric masses of the Russian population feel themselves at home in Asia: but they were actually followed by no more than one and a half millions out of one hundred and fifty millions.

What then do the rest think? Russian cultured people feel themselves at home only in Russia amid the native and very high culture which has now become the target for the barbarous assaults of the Asiatic revolution. Russian culture with equal sympathy attracted to herself all the able and spirited people of western Europe as well as the culture-conscious elements of Asia. This culture evolved naturally and is a synthesis of both eastern and western, hostile to neither. This is the great service rendered by the Imperial period of Russia to humanity.

B. APREIEFF.
Shanghai, Sept. 4, 1932.

CANIDROME RACING

One Answer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Canidrome has provided Shanghai at a very large investment, a combined amusement resort. The patronage is not a necessity or forced. There will always be grumblers amongst the many thousands of patrons and if any one is dissatisfied, his or their redress is to stay away.

The business men constituting the management, believe they know how to run their business and do not recognize the right of a few disgruntled patrons to interfere, dictate or force them into entering into newspaper controversy through the medium of the correspondence columns, mostly conducted by anonymous criticisms.

An impartial investigation would probably develop that the agitation and/or criticisms of the Canidrome management has been engineered by outside betting establishments who have been poaching upon a business created at a cost of several millions managed at a large overhead cost and a great amount of daily work by a large staff, *at no cost* to the outsiders, whose business has been crippled, if not eliminated by the new rule of the Canidrome management to only issue Racing books at the course on the evenings races are run.

A record overflow attendance and business at both the Canidrome track and ballroom last Saturday evening shows that "silence is sometimes golden" and is the best answer to a few self-constituted critic's anonymous attacks upon the Canidrome management.

A SATISFIED DOG OWNER
AND
PATRON OF THE "CANIDROME"
Shanghai, Aug. 29, 1932.

The Object of Criticism

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—And now comes a "Satisfied Dog Owner" to answer on behalf of the Canidrome, but again we have the same white-wash, the identical tactics and withal, avoidance of any reply to all of the numerous complaints and criticisms which have been martialed against the present conduct of the Canidrome.

If the writer is one of the "business men constituting the management" as would appear to be implied by the statement that "the business men constituting the management, believe they know how to run their business"—I wish to enquire why they do not come forward openly with a clean-breasted statement in reply to the many complaints, instead of such as:—"An impartial investigation would probably develop that the agitation and or criticisms of the Canidrome management has been engineered by outside betting establishments." Regardless of the sources of the criticism, it has been such as to more than merit a reply from any public concern, especially one conducting a Greyhound Racing Track.

I can only ask that you, Sir, bear witness to the fact that I at least, of your numerous correspondents, am not connected with any "outside betting establishment." From my conversations with many "fans" and from those who have written to you, (and also to me through you) there are many who are voicing anxiety to sign a petition "for the many needed reforms at the Canidrome."

That "The Canidrome has provided Shanghai at a very large investment, a combined amusement resort" and that "the patronage is not a necessity or forced.....and if anyone is dissatisfied, his or their redress is to stay away," is all too childish to really merit comment, but for the edification of one with such infantile mentality as demonstrated, I would like to point out that the "large investment" referred to is the public's investment and that there is no reason why such a "combined amusement resort" which includes greyhound racing, should not be conducted in a manner above the possibility of public criticism, or at least in such a way that this management could readily reply to any and all public criticisms in connection with their track.

Similarly, the reference to "a business created at a cost of several millions managed at a large overhead cost and a great amount of daily work by a large staff" is no excuse whatsoever in reply to the numerous irregularities alleged by your correspondents, rather should this be reason, if any reason is necessary, for either a prompt reply to public criticisms by one the this "large staff" on behalf of the Canidrome or the ready acceptance of the suggestion in your leading article for an impartial investigation by disinterested numbers of both the public and Canidrome.

I do not at all concede "a record overflow attendance and business at both the Canidrome track and ballroom," as to my practised eye the attendance has been gradually dwindling and last night same was unusually small as also was the betting. Even if the "record overflow attendance" was true, and also that this "shows that silence is sometimes golden," these and a thousand other similar reasons are not enough to excuse the absence of a reply I would like to remind your correspondent that there is another old adage of equal truth, that "All is not Gold that Glitters."

For myself I have only one object and that is that the conduct of greyhound racing at the Canidrome should be such as to be above public criticism not beyond it. I for one, and I know that I am not alone, purpose to leave no stone unturned and relentlessly pursue this matter until these needed reforms receive recognition, I feel sure that a vast army of "fans" and public sentiment supports the demand for a clean-breasted reply and assurance that our local greyhound track will be conducted truly "as far as possible" (from the public's point of view) in accordance with usual practise of tracks for the protection of the the public.

"CONSTRUCTIVE"
Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1932.

"Gold Standard" Upheld

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am really surprised that you, of all people, should insist for a reply to the unreasonable criticisms of several of your correspondents anent the Canidrome management. I use the word "unreasonable" because those criticisms only started soon after the management suppressed the issue of programmes until late in the evening of the races, whereas previous to this measure, your critics appeared to be quite satisfied with the management.

Their insincerity and camouflaged criticisms are too transparent, hence the justified silence of the officials of the Canidrome; and do you know, Sir, that the late issue of the programmes has done a world of good to the shareholders in particular? When the programmes were issued early in the day, some outsiders were enjoying the advantage and profited considerably at the expense of the Canidrome. The management has taken a wise step, the result of which is now clearly seen, i.e. the number of backers as appear in the officials list at present show three to four thousand whereas they numbered one to two thousand formerly which means that the present system is more profitable to the shareholders. It is quite obvious, therefore, that the management is justified in assuming a *"Je m'en fiche"* attitude to the demands of some of your critics and this being so, there is no reason why the Canidrome officials should abandon the "Gold Standard" as you suggest.

OWNER AND OBSERVER.
Shanghai, Sept. 3, 1932.

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ANOTHER MAIL COMPLAINT

A Grass Widower's Woe

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Throughout August we have suffered, not quietly, but even vociferously, from lack of mails. It is a great satisfaction that at long last they are beginning to appear, though not necessarily in the desired order.

But the cruellest aspect has not yet been brought home to the responsible authorities. Delays there must be, or we could no longer believe we live in China. But it is time a vigorous protest was made against the selection of August for these blank spells.

For a grass widower it is a hard life anyway. You have recently referred to the extraordinary difficulty of home-letter writing in the absence of anything to answer. Under such circumstances inspiration has to be sought elsewhere, and the expense, in August, is considerable.

To get the right "atmosphere," so essential for successful composition, it is necessary to travel to Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, or even to Japan, in the wake of the missing Shanghai ladies.

Will you, Sir, allow me, on behalf of the many unfortunate grass widowers in Shanghai who cannot leave their offices in August, to ask those concerned to consider in future years the very serious inconvenience caused to us by the absence of mails and females at the same time.

MERE MALE.

Shanghai, Sept. 5, 1932.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

An Extract

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have with interest read your Peking Correspondent's article on the Twenty-one Demands and it seems that the following extract from an article written fifty years ago by your Tokyo Correspondent will prove the good old saying regarding "a Prophet being without honour in his own country!"

"The key-note to Japanese policy to-day is, in a nut-shell, security at all costs. What "security" means, it is difficult to say. Different schools of thought in Japan interpret the word in different ways. To-day, the average Japanese seems to be under the mystic spell of a form of emotional hysteria and would sooner listen to fulminations of the jingoes than to the staid and sober reasoning of calmer minds. Thus, there is much talk of carving out, with the sword, an empire beside which that of Rome or of England would be insignificant, for the vision of Japan as overlord of all Asia has been toyed with off and on, for quite a long period. In fact, as far back as 1859, Yoshida Shoin, a leader of the Choshu clan (the clan which controls the army), in his writings, revealed that Japan should aim at the gradual annexation of Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, Manchuria, Mongolia and Eastern Siberia, but he added that, first of all, Japan should set to work to acquire a proper knowledge of the thunder and lighting of the West. A substantial portion of this programme has been accomplished and on these grounds they can and do appeal to the racial pride and warlike spirit of the people in general. Are the military out to complete the programme laid down by Yoshida Shoin? Is that the real significance of the adventure Japan has suddenly undertaken on the Asiatic continent?"

"OLD READER"

Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1932.

THE following are the results of the examinations of the Royal Drawing Society, London, conducted last June in the Ellis Kadoorie School for Chinese:—

Division I. Passed with honours:—Wong Loh-tien; Ying Ming; Chang Doong; Wong Shad-zur; Ying Zung-pao; Chang Ching-dong; Hsu Ching-sung; Chang Tsz-hoong; Doong Dah-fong; Tai King-foh.

Division II. No entries.

Division III. Passed with honours:—Hsu Ching-dau; Hsu Ching-zung; Yoong Tchah-yue; Zee Tuh-nyee; Zung Kwong-kan; Chen Vee-shun; Poo Zur-Loh; Tsoong Tchah-hsi.

Division IV. Passed with honours:—Ying Ming; Woo Zau-yoong; Sung Tsoong-tuh; Yoh Ying-kai; Lew Heu-Tsong; Ying Doh; Yue Sih-kung; Loh Tschah-woo; Yang Chien-woo; Chang Ching-dong; Tai Kung-foh; Zee Zung-shun; Wong Vung-dao; Ma Ying-chong; Ting Un-noeh. Passed:—Zee Sz-loong; Lee Soong-bing.

Division V. Passed with honours:—Wong Vung-hau; Tchah Zau-sieu; Tsong Tsz-liang; Loh Yue-ming; Tang Wai-ming. Passed:—Zea Yue-ching; Zea Yue-kur.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

SHANGHAI LAWN BOWLS

Owing to the vagaries of the weather, no more than two lawn bowls games were played on Sept. 3, and only one counted as a league match. The matches arranged between the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club "A", and "B" teams and the Country Club and the Junior Golf Club were washed out by the rain. Hongkew Park escaped the showers and it was perfectly fine there all day, which enabled the Hongkew Golf Club to play the Club Lusitano, the former winning by 85-64. The match between the Police Bowling Club and the "Recs" had to be played as a friendly game, owing to the "Recs" turning up two men short, due no doubt to some of the players thinking it would be impossible to play. The Police won by the big score of 116-46.

The League was brought to a conclusion on September 4 with two matches, the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club beating the Recs, on the latter's green by 75-73, and the Police Bowling Club, on their own green, beating the Junior Golf Club by 103-58.

Following are the final standings in the Shanghai Lawn Bowls League, which was won by the Lawn Bowls Club "A," who finished well ahead of the runners-up, the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club. The Police Bowling Club were third, just ahead of the Lawn Bowls Club "B" and the Recs:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.	Pct.
S.L.B.C. "A"	13	11	—	2	1114	911	22	84
Y.B.C.	13	9	—	4	1082	995	18	69
Police	13	7	1	5	996	881	15	57
S.L.B.C. "B"	12	6	1	5	979	886	13	54
Recs.	14	7	—	7	1067	1036	14	50
H.G.C.	13	5	1	7	970	1043	11	42
J.G.C.	13	5	—	8	938	1052	10	38
Lusitano	11	3	—	8	781	905	6	27
Country Club	12	2	1	9	767	933	5	20

Y. M. C. A. SWIMMING GALA

The Foreign Y.M.C.A. annual swimming gala, on Sept. 3, proved a great success and the five local championships that were contested produced some of the best swimming seen here for a long time. C. H. Raven won the 100 yd. men's free-style after a great struggle with C. N. Brown, the latter coming up in a tremendous spurt towards the end and just failing to beat his rival. Raven recorded 59 sec. for the distance, which is better than the old record, but slower than the mark of 58 2/5 sec. which this swimmer registered in the heats.

Miss V. E. Schmid won the 50 yd. ladies' free-style championship and thereby regained the title she was unable to defend last year through absence. Her sister, Miss E. L. Schmid, was second, while Miss May Thompson was third. The time was 31 1/5 sec., slightly slower than the old record set by this young lady. In the ladies' diving, Miss E. L. Schmid carried on the familiy tradition and won with ease, her consistent diving producing much favourable comment. Miss May Thompson was second.

In the men's diving, R. R. Duell won, as expected, while A. Walter was second. The 100 yd. back-stroke championship showed some good racing and J. R. Johnstone broke the local record when he swim in ahead of his rivals in 76⅘ sec. O. Hagenstein was second after giving his rival a hard fight all the way.

Ladies' 50 yd. free-style Shanghai championship.—1, V. E. Schmid; 2, E. L. Thompson. Time, 31⅕ sec.

Men's 100 yd. free-style Shanghai championship.—1, C. H. Raven; 2, C. N. Brown; 3, A. P. Fingereth. Time, 59 sec.

Junior Y.M.C.A. 50 yd. breast-stroke championship.—1, Lionel Husband; 2, Heinz Eickhoff; 3, Bruce Lamkin. Time, 42 sec. (record).

Ladies' diving Shanghai championship.—1, E. L. Schmid; 2, M. Thompson; 3, V. Prince.

200 yd. medley relay.—Won by Foreign Y.M.C.A. (O. Hagenstein, C. J. Doughty, M. Zehndar, R. N. Harris). Time, 2 min 5⅘ sec. (record).

Junior Y.M.C.A. 100 yd. free-style championship.—1, Ray Dodd; 2, Henry Logan; 3, Lionel Husband. Time, 68⅘ sec. (record).

Men's diving Shanghai championship.—1, R. R. Duell; 2, Alfred Walter; 3, G. F. Hamill.

Men's 100 yd. back-stroke Shanghai championship.—1, J. R. Johnstone; 2, O. Hagenstein; 3, B. Purches. Time, 76⅘ sec. (record).

This year's eclipse of the sun was not visible in China. In Shanghai, visibility was out of the question owing to the cloudy and rainy weather.

SHANGHAI BASEBALL GAMES

At 5 p.m. on Aug. 30 it started to rain, causing about 3,000 baseball enthusiasts to scurry for any kind of cover to get out of the downpour, but before Jupiter Pluvius took a hand in the game they had the satisfaction of seeing a good baseball match, with the U.S. Marines tasting the sweet fruits of revenge with a clean 5 to 0 victory over the visiting Saga Higher School baseball nine. Bartlett, the star Marine pitcher, had the situation well in hand from the beginning, setting the Japanese batters down in one-two-three order and allowing only one hit to recompense the vistors for their trip to the field. He pitched great ball, striking out seven men, walking out and allowing only two of the Japanese players to get to first base, in the five innings played.

MARINES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO	A.	E.
Toner, ss	2	0	0	0	3	0
Lindstrom, lf	3	1	1	0	0	0
Fogleman, 1b	2	2	1	6	0	0
Lusignan, c	3	1	1	7	0	0
Ware, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Olsen, cf	2	1	0	1	0	0
Hoffman, 3b	3	0	1	0	1	0
Munari, 2b	2	0	0	0	1	0
Bartlett, p	2	0	0	1	0	0
	22	5	4	15	5	0

SAGA

Tsugawa, c	2	0	0	4	0	0
Koyama, 2b	2	0	0	0	1	3
Tanaka, cf	2	0	0	1	0	0
Nishimatsu, ss	2	0	1	0	3	1
Okamoto, p	2	0	0	1	1	0
Naito, 3b	2	0	0	2	1	0
Umeno, lf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Takamura, 1b	2	0	0	5	0	1
Hara, rf	1	0	0	1	0	0
	16	0	1	15	6	5

Score by innings:—

Marines	2	0	3	0	0	=5
Saga	0	0	0	0	0	=0

Tiny Bartlett, the star pitcher for the Fourth U.S. Marines baseball squad, hurled his team to a brilliant victory over the Saga Higher School nine on Sept. 4, handing the visiting Japanese aggregation a complete shut-out, while his team pounded the ball to the tune of four runs. This 4-0 victory gives the Marines the series and, like the Ritsumeikwan team, Saga departed from Shanghai without having made a serious dent in the line of local victories.

A crowd estimated at 3,000 attended the contest and for four innings they were treated to a real pitchers' battle, with neither side able to score a run.

SAGA

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Tsugawa, c	4	0	0	9	1	0
Koyama, 2b	4	0	1	3	4	0
Tanaka, cf	3	0	2	0	0	0
Nishimatsu, ss	4	0	0	1	1	1
Okamoto, p	4	0	2	1	2	1
Naito, 3b	2	0	0	0	1	0
Umeno, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0
Takamura, 1b	3	0	0	7	1	1
Hara, rf	4	0	1	3	1	0
	32	0	6	24	11	3

MARINES

Toner, ss	4	0	1	5	1	0
Lindstrom, lf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Fogleman, 1b	4	1	2	7	0	1
Lusignan, c	4	0	1	11	1	0
Hoffman, 3b	4	0	1	0	0	0
Olsen, cf	4	0	1	0	0	0
Brown, rf	3	2	1	2	0	0
Munari, 2b	2	0	0	2	3	0
Bartlett, p	3	1	1	0	1	0
	32	4	9	27	6	1

Score by innings:—

Saga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	=0
Marines	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	x=4

MARATHON SWIM RECORD BROKEN

Toronto, Aug. 31.

George Blagdon, a swimmer from Memphis, to-day won a prize of $7,500 for a marathon swim of 15 miles.

He completed the distance in the world's record time of 7 hours, 19 minutes 52-3/5 seconds.—Reuter.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 22.—Leo F. Sexton, of Long Island, New York, the Olympic champion, to-day broke the world record for the shot put with a distance of 52 ft. 11⅞ in. The old world record of 52 ft. 7½ in. was set up by E. Hirshfield, of Germany, in 1928. Sexton, who stands 6 ft. 3⅞ in. and weighs 240 lb., established a new Olympic record at Los Angeles on August 1 when he won the event with a distance of 52 ft. 6⅛ in.

ANOTHER AMERICAN RIFLE SUCCESS

Close pressed by England and the Philippines, who were, respectively, two points and three points behind, America on Saturday managed once again to win the international match shot under the auspices of the Shanghai Rifle Association, this making the Americans' twelfth success out of sixteen shoots. The best score of the day was made by L. Guillarmod, of the Swiss team, who was credited with 95, or two points better than V. T. Gordon (America), B. E. Caulton (England), and J. Iglesia (Philippines). The match was fired at ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yd., one sighter and seven shots at each distance.

America.—V. T. Gordon, 93; R. Hutchinson, 92; W. E. Sauer, 91; total, 276.

England.—B. E. Caulton, 93; V. Sharman, 92; W. Read, 89; total 274.

Philippines.—J. Iglesia, 93; H. Evangelista, 92; G. Luchango, 88; total, 273.

Japan.—T. Oshima, 91; R. Okano, 90; Y. Nagai, 82; total, 263.

Portugal.—L. Marcal, 87; V. Aguiar, 85; A. M. Collaco, 84; total, 256.

Switzerland.—L. Guillarmod, 95; A. L. Mottu, 82; E. Mandelert, 78; total, 255.

Russia.—N. E. Kizin, 88; A. T. Davidzik, 85; G. Tashilikoff, 67; total, 240.

Scandinavia.—R. Berglof, 85; H. Christensen, 72; J. Melchior, 56; total, 213.

China.—P. C. Ho, 90; S. L. Chu, 88; P. Hsu, 52; total, 230.

SHANGHAI WATER POLO LEAGUE

Only a few games remain to be played in the Water Polo League and, though the Rowing Club "A" definitely have won the competition, the matches must all be concluded before the season ends. On Sept. 5 there was a surprise when the Rowing Club "C" defeated the Swimming Bath Club by two goals to one after a very close and interesting tussle and this defeat robbed the losers of their chances of a high position in the league. The "A" team, though winners of the league, had two more matches to play off and they won one of them on Sept. 5 when they defeated the French Club by five goals to nil. The losers were unfortunate in only being able to put out six men.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM'S VISIT

Shanghai hockey enthusiasts will be pleased to hear that they are to have an opportunity of seeing the India Olympic hockey team in action here. Some time ago, the Secretary of the Shanghai Hockey Association received a note from their manager, Mr. G. G. D. Sondhi, stating that they would pass through Shanghai on their way home to India and that they would appreciate a match against a representative team at Shanghai.

Although the local hockey season does not commence until October, it was decided that arrangements should be made to take advantage of an opportunity which may never occur again, and to choose a team including at least one representative from each club in the Association.

CRICKET RESULTS AT HOME

London, Aug. 30.

At Lord's, Surrey beat Middlesex by 229 runs.
Surrey 356 (F. R. Brown 135) and 294 for five declared (Hobbs 111).
Middlesex 206 (F. R. Brown six for 63) and 215 (Gover six for 65).

At Taunton, Somerset beat Warwick by an innings and 63 runs.
Somerset 413 (Ingle 108, Burroughs 119).
Warwick 181 (J. C. White six for 60) and 169 (White six for 46).

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Notts on the first innings.
Lancashire 295 (Tyldesley 106) and 192 for eight.
Notts 263.

On the Wagon Works ground at Gloucester, the home team beat Hampshire on the first innings.
Hampshire 305 (Arnold 101, Goddard seven for 92) and 220 for nine, declared (Goddard seven for 106).
Gloucester 345 and 95 for five.

Sept. 2.

After being 83 runs in arrears on the first innings, the Players rallied in the second innings and beat the Gentlemen by 47 runs. For this happy result they were greatly indebted to Freeman, Kent's outstanding match-winner, who took in all eleven wickets for 223 runs. Hone, with 136, was the only centurion for the amateurs, while Worthington, Derbyshire's vigorous bat, contributed a rapid 129 for the players.

At Hove, Somerset beat Sussex on the first innings.
Somerset 303 (Ingle 107) and 160 (Tate five for 42).
Sussex 256 (Robertson-Glasgow five for 47) and 204 for nine Robertson-Glasgow five for 77).

The Players beat the Gentlemen, at Folkestone, by 47 runs.
Players 194 and 370 (Worthington 129).
Gentlemen 277 (Hone 136; Freeman five for 100) and 240 (Freeman six for 123).

At Scarborough, the match between Yorkshire and the M.C.C. resulted in a draw.
Yorkshire 326 (Mitchell 102).
M.C.C. 66 for three.

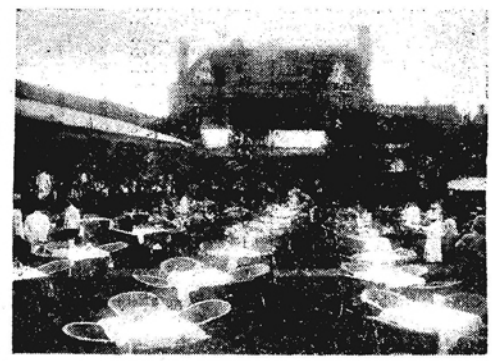
The final standings of the teams in the County Cricket Championship follow:—

	P.	W.	L.	1st Inns. W.	1st Inns. L.	No Res.	Pts.
Yorkshire	28	19	2	3	1	3	315
Sussex	28	14	1	4	4	5	262
Kent	28	14	3	1	7	3	248
Notts	28	13	4	6	4	1	241
Surrey	28	9	2	10	3	4	210
Lancashire	28	8	6	7	4	3	179
Somerset	28	8	7	3	7	3	168
Hampshire	28	8	10	3	6	1	157
Warwick	28	5	5	8	8	2	147
Middlesex	28	6	9	8	5	0	145
Derbyshire	28	6	8	5	6	3	145
Leicester	28	6	11	7	3	1	138
Gloucester	28	6	12	6	1	3	135
Essex	28	4	14	2	6	2	96
Glamorgan	28	3	12	2	9	2	90
Northampton	28	3	15	3	5	2	88
Worcester	28	1	12	6	5	4	76

—Reuter.

A fairly strong team has been arranged on these lines.

The m.s. Chichibu Maru, on which the team are travelling, will arrive in Shanghai about noon on Tuesday, September 13, and, as she leaves the next morning, the game will be played on the afternoon of their arrival. Preparations are under way to entertain the visitors after the game.



TKACHENKO BROS.

RESTAURANT and CABARET

Dine and Dance in the Garden

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SHANGHAI CRICKET MATCH

On the S.C.C. ground, on Sept. 4, the Cricket Club eleven who are due to play Hankow had a test against the Wiltshire Regiment. The match resulted in a grand win for the Army men by 21 runs, the scores being 185 for nine, declared, as against 164.

1ST BN. WILTSHIRE REGT.

Lieut. Schofield, b. Findlay	15
L/C. Palmer, c. Sinclair, b. Piper	50
Pte. Worsdell, c. Spraggett, b. Sinclair	11
L/C. Maris, not out	66
Pte. Weston, b. Wilson	12
Pte. Harris, c. Sinclair, b. Findlay	5
Capt. Bearne, c. Coward, b. Findlay	4
Pte. Nunn, c. Smith, b. Wilson	3
Pte. Cummings, b. Findlay	10
Pte. Batty, b. Spraggett	5
Sgt. Mogford, did not bat	—
Extras	4
Total (for 9)	185

Bowling:—Findlay took 4 for 54, Wilson 2 for 58, Sinclair 1 for 41, Spraggett 1 for 9, Piper 1 for 12.

S.C.C. HANKOW XI

F. Marshall, run out	13
A. L. Piper, b. Nunn	5
G. Gardiner, c. Weston, b. Nunn	14
A. C. Sinclair, c. Maris, b. Batty	51
P. J. Wilson, b. Palmer	14
H. A. Coward, b. Nunn	12
W. H. Findlay, c. Batty, b. Nunn	17
W. Palmer, stpd. Mogford, b. Nunn	7
S. Riggs, b. Palmer	3
H. Smith, not out	8
C. Spraggett, l.b.w., b. Nunn	2
Extras	18
Total	164

Bowling:—Nunn took 6 for 52, Palmer 2 for 45, Batty 1 for 22.

SHANGHAI GIRL'S SWIM

Miss Leila Tilley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Tilley, has successfully completed the well-known Weihaiwei swim from Island to Mainland. That particular swim seems to be becoming increasingly popular amongst the younger generation, and it says much for the prowess of Shanghai girls that several have completed the long swim this year. Miss Tilley is but sixteen years old and it is no mean achievement for one so young.

As was the case with Miss Humble, Miss Tilley is also a pupil of the Cathedral Girls School, and she completed the distance from the Island to the Mainland in 80 minutes. As measured on the chart of Weihaiwei, the distance is approximately two miles.

SHANGHAI BOYS AT HOME

Amongst the Shanghai boys now at school at Home, and who are doing well in the sporting line are the two sons of Mr. G. E. O. Mayne, who are both at Bedford Schools.

George, Jr., better known as "Sonny" fought in a triangular boxing tournament in which Bedford took part with Eton and Haileybury, while Ronald has been representing his school at swimming, the 220 and the long plunge being his events.

"Sonny" is also a good swimmer, but has for the time being concentrated on his boxing. Both boys were pupil at the Cathedral School in Shanghai before going to England.

HATCHET BURIED

Washington, Aug. 31.

The United States Military Academy and the United States Naval Academy are resuming football relations broken off five years ago, it was announced here, to-day.

Under an agreement signed between West Point and Annapolis representatives, the two institutions will meet on the gridiron on December 3 in the first contest of a three-year schedule. It has not yet been announced where this first revival of what has long been considered one of America's sporting classics will be staged. It is expected, however, that New York will be the battleground.—Reuter.

NEW FLYING SPEED RECORD

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 3.

Major Doolittle, the famous American aviator, who on September established a new world record for a land plane of 302.16 miles an hour, bettered this mark in the national air races here to-day. Covering a three-kilometre course four times at an average speed of 296.287 miles an hour, he completed one lap at a speed of 309.04 miles an hour, which is a great improvement on his former record.

This new time, however, still is far short of that officially established by a seaplane, which is 408.283 miles an hour. Flight-Lieut. Stainforth flew at this phenomenal speed in the Schneider Trophy race on September 13, 1931.—Reuter.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

New York, Aug. 29.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Boston	3	9	0
Cleveland	6	5	0
New York	10	14	0
Chicago	3	9	1
New York	4	7	1
Chicago	3	13	1
Philadelphia	8	7	4
Detroit	3	5	0
Philadelphia	7	14	1
Detroit	10	15	1
Washington	7	17	1
St. Louis	6	16	2

Aug. 30.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	4	9	2
New York	3	9	0
Pittsburgh	10	13	0
Boston	7	16	4
Pittsburgh	3	13	2
Boston	2	10	0
St. Louis	4	12	2
Brooklyn	5	6	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	6	13	2
Cleveland	2	4	4
New York	6	9	1
Chicago	5	12	1
Philadelphia	6	13	0
Detroit	4	7	2
Washington	11	15	2
St. Louis	7	12	2

Aug. 31.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	1	7	0
Pittsburgh	2	7	1
Brooklyn	7	14	0
Cincinnati	1	4	1
Brooklyn	11	19	2
Cincinnati	10	15	1
(Second game)			
New York	9	18	0
Chicago	10	19	2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	5	10	1
Philadelphia	4	12	1
St. Louis	6	8	6
Washington	7	13	0

Sept. 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	2	6	0
Washington	6	9	0
Philadelphia	5	9	0
Detroit	4	11	0

Sept. 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Chicago	8	14	1
St. Louis	5	7	0
Pittsburgh	2	6	1
Cincinnati	1	9	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	1	5	3
Washington	7	12	0
Philadelphia	7	10	1
Boston	3	8	0
Philadelphia	15	14	1
Boston	0	6	1
St. Louis	3	8	4
Chicago	1	8	0

Sept. 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	3	9	2
Philadelphia	5	8	0
Brooklyn	3	7	4
New York	5	11	0
Chicago	5	12	2
St. Louis	4	9	0
Chicago	0	8	1
St. Louis	3	9	1
Pittsburgh	7	12	1
Cincinnati	1	8	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	6	11	1
Washington	5	11	0
Philadelphia	4	6	1
Boston	3	5	0
St. Louis	13	19	1
Chicago	8	13	1

Sept. 4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Boston	6	12	2
Philadelphia	5	9	1
Brooklyn	3	11	1
New York	2	7	0
Chicago	3	7	0
St. Louis	0	3	2
Cincinnati	2	9	0
Pittsburgh	5	8	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit	3	9	2
Cleveland	11	16	0
New York	8	12	1
Boston	2	5	1
St. Louis	7	13	1
Chicago	5	11	1
St. Louis	1	6	4
Chicago	5	16	1
Washington	8	12	1
Philadelphia	6	14	1

The present standings in the leagues are:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	78	52	600
Pittsburgh	72	60	545
Brooklyn	71	63	530
Philadelphia	66	67	496
St. Louis	64	68	485
Boston	64	69	481
New York	60	71	458
Cincinnati	55	80	407

AMERICAN LEAGUE

New York	93	40	699
Philadelphia	84	52	618
Washington	77	55	583
Cleveland	73	58	557
Detroit	65	64	504
St. Louis	58	72	446
Chicago	40	90	308
Boston	37	96	278

SOCCER GAMES AT HOME

London, Aug. 29.

FIRST DIVISION

Aston Villa 1, Sunderland 0.
Blackpool 2, Leeds 1.
Huddersfield 4, Leicester 1.
Sheffield U. 6, Liverpool 2.
Wolverhampton 4, Bolton 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Bury 3, Notts County 1.
Charlton 0, Manchester U. 1.
Lincoln 2, Swansea 0.
Notts Forest 3, Tottenham H. 1.
Southampton 2, Port Vale 2.
Stoke 1, Millwall 2.
West Ham 2, Bradford City 4.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Cardiff 3, Bournemouth 0.
Clapton Orient 0, Luton 0.
Coventry 2, Brentford 3.
Northampton 5, Exeter 3.
Southend 2, Bristol Rovers 2.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTH)

Accrington 5, Rotherham 1.
Barnsley 2, Tranmere 1.
Barrow 1, Rochdale 1.
Doncaster 3, Walsall 2.
Hull 4, Wrexham 1.

Aug. 31.

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Arsenal 1, West Bromwich 2.
Derby 2, Blackburn 1.
Everton 2, Sheffield W. 1.
Manchester City 1, Birmingham 0.
Newcastle 5, Middlesbrough 1.
Portsmouth 2, Chelsea 0.

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford 1, Oldham 3.
Plymouth 4, Grimsby 0.

THIRD DIVISION, SOUTHERN

Bristol City 2, Torquay 0.
Crystal Palace 5, Brighton 0.
Gillingham 0, Norwich 2.
Swindon 2, Newport 0.
Watford 1, Reading 1.

THIRD DIVISION, NORTHERN

Chester 1, Southport 1.
Darlington 1, Gateshead 3.
Halifax 4, Hartlepools 0.
New Brighton 1, Mansfield 0.
York 2, Stockport 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Rangers 5, Third Lanark 0.

Sept. 3.

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION

Arsenal 6, Sunderland 1.
Aston Villa 6, Bolton 1.
Blackburn Rovers 1, Leeds 1.
Blackpool 2, W. Bromwich A. 4.
Derby 2, Sheffield W. 0.
Everton 4, Birmingham 1.
Huddersfield 2, Chelsea 0.
Manchester C. 2, Middlesbrough 3.
Newcastle 4, Liverpool 3.
Sheffield U. 2, Portsmouth 3.
Wolverhampton 1, Leicester 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford 0, Burnley 4.
Bury 3, Millwall 0.
Charlton 2, Grimsby 3.
Chesterfield 1, Bradford City 2.
Fulham 3, Swansea 1.
Lincoln 0, Port Vale 1.
Notts Forest 2, Oldham 3.
Plymouth 5, Preston N.E. 0.
Southampton 4, Manchester U. 2.
Stoke 2, Tottenham H. 0.
West Ham 1, Notts County 1.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Brentford 3, Torquay 1.
Bristol City 5, Luton 2.
Cardiff 4, Norwich 2.
Clapton O. 1, Bournemouth 1.
Coventry 4, Exeter 0.
Crystal Palace 3, Aldershot 0.
Gillingham 2, Bristol R. 0.
Northampton 8, Newport 0.
Southend 0, Queen's P. R. 1.
Swindon 0, Reading 1.
Watford 0, Brighton 4.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTH)

Barnsley 2, Walsall 1.
Barrow 1, Mansfield 0.
Carlisle 0, Southport 0.
Chester 1, Rotherham 0.
Darlington 3, Crewe 4.
Doncaster 1, Stockport 1.
Halifax 4, Tranmere 1.
Hartlepools 3, Wrexham 1.
Hull 1, Gateshead 1.
New Brighton 2, Accrington 2.
York 2, Rochdale 6.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

Aberdeen 2, Airdrie 0.
Clyde 0, Dundee 3.
Falkirk 1, Celtic 1.
Hamilton 4, St. Mirren 3.
Hearts 4, Ayr 2.
Kilmarnock 3, Partick 0.
Morton 1, Third Lanark 3.
Queen's Park 5, Cowdenbeath 0.
St. Johnstone 0, Motherwell 1.
Rangers 4, East Stirling 0.—Reuter.

PIGEON RACING RESUMED

The Shanghai Homing Club held their first race of the season for young birds on Sunday, 42 birds being liberated from Soochow, at 9.40 a.m., to fly a distance of 52 miles. The following was the order of finishing:—

		Velocity
Dr. Li Mei-ling's Blue Cheq. Hen	747	1004.6
Pootung Loft's Mealy Cock	711	999.6
Dr. Li Mei-ling's Blue Cheq. Cock	760	982.8
Red Loft's Red Cock	767	980.3
Dr. Li Mei-ling's Red Cheq. Cock	731	972.2
Lung Chong's Blue Cheq. Cocks	817 & 824	950.1

The pool was won by the Pootung Loft.

Another race for young birds will be flown next Sunday, from Wusih, a distance of 63 miles.

BAD LUCK DOGS KAYE DON

Detroit, Sept. 3.

A huge and wildly-excited crowd of 100,000 people, yelling themselves hoarse, saw Gar Wood's Miss America X beat Kaye Don's Miss England III in the first heat of the great race for the Harmsworth Trophy. The race took place early this morning on Lake St. Clair, near Detroit, the committee believing that at that hour the course would be smoother than at any other time during daylight. Previous races had always started in the evening.

The course was one of seven miles and the two boats had to roar over it five times. It consists of two three-mile straight lanes, headed at each end by a half-mile sweeping turn. All the experts had expected that the race would be virtually won and lost in the first two miles, but this did not prove to be the case.

Kaye Don was a most disappointed man to-day, for, after a flying start and a big lead, he lost the first heat of the great motor-boat race for the Harmsworth Trophy on Lake St. Clair. The Briton, piloting Lord Wakefield's Miss England III, led by a mile in the first lap, but he finished two miles behind his American rival. Gar Wood, in Miss America X, was behind for four laps, but gradually he overhauled Don and finally, with a terrific burst of speed in the home stretch, swept past the winning post first.

The British boat, a foot deep in water, limped over the finishing line at a mere fifty miles an hour. "Something just went wrong", said Don, whose hopes now are centred on the two heats to be run on Monday and Tuesday.

An examination of Miss England III after the race revealed two defects, which probably were the cause of Don's defeat. Firstly, the detachment throttle caused an insufficient petrol supply for the starboard engine. Only the port engine worked after the third lap. The second defect was that the overflow pipe for the water circulation of the engine had pulled loose and shipped water into the boat instead of overboard.

Gar Wood's average for the 35-mile course to-day was 76.014 miles an hour, while Don's was 71.265 miles an hour.

A hundred thousand yelling people witnessed this morning's race. Several are believed to have been drowned as the result of some small boats capsizing.

Sept. 5.

Gar Wood, in his speed-boat Miss America X, to-day retained for the United States the Harmsworth Trophy, which Kaye Don has vainly tried to capture for Great Britain.

Losing the first heat after a disappointing race on Saturday, when the performance of both boats failed to come anywhere near expectations, Kaye Don lost the second heat today when the engines of his craft stopped at the end of the second lap. This compelled him to withdraw and Gar Wood, having thus won two heats out of three, retained the Trophy.

The race was run on lake St. Clair, near here, and was witnessed by an immense multitude, who were plainly disappointed that it was not more exciting.—Reuter.

C. K. NAIDU SHOWS GOOD CRICKET

London, Sept. 1.

The cricket match between the Indian tourists and the Indian Gymkhana resulted in a draw.

C. K. Naidu, the brilliant Indian all-rounder, came off with both bat and ball, scoring 104 not out and taking five wickets for 81. Wazir Ali ably backed up Naidu by contributing 141.

The tourists had first knock and compiled 343 for four, at which the innings was declared closed. Wazir Ali and Naidu were associated in a profitable stand, scoring nearly two hundred runs between them. Naidu was still undefeated with 104 when the closure was applied, while Wazir's contribution was 141.

The Indian Gymkhana put up 320 in reply, Naidu taking five wickets for 81.—Reuter.

U.S. WINS WALKER CUP

Brookline, Mass., Sept. 2.

The United States completed the rout of the British Walker Cup team to-day by winning four of the eight singles and as captured the famous trophy for the seventh successive time. Three singles were halved, while L. G. Crawley, the famous Essex cricketer and one time holder of the English native amateur golf championship, gained the only victory for Great Britain.

The final result was:—America 8, Britain 1; three matches halved. Following are the scores:—

U.S.A.		Great Britain	
Francis Ouimet	–	T. A. Torrance	–
Jesse Sweetser	–	A. J. Stout	–
Moreland (2 and 1)	1	Rex Hartley	0
		Eric Fiddian	0
G. Seaver (7 and 6)	1	L. G. Crawley (1 up)	1
George Voigt	0	Lister Hartley	0
M. McCarthy (3 and 2)	1	John Burke	–
J. Westland	–	Eric McRuvie	0
G. Dunlap (10 and 9)	1		–
	—		1
	4		0
Foursomes	4		—
	—	Total	1
Total	8		—
	—		—Reuter.

A LARGE quantity of opium, confiscated by order of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner, was burnt in the Lunghua Aviation Field on Aug. 31 afternoon in the presence of a number of local officials.

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Share Allotment Return

"They appear to have omitted to do the things which they ought to have done," said Sir Peter Grain, Chief Judge, in H.M. Supreme Court on Sept. 1 in a share allotment case. "These small companies leave their work in the hands of people who know nothing about it."

The Qualityart Embroidery Co., Ltd., 110 Central Arcade, made application for an order that the time for filing with the Registrar of Companies the return of allotments for a new issue of capital and that the time for payment of the annual registration fee should be extended for seven days.

Counsel appearing were Mr. H. A. Reeks, for applicants, and Mr. A. G. Mossop, Crown Advocate, for the Registrar of Companies.

Mr. Reeks read an affidavit of Sasson Abbert, managing director of the applicant firm, and stated that this was a case in which his Lordship could exercise his discretion. The managing director of the company had left Shanghai for several months and a lady director of the company was left in charge who was not familiar with the Companies Ordinances.

Mr. Mossop said it was another of these unfortunate cases, of which there were so many, where the company's officials had failed to comply with the ordinances. It was not for the Registrar of Companies to act as legal advisers to such companies. The Registrar of Companies had no objection in the present case and counsel thought the application was one which should be granted as it was considered that the expenses incurred in making the application were sufficiently severe. He would ask that the usual order should be made as to costs.

The order asked for was made and applicants were directed to pay costs.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Indian Wounding Charge

Mr. I. T. Morris, H. M. acting Registrar, in the Police Court on Aug. 30 dismissed the charges of unlawfully wounding which had been preferred against Ali Hyder and Mirwas Khan. Mr. V. Priestwood prosecuted on instructions from the Crown Advocate, and Mr. F. G. Livingstone defended.

Mirwas Khan was charged with unlawfully wounding, by cutting with a knife, three Chinese, Tsai Tien-sun, Ying Ah-sai and Zee Sian-lai, while the charge against Ali Hyder was that of unlawfully wounding Wong Zay-fu by striking him with a stick.

C. P. C. 1943 gave evidence as to the arrest of Ali Hyder and C. P. C. 3051 told the Court of the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Mirwas Khan.

Dr. Cecil Bennett, medical superintendent, Shanghai General Hospital, deposed that he had treated Mirwas Khan for a deep wound on the back of his skull and a small wound in the palm of his hand. The patient apparently had lost a great deal of blood and he appeared to be dazed. Witness sewed two stitches into the wound, which may have been caused by a stone or a stick.

Ali Hyder said that, he saw a crowd who appeared to be hostile. He and Mirwas Khan, seeing this, walked along Chusan Road with a view to returning to their quarters. A policeman was some 20 pace behind blowing his whistle and the crowd was shouting "Tang! Tang". (Strike. Strike!) The crowd approached them several times but, when witness looked round, they stopped. He and his companion continued to walk and two more policemen joined the crowd. In Kungping Road, the crowd began to rush at them and they had to run. Three more policemen appeared in front and they were arrested at Tongshan Road corner. The policemen mixed with the crowd.

Mirwas Khan told the Court that after he and Ali Hyder had retreated from the alleyway, the crowd followed them. In Kungping Road, three Chinese policemen appeared and the crowd rushed on the accused and Hyder. When the accused was arrested in Kungping Road, the crowd seized him. In an attempt to get away, accused continued, he used his penknife. Before he surrendered himself to the Wayside Police Station, he had been badly assaulted. The crowd had also thrown stones at him.

After counsel had outlined their case before the Court, Mr. Morris said:

"It now devolves upon me to consider all the evidence that has been put forward by the prosecution and what defence each accused has to the charges brought against him.

"I will not deal at length with the evidence for the prosecution because that evidence is not as a whole strenuously contested and both accused say that what they did, was done entirely in self-defence. Most of the witnesses for the prosecution relate the same story, i.e., that these men, apparently without any cause whatever, were parties to the wounding of several Chinese on the afternoon of August 2—the one using a knife and the other using a whip. Both accused plead self defence—sometimes referred to as an 'excusable plea'—that is to say that where the accused can show that they were rightly defending themselves, there is no crime at all; and in order to support this plea they must prove to my satisfaction that they were defending themselves under such circumstances that they thought they were, and had reason to believe they were in immediate danger of life and limb.

"Now what do the accused say? They say that they were being attacked and chased by hostile crowd; were forced to retreat and in doing so they had to defend themselves.

"Dr. Bennett has been called and it is quite clear that one of the accused had been seriously injured and the circumstances are such that I believe he was roughly handled by a certain section of the angry crowd.

"The accused have been called; they have given their evidence clearly; they say on oath that they were first of all attacked for what to them was an unaccountable reason; they were in fear of immediate bodily harm and that they thought their lives were in danger.

"I believe that both accused have given a truthful version of what took place and that being so I dismiss all the charges against them and they are discharged."

Indian Holds Up Women

Dewa Singh, Indian watchman employed at 45 Jessfield Road, was on Aug. 31 sentenced to six months' imprisonment, by the acting Registrar (Mr. I. T. Morris) in H. M. Police Court. Three months' sentence was given on each of the two charges against him: the first charge was the larceny of property belonging to Mr. W. P. Chung from 51 b. Jessfield Road, on August 17 (the charge against accused, of aiding and abetting in this connection, was withdrawn and the charge of larceny made) while the second charge was of the larceny of the handbags of Mrs. Woo Lum-hai and Mrs. Soong Lee-hsi at 8.30 p.m. on July 25. Mr. F. G. Livingstone appeared for the prosecution.

Det.-Sgt. Laurier of Bubbling Well Police Station gave evidence of arrest. Mrs. Woo and Mrs. Soong gave evidence to the effect that accused and a Chinese stopped them at the entrance to Windsor Terrace, Yu Yuen Road, on the night of July 25. The Indian pointed a pistol at Mrs. Soong (she did not recognise a dummy pistol produced as an exhibit in court) and the Chinese snatched her bag. The Indian told her not to move or make a noise: then he dashed after Mrs. Woo, who had walked on, and seized her bag, (both witnesses identified their bags, recovered by the police, in court.) Accused denied ownership of the wooden pistol, said that the police had fabricated the charge, and that the evidence of the two women was all false. He called no witnesses in his defence.

Tsa Ah-ming, owner of a shop at 1530 Avenue Road, stated that Dewa Singh came to his shop and asked if he wanted to buy any radiators, to which he answered in the affirmative. He went with accused to 51 Jessfield Road, where, in a garage, he was shown eight radiators and two boilers. Accused asked $135 for them, but he finally paid $40 that day for the radiators and $45 for the boilers the next day. He removed the radiators to his shop immediately and sold them the next day for $181; he sold the boilers for $21.

Witness inquired where accused had got the goods from, and was told that his master had told him to sell them. Witness did not suspect anything, despite the low price, nor did he know of a prospective purchaser when he bought the goods from accused, whom he understood to be the watchman of the alleyway houses at that address.

Evidence was also given by Tsa's private ricsha coolie, and by the chauffeur of Mr. Chung, owner of the goods, after which the Registrar gave his verdict as stated, pointing out to accused that the prosecution had brought two very serious charges against him.

Mr. Livingstone asked that accused be also ordered to furnish security for future good conduct, but the Registrar said that he was not prepared to do this on the evidence produced in court.

Much Ado Over a Stool

J. F. Whitter was charged in H. M. Police Court on Sept. 2 before Mr. I. T. Morris, acting Registrar, with assaulting Yao Foh-mei (wife of Dr. Erh-cheng Yao) at 8.30 a.m. on August 16 by speaking indecently towards her and slapping her face.

Complainant said that, on the morning in question, a servant called her attention to the fact that a stool which had been placed near their back door had been broken by a motor car, No. 3055. She took the stool to the driver to remind him of his carelessness so that he would be more careful in future as she was afraid that her baby might be killed. Instead of apologising, accused put on a rude expression and spoke rudely to her, saying "Go away you." He tried to drive the car towards witness who had to step aside to avoid being injured and then he stretched out his hand and tried to strike her. She was afraid so she left as quickly as possible. Later accused again tried to strike her so she went home and called to her husband. Then accused slapped her on the face with the back of his hand. There were no marks and she was not injured in any way but she felt the pain. She was not angry when she told accused he had broken the stool and spoke to him in the ordinary way.

After corroborative evidence, accused admitted breaking the stool whilst backing his car but he denied using indecent language or assaulting complainant, or trying to run over her. His statement was corroborated and the Registrar said that, owing to the conflict of evidence, he would give accused the benefit of doubt and dismiss the charge.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Chapei Officer Arrested

Euyang Ooon-chung, an officer of the Fifth District (Chapei) of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety, was brought before Judge Fu in the First Special District Court on Aug. 30 to face a charge of robbery and a further charge of attempted extortion. After a brief hearing, the accused was remanded in custody for trial with another prisoner concerned in the case.

Prosecuting, Mr. T. Y. Chang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that, on the night of August 24, three men armed with pistols invaded a Cantonese woman's house at 478 Teh Hsing Lee Alleyway, off Haining Road, under the pretext of searching for opium. No opium was found except a smoking pipe. The gunmen threatened to arrest the Cantonese woman unless she paid them $1,000. Upon finding that the woman had not so much money, one of the gunmen forcibly relieved her of her two gold rings and other articles. The following night, the same party of gunmen again went to complainant's house and demanded the payment of at least $400 to "settle the matter," but they later left without getting anything.

The police arrested a Cantonese named Huang Hoi who confessed to the crime and implicated two others, including accused. Huang further said that it was the accused who had robbed the complainant of her gold rings and pointed a pistol at her. The following day, the accused appeared at the Hongkew Police Station to make inquiries. He was immediately put under arrest but, questioned by officers, he denied the charge and said he had never been at complainant's house. A parade was then held at the station and the accused was identified by both the complainant and her niece as the man who had robbed them and who had pointed his pistol at them.

A corroborative statement was made by the complainant and the prisoner Huang Hoi. The latter added that he had known the accused, who was also a Cantonese, for some time past. On the night of August 24, witness stated, he met his own brother (a detective of the Chapei Public Safety Bureau) and the accused in a Cantonese sing-song girl's house off North Szechuen Road. They then went to Teh Hsing Lee, Haining Road, where witness was told by accused to wait outside a house while he and his brother went inside. Witness denied having any knowledge of the robbery.

Accused, who stated he was a secretary of the Chapei Public Safety Bureau, questioned by the Court, said he had never visited complainant's house although on the night of August 24 and 25, he went to see a friend living in Teh Hsing Lee Alleyway. Accused continued that Huang Hoi had told him that there was a big gambling house and an opium den in the alleyway and that he intended to inform the officers of Hongkew Police Station so that he could be rewarded.

Old Offender Sentenced

A story of a criminal being caught by police for robbery shortly after his release from the Municipal Gaol in accordance with the General Amnesty Rules was told Judge Feng in the First Special District Court on Aug. 30 by Mr. Paul Y. Ru, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution.

The prisoner, counsel stated, was an unemployed man named Koo Ta-kan who was sent to gaol by the Court last year for 18 months' imprisonment for armed robbery. On August 16 he was released from the Gaol in accordance with the General Amnesty Rules recently promulgated by the National Government. Four days after his release, he was arrested by French Police for complicity in a robbery case, and, brought before the Second Special District Court on August 22, was ordered remanded for a week for further investigations. During the period of remand, the prisoner escaped from police custody, but was again caught by the Municipal Police for being concerned in a robbery committed at a Peking Road shop.

Accused was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and ordered to be handed over to the French Police for trial after serving his prison term in the Settlement.

Gunpowder in Brass-Smith Shop

Convicted on a charge of illegal possession of gunpowder, Chen Ta-shing, proprietor of the Say Chong Brass-smith shop at 235 Markham Road, was sentenced to three months imprisonment by Judge Hu Ting-chi in the First Special District Court on Aug. 31. Mr. Y. D. Wong, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuted.

Chen was arrested by detectives of the Gordon Road Station on Aug. 30. A search made in the shop resulted in the discovery of four bags of gunpowder, amounting to 122 lbs. Chen told the judge that he bought the four bags of gunpowder for a friend and had no intention of keeping them. He said he made $40 out of the purchase.

Cruelty Cases

More stories of children having been treated inhumanly were told the First Special District Court by the Municipal Police on Sept. 1.

In one case a tailor residing off Sinza Road was charged before Judge Ng with assaulting, and violating the freedom of his 14-year old apprentice. The accused, according to police evidence, had on several occasions punished his apprentice by beating him with a bamboo ruler and, when the apprentice made attempts to run away, shackled him with a padlock on Aug. 30. During the night, the apprentice managed to escape from his shop.

In another case, a Pootung man residing off Linching Road was charged before Judge Fu with assault causing bodily harm to his nine-year old adopted daughter.

Brought before the Court, the accused was sent to gaol for eight months.

Judge Feng to be Replaced

The application of Mr. King S. Kum, the acting Municipal Advocate, asking for the substitution of Judge Feng Shih-teh by another judge in the trial of Yung Wei-fan, the bomb-thrower charged with attempted murder, intimidation and illegal possession of explosives, has been granted by the president of the First Shanghai Special District Court who has also informed Mr. Kum that Judge Chien Oon-yih, chief of the Court's Criminal Division, will be appointed to try the bomb-throwing case. Judge Chien is at present on leave, but he is due to return here in about a week's time.

The trial of the bomb-thrower, which resulted in Mr. Kum being made the target of accusations by the Chinese "patriotic" organisations which demanded the bomb-thrower's immediate release, was postponed when the Municipal Police filed a protest with the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court against a ruling of Judge Feng, allowing the bomb-thrower's release on shop security. The Municipal Police, through Mr. Kum, pointed out to the High Court authorities that the bomb-thrower's accomplice was still at liberty and if bail were allowed him, it was feared that accused might conspire with his co-offender or witnesses. Furthermore, it was further pointed out, the accused was charged with attempted murder, a charge of a serious nature, so it was inadvisable for the Judge to release accused on security from the legal point of view.

The protest was rejected by the High Court, whereupon Mr. Kum filed his application asking that Judge Feng be replaced by another in the bomb-thrower's trial. In his application, the acting Municipal Advocate charged Judge Feng with having given weight only to the evidence in favour of the accused, disregarded the evidence against him, and having had, by his conduct, acted almost as the counsel for the defence. Mr. Kum further declared in his application that in the circumstances it would be impossible to secure an impartial trial and decision and that therefore he was entitled to ask for Judge Feng's replacement under Articles 26 and 27 of the Criminal Code of Procedure.

It is expected that a date for the resumption of the bomb-thrower's trial will be fixed as soon as Chief Judge Chien Oon-yih has returned to Shanghai from leave. During the previous hearings of the case, the accused confessed the crime and admitted complicity in another bombing outrage committed in August at a piece goods shop off Boulevard des Deux Republiques. The accused declared, however, that he had no intention of doing bodily harm to anybody and that he had tossed the bomb into a Sinza Road coal store, for which he was arrested, as a warning against dealing in Japanese goods.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

COTTON IMPORTS TO INDIA

Japan to Lodge Protest; Alleged Violation of Agreement

Simla, Aug. 29.

The import duty on non-British cotton piece goods is to be increased immediately from 31¼ per cent. to 50 per cent. ad valorem as a result of recommendations by the Indian Tariff Board.

This increase most seriously affects Japan, the chief supplier of piece goods not of British origin. When the first suggestions of an increase were made Japanese traders in this country, sent a deputation to Sir George Rainy, the then Commerce Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council to discuss the situation. The delegation rebutted charges of dumping. Sir George informed them that the Tariff Board would hear all sides of the case. Having done so the Board recommends the increase.

Plain grey piece goods are to be subject to a minimum duty of 5¼ annas per lb. (or 50 per cent., whichever is higher), compared with the present 4¾ annas per lb.

The report of the Tariff Board has not yet been published but the Government of India's resolution on the recommendations gives a summary of the report.

It shows that the Board answered in the affirmative the question of whether non-British piecegoods were being imported at such a price as to render the existing protection ineffective. It is pointed out that the Government of India's action to some extent is circumscribed by the fact that the terms of the Indo-Japanese convention of 1904 does not admit the imposition in any circumstances of higher duties on Japanese goods alone.

The Government of India has rejected any measure involving discrimination against Japan and has applied the increased duty generally to piecegoods of non-British origin without distinguishing between the various countries, of origin. The new duties will remain in force until March 31, 1933.

It is pointed out that the Board's finding must not be regarded as involving a conclusion regarding the general question of continued protection of the Indian cotton industry, which question is not the subject of inquiry.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

It is understood that the Japanese Government has decided to protest against the increase in the duties provided for in the new Indian tariff, holding that these modifications in the existing tariff are a violation of the Indo-Japan Commercial Agreement.

The new duties, which have been imposed by India increase the preference for British cotton goods as they impose higher duties on all non-British cotton piecegoods. They have caused considerable misgiving in Japan as they are heavier and have been imposed earlier than had been expected.

Coupled with the suspension of Japan's China trade, it is feared that Japanese exports will be seriously affected, especially lower-grade cotton goods.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 31.

The "Financial Times" is not altogether satisfied with the new Indian import duties.

In a leading article discussing these duties on non-British cotton goods, the journal says that while the Bombay mill-owners will naturally be gratified and Lancashire's position vis-a-vis her most formidably competitor will be proportionately improved, the decision of the Raj will arouse considerable disappointment in other quarters.

Apart from the unfairness of penalising imports from all other foreign countries, the journal adds, it must be remembered that some of them are still on the Gold Standard and also the wide issue of the desirability of introducing anti-dumping legislation is left untouched.—Reuter.

Amsterdam, Sept. 5.

In view of the increase in the duties just being imposed by British India on the import of various goods from foreign countries, especially textiles, in order to give a preference to Empire articles, there is considerable alarm in manufacturing circles here. It is feared that the import of Netherlands textile goods into India from now onwards will be almost impossible.

Moreover, it is feared that owing to Japan's market in India being well-nigh closed, that country will increase the dumping of goods into the Netherlands East Indies, thus still further striking a blow at exports from the Netherlands.

Many cotton-spinners have asked for the help of their Government, declaring that unless this is forthcoming they will be obliged to close their factories.—Reuter.

BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA

London, Aug. 31.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in agreement with the Government of India have decided to set up a tribunal to consider various financial questions in connection with defence.

The objects of the tribunal will be, firstly, to consider and report whether, and if so, on what basis there should continue to be contributions by India towards recruiting and training expenses at home of the British army in India; secondly, to examine India's claim that the contribution should be made from Imperial revenues towards military expenditure from Indian revenues; thirdly, to examine the War Office claim that India should pay a direct contribution towards the cost of regular and supplementary reserves; fourthly, to consider whether the sea transport contribution paid by the War Office to India, should be continued or modified; Fifthly, to examine and report *mutatis it mutandis* on such of the questions raised above, as are relevant to that contribution at present paid from Indian revenues, in respect of the Royal Air Force personnel in India.

Sir Robert Garran, lately Solicitor-General to the Commonwealth Government of Australia, will act as chairman. Associated with him will be Lord Tomlin and Lord Dunedin, nominated by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and Sir Shadi Lal and Sir Muhammad Salaiman, nominated by the Government of India.

The proceedings of the Tribunal will be confidential and its report, which is to be made to the Prime Minister, will be advisory. Its recommendations will therefore not be binding on either government. Arrangements are now being made for the Tribunal to assemble in London early in November.—Wireless Through Reuter.

THREATENED STRIKE OF LONDON BUSMEN

London, Aug. 30.

A threat of the serious dislocation of London's transport is contained in the decision to delegate a conference of busmen who will demand that the Executive Transport Workers' Union authorise a strike on September 23, on which day the Company's proposed wage reductions will go into force.

This is tantamount to a decision to strike unless some settlement is arrived at through further discussions with the Company in the meantime.—Reuter.

NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAMME

London, Aug. 30.

Three private firms were given contracts for three cruisers in the Admiralty's 1932 programme, although the hulls of two of them are to be built in the royal dockyards.

They are the Ajax, the Amphion of 7,000 tons, and the Arethusa of 5,450 tons. It was originally intended that these other contracts relating to the 1931 new construction programme, should be placed last March, but they were delayed in the interests of economy.

Contracts are yet to be given for construction in private yards, of eight destroyers, two submarines and two small minesweepers which complete the 1931 programme, the remaining ships being built in the royal dockyards.

The 1932 new construction programme of three cruisers, one flotilla leader, eight destroyers, three submarines, two sloops, two minesweepers, one destroyer depot ship and several small craft will not be ordered until next March.—Reuter.

THE NEW INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Lahore, Sept. 1.

Sikh dissatisfaction over the British government's communal decision regarding representation of Indian communities in the legislatures was given voice to-day in a resolution passed by the Sikh "council of action."

This resolution prohibits Sikhs from participating further in the Round Table conference and it urges Sikh legislators to resign and seek re-election to demonstrate the strength of Sikh feeling.—Reuter.

Simla, Sept. 5.

The Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, announced in the Legislative Assembly to-day that His Majesty's Government had decided to invite a small body of representatives of the States of British India to meet them in London in the middle of November with the intention of making an earnest attempt to reach the largest measure of agreement possible upon important outstanding questions of constitutional reform.

Whilst the status of the Indian representatives would be the same as that of delegates to session of the Round Table Conference, said the Viceroy, the character of the discussion and the stage now reached necessitated a less formal and more expeditious procedure than that which had been adopted in the last two years.

Referring to the political situation, Lord Willingdon said that their policy was not to relax the ordinances against civil disobedience "so long as circumstances exist necessitating them."

The ordinances, he declared, had met with a remarkable degree of success and would be continued.

The number of persons who had to be placed in gaol was rapidly diminishing, he continued, saying that at the end of July they numbered 24,000 as compared with the maximum figure, 32,500, last April.

The Government, he announced, had decided to strengthen the general law by the inclusion in it of a number of the provisions contained in the ordinances.—Reuter.

CHAPLIN AND HIS SONS

Los Angeles, Aug. 30.

An argument in equity is to be heard in the case of Charlie Chaplin, the famous comedian, who is seeking an injunction to prevent the employment of his two sons by film companies.—Reuter.

MR. J. A. MOLLISON'S PLANS

Sydney, (Novo Scotia), Aug. 31.

Mr. J. A. Mollison is at present in a very nervous condition. He landed here in a thuderstorm and although the landing was safe, the experience has proved trying.

A doctor, who examined him described his condition as shaky and nervous and ordered him to rest for a week. He apparently does not intend to heed this advice, as he has instructed the aerodrome officials to have his machine refuelled to be ready for taking off.

His plans are not known at present as he refuses to make a statement.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 31.

Mrs. Mollison (formerly Miss Amy Johnson) and Lord Wakefield have both appealed to Mr. Mollison to abandon his return flight.

"Amy," interviewed by Reuter, said:—

"Jim thinks the world of Lord Wakefield, I am sure Jim will accede to his request and give up his idea of attempting to fly back home just now. All his friends are very disquieted by the doctor's message published yesterday, describing his condition as nervous and shaky. Yesterday I telephoned to him and urged him to abandon his flight. Jim suffered dreadfully from nerve-strain owing to the delays caused by bad weather before his successful flight across the ocean started."

Later.

The British airman, Mr. J. A. Mollison has at length decided that he will not make a return flight across the Atlantic. Instead he will sail to England aboard the Empress of Britain on September 3.

In a statement revealing this decision Mr. Mollison said, "I have demonstrated the superiority of British manufacturers, which is what I set out to prove. If anything went wrong on my return trip across the Atlantic through failure on the part of human machinery, it would only be detrimental to British aviation."—Reuter.

ECONOMY PLANS IN AUSTRALIA

Canberra, Aug. 31.

Important announcements were made by the Prime Minister, Mr. J. A. Lyons, at the opening of the Commonwealth Parliament here to-day.

He declared that Government had decided upon a reduction in the old age and invalid pensions by 2/6 making the pensions 15 shillings per week, thus effecting a saving of £1,500,000 annually. Military pensions, he said, would not be affected.

He announced that a federal income-tax would be imposed in future on lottery prizes. Parliamentary salaries were being reduced by 5 per cent. representing a reduction of £40 annually for private members.

The Prime Minister summarised the results of the Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa but without giving details of the tariff concessions proposed by Australia. He said that Australia had undertaken to protect only those industries reasonably assured of success.

They had also undertaken that no duties should exceed a level giving British producers full opportunity of reasonable competition, and that the Tariff Board would make early revision of existing protective duties. They had further promised the early repeal of the heavy surcharges placed on imports during the past two years.

The Government is abolishing the Winning Bets Tax and is imposing, instead, a tax on bookmakers. The total turnover on the graduated scale tax on bookmakers' tickets is being reduced from three pence to a penny. This new taxation is approved generally by bookmakers.

The newspapers state that political conditions are electrical, as the Country Party insists on being much more critical of the Government than previously. It desires to be regarded as the official Opposition.

The Government is in an actual minority in the House but it is unlikely that the Country Party and the Labour Party will co-operate as the hostility between them is considerably greater than between either of them and the Government.

Sept. 1.

It is now announced that owing to the strong opposition from the different States, the Federal Government has decided to postpone for the present its intention to levy income tax upon lottery prizes.

Mr. Lyons in presening the Federal Budget to the House of Representatives to-day, declared that it was a balanced budget if the service of the War Debt to Great Britain was excluded. This would leave an estimated surplus of £12,000, but if the service of debts was included this surplus would be turned into a deficit of £4,900,000.

The total estimated expenditure, the Prime Minister continued, would be £67,288,000, which was £2,938,000 less than last year.

There would be no new taxation.

Practically all agricultural machinery would be exempted from the Sales Tax and Primage Duty. Parts of machinery used for mining would also be exempted from these taxes.

A proclamation issued here today removes all the prohibitions on imports, which were imposed by the Labour Government under Mr. James H. Scullin in order to rectify Australia's adverse trade balance, which at that time was so serious as to affect the country's financial stability.—Reuter.

MILLIONS SEE SUN ECLIPSE

Boston, Mass, Aug. 31.

Mixed weather conditions greeted New England's total eclipse of the sun to-day, with extremely clear skies giving excellent opportunity for observation at some points but with clouds preventing or interfering with observation elsewhere.

Elaborate apparatus had been installed by 25 scientific expeditions at Derby, Vermont, and Conway, New Hampshire, and by a perverse trick of the fates these points were in areas where heavy clouds virtually ruined the intended work of observation.

The eclipse began at 2.04 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, sweeping a path of totality beginning in the Arctic regions, down across Hudson Bay and the St. Lawrence river near Mackinonge, some 50 miles east of Montreal, across the international boundary and across sections of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and part of Massachusetts.

New York City was not in the path, and Boston was barely outside the totality area. Approximately 2,000,000 people were able to witness the total eclipse, the last to be seen in America till 1970.

Amateur astronomers were more successful than the professionals in making observations today, for they were scattered all over the totality path and while some fared badly, others obtained views for which the professionals hidden under clouds would have given years of their lives.

Totality lasted only a minute and 40 seconds, after which the moon-shadow moved swiftly to the south-east, the Baily's beads reappeared, a narrow sunlight crescent developed, and the crescent enlarged as the moon moved away to vanish wholly at 4.35 p.m.—United Press.

TUBE EXTENSIONS IN LONDON

London, Aug. 31.

Five new stations and four and a half miles of railway track will be added to the equipment of the underground railways within the next three weeks. The total number of stations will then be raised to 130 and the track mileage to 132 miles, including 46 miles of deep level tubes.

Extensions of line in other directions will be completed later on in the year.

Trains run on London's underground from 5.30 a.m. to 12.30 the following morning at an average frequency of one every two and a half minutes, but the latest statistics show that although 641,917,202 passengers travel underground yearly, the omnibus in the most popular means of transport.

Of every 496 journeys per head which were made in 1931 by Londoners, 236 were by omnibus, 130 by trams, 78 by underground, 50 by suburban trains and 2 by coaches.—Wireless Through Reuter.

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GERMAN CRISIS AHEAD

Armaments Question Raised in Aide Memoire to French Government

Berlin, Aug. 30.

A grave crisis once more looms in Germany and the fate of the country may very soon be again in the melting-pot.

No difference of opinion exists between President Hindenburg and the Chancellor, Herr von Papen, who conferred at Neudeck this morning in the presence of Herr von Gayl Minister of the Interior, and General von Schleicher, Minister of Defence.

A communique issued subsequent to this conference states that it discussed the economic programme of the Reich as recently enunciated by the Chancellor. President Hindenburg insisted that Herr von Papen should carry out a policy which would safeguard the standard of living in Germany and the social ideals of the workers.

It is understood that Herr von Papen has been given full powers by the President to meet any emergencies.

"He who fights and lives for Germany has the right and law on his side and he who fights against her is an outlaw," declared Herr Hitler in an address to his 230 Reichstag deputies, yesterday, alluding to the death sentences of the five Nazis at Beuthen. He said that he and his followers could not understand that the five Nazis should be executed for one Polish insurgent.

Herr Hitler reaffirmed his claim to take over the control of the government which he said was denied him because he had refused to accept the present rulers' conditions. Nevertheless, he said it was only a matter of time before he would attain his rights. "It is quite possible to rule without the Reichstag but not without the people," he asserted.

His claim for absolute control in the state is based on the fact that he had the backing of 14,000,000 people who represented the nation in which his movement originated.

While the Stock Exchange received a fillip on Chancellor von Papen's economic programme, the announcement, however, aroused the alarm and criticism of the trade unionists and Nazis alike. The trade unionists announce their most strenuous opposition and express surprise that Herr von Papen's proposals "revealed so little practical knowledge in social matters."

Aug. 31.

Capt. Hermann Goering, a prominent Nazi, was elected Speaker of the Reichstag by 367 votes to 216 to-day. The result was signal for a wild outburst.

Nazi enthusiasm rose as a man shouted "Wake up Germany, Hail Hitler!"

The communists responded by shouts of "Red Front, Hail Moscow!"

The Speaker, Clara Zetkin, supported by two women communists tottered down the platform steps and was replaced on the Speaker's chair by Capt. Goering.

The House adjourned for a week in order to allow the members of the Centre Party to attend the Catholic caucus. The dissolution of the House is generally expected but no decree has yet been issued.—Reuter.

Sept. 1.

M. Francois Poncet, French ambassador to Germany, yesterday transmitted to Paris the aide memoire sent him on the subject of the reorganisation of the Reichswehr by Baron Von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister. This aide memoire constitutes the first official German demarché on the general subject of re-armament and its effect upon the status of the German army.

This move has created a sensation, in view of the absolute secrecy in which the matter has heretofore been shrouded, aided by the general concentration on political affairs of a domestic order.

There is some annoyance here, however, that the German initiative was revealed by "a Paris indiscretion", according to the terms of an official communiqué issued last evening. It had been hoped to keep the move secret for several days more so that the announcement could be made at a moment adjudged favourable from the standpoint of domestic politics.—Havas.

Sept. 1.

The German memorandum on armaments handed to the French Ambassador yesterday, containing a demand for equal rights in self defence for Germany, is interpreted as denoting the most important German onslaught upon the Versailles Treaty since the unsuccessful effort to conclude the Austro-German customs union.

Announcement of the communication made this morning was amplified by a further statement this afternoon, which revealed that other major powers have been advised of Germany's determination to reorganise her army.

Partial scrapping of reparations in the meantime is accepted as signifying further crumbling of the Versailles system under which Germany was securely shackled by France.

It has also been disclosed that before the memorandum was delivered to M. Poncet, the French Ambassador was told by Baron von Neurath, the German Foreign Minister, that Germany still insists upon radical universal disarmament, but failing this, remodeling of the German army is imperative. The extent of the military reorganisation will depend entirely upon military evolution in other countries, the Foreign Minister made clear.—United Press.

Sept. 1.

General Von Schleicher has granted an interview to the Italian Fascist journal, "Resto del Carlino" in which the whole question of the German view toward disarmament and Germany's demand for equality of rights is taken up in detail.

The gist of the general's statements was that Germany desires definite and swift disarmament not only because of the excessive money outlay for armaments which retards economic recovery throughout the world, but also because of her own virtual disarmament at the present time. The Conference for the Limitation of Armaments was a complete failure.

The more Germany's desire for general disarmament is unsatisfied, the more must Germany demand it as well as recognition of the principle of equality of rights, he said.

A nation of 65,000,000 people cannot be treated like a pariah, he continued. The demand of Germany to be treated on the same footing as other nations is one of the most urgent questions in the whole problem of peace.

"The conscript for a brief period costs less and is more useful for national defence than a regular soldier who serves in the Reichswehr for twelve years," the general stated. "We demand equality of rights for Germany in the matter of qualitative armaments and the right to manufacture arms and fortifications. The matter of reorganisation of the Reichswehr depends on the Powers' will to disarm. In case of a refusal to satisfy Germany's demands, the Reich will be constrained to withdraw from the Disarmament Conference and, following the refusal of the states to disarm will be constrained to assure her national defence by national methods, abandoning international means."

The remarks of General Von Schleicher have aroused great interest.

The Reichwehr minister's statements are interpreted as the ideas of President von Hindenburg in stating that Germany will withdraw from the Disarmament Conference and perhaps even from the League of Nations if satisfaction is not obtained. These statements have naturally produced a strong impression on the German public. Although the German demarche to Paris has up to now been kept a guarded secret, the newspapers yesterday published long extracts from the interview with the "Resto Del Carlino" and many of the Nationalist newspapers reproduce it in full.

The Pan German paper, "Deutsche Zeitung," which is credited with expressing the Reichwehr chief's views, publishes a long article under the heading "Von Schleicher Announces Break With Geneva" and comments at length, accusing France of preaching peace while arming for war. The liaison between Germany and Italy is brought interestingly to the fore.—Havas.

London, Sept. 1.

The British Government is unlikely for the present at least, to participate in the negotiations arising from the German demarche in Paris for the reorganisation of the German army, and the revision of the military clauses in the Versailles Treaty. Nevertheless, London will be kept closely informed by the French and German governments, even more so in that Germany's move is a direct consequence of the Lausanne Anglo-French Consultative Pact, to which the principal countries in Europe have adhered and for which Germany speaking as one Power may be deemed to be speaking for all.

A statement from Berlin explains that in fact no formal note was presented to France, but that the matter was raised in conversation in Berlin between Baron von Neurath, German Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the French Ambassador in Berlin, as a sequel to the promise given by the French Premier, M. Herriot, in Lausanne and Geneva to hear Germany's claim to equality in armaments in August.

Baron von Neurath then recorded his remarks during this conversation and sent them to the French Ambassador as an *aide memoire*.

Another reason why France alone was approached on the matter was that, according to Berlin, all the governments in Geneva and Lausanne, with the exception of France, were inclined to favour Germany's claim to equality.

As Franco-British co-operation is the keynote of M. Herriot's policy, there can be no doubt that he will not decide anything without consulting London. Moreover, the Versailles Treaty appertains to the League of Nations and in any case, is the prospect of long diplomatic exchanges.

The details of Germany's claim have leaked out in Paris and it is reported to include an army of 300,000, heavy artillery, a tank corps, a larger navy and the creation of 35 war factories.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The death penalties upon the five Nazis, who were sentenced in connection with the murder of a Communist at Beuthen, Silesia, have been commuted to hard labour for life.

The Reich Chancellor, Herr von Papen, presided over the meeting of the Prussian Government to-day at which the question of commuting the sentences on the five Nazis was discussed.

It was decided that at the time of the murder in Beuthen the five men were unaware of the Presidential decree, which had been issued only 90 minutes before the crime was committed, which imposed the severest penalties on any acts of political terrorism. Under these circumstances the death sentences were commuted to hard labour for life.

The Government decided at the same time to permit the case to be heard again by an ordinary court, the previous judgment having been given in the special courts set up under the decree.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 2.

While French public opinion, after considering Germany's latest move to obtain equality in armaments is calmly but firmly set against helping her to re-arm, no decision has yet been reached as to the exact terms of the reply of the French Government to the Berlin demarche.

It will be considerable time before the Government reaches a decision, Reuter was informed on making enquiries at the Quai d'Orsay.

The Cabinet will continue its study of the German aide memoire at a meeting of the Ministerial Council to-day and the President, M. Lebrun, is returning especially from Rambouilet to preside. Moreover, there are bound to be full and lengthy consultations between France and the other "Allies," above all Britain.

It thus remains to be seen with what arguments the French Government will answer the basic question raised by Germany, but it is safe to predict that it will not agree to direct conversations between France and Germany alone on a subject which concerns all signatories to the Treaty of Versailles and members of the Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 2.

The British government has received a copy of the German aide memoire which was handed to the French Government on the subject of the reorganisation of the Reichswehr and insistence of Germany's right to the possession of arms permitted to other nations but denied to Germany under the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles.

The British Government has the document under consideration and is watching developments with close interest. Britain is being kept fully informed of the attitude of both the French and German Governments regarding the matter, in accordance with the terms of the European Consultative Pact, but for the present she is taking no active part in the interchanges between Berlin and Paris.—Wireless Through Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 3.

Despatches received here from almost every country of the globe show that with the exception of France and Poland, Germany's claim to "fair play" in the matter of armaments is meeting with world-wide approval.

British papers show a particularly keen appreciation of what is called Germany's reasonable claims, while the Italian, Dutch and American press also join in the chorus of approval. The only discordant note is struck by the French and Polish press. But in the face of that it is pointed out here again that the German government is firmly determined not to let itself be converted by the calmour of the French press from its resolution to advocate equal treatment in respect to armament.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Sept. 3.

The attempts of the Nazis and Centrists to form a united front in Prussia and the Reich and to overthrow the von Papen regime, are doomed to failure. This is the impression gained from official and unofficial circles and the attitude in royalist and military circles.

In the presence of the minister and members from the Royal families a Steel Helmet rally took place in Berlin and speeches were made by leaders of the Steel Helmets. This left no doubt that they are bound to each other for better or for worse.

The Steel Helmet spirit has completely banished the depression which has been hovering over Berlin recently. Herr Hitler's departure ended the hubbub created by the Nazi brown army, which is now conspicuously absent from the streets, supplanted by the Steel Helmets in their field grey uniforms.

The Steel Helmets have taken the hearts of Berliners by storm.

Confidence in the future is growing with the belief that the Chancellor Herr von Papen's government is advancing unperturbed by the manoeuvrings of political parties, and the expectation that the von Papen government will remain at the head of the affairs of the Reich and Prussia for a long time to come.

Even the Stock Exchanges regard the internal political outlook as very promising and react accordingly. The report that Doctor Schacht will shortly be appointed State Controller of all private enterprises subsidised by the Reich, has not been confirmed by the government although it is admitted that such a post will be established.—Reuter.

Sept. 4.

It is extremely likely that Germany will not be represented when the work of the Disarmament Conference resumes at Geneva on September 12. This abstention would lend force to the decision not to participate in the conference until a favourable reply is received to the German demand for equality in armaments.

It is also probable that Germany will send no delegates to the session of the executive committee of the conference to be held on September 21, if the negotiations expected to follow the German aide memoire have not in the meantime taken a turn favourable from Germany's standpoint.

This attitude is a translation into actual fact of the recent statements of General von Schleicher, the Defence Minister.—Havas.

Paris, Sept. 3.

Expectations that France would take the view of the German contention regarding armaments concerns the Powers collectively and not France individually, were confirmed to-day by the unanimous decision of the Council of Ministers to consult other signatories of the Lausanne Confidence Pact, and also the United States, before drafting a reply to Germany.

The consultation will take considerable time, but impetus will be given by the meeting of the League Assembly three weeks hence. France, where opinion is unanimous, hopes to rally signatories of the Confidence Pact to a refusal to allow Germany to re-arm, which the French believe would not only undermine the Disarmament Conference but imperil the success of the World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 5.

Details of the "Steel Helmet" agitation show that excitement and enthusiasm are spreading throughout the country. In the capital especially there has been a remarkable outburst of the spirit of pre-war Germany.

Last night a great crowd of 100,000 spectators gathered at the Stadium for the opening of the 13th annual congress of the Steel Helmet League.

The vast crowd went nearly wild with excitement when they saw that the Chancellor, Herr von Papen, and General von Schleicher, Minister of Defence, were accompanied by the ex-Crown Prince.

Field Marshal von Mackensen was also with them and he and the Crown Prince were both wearing the uniform of the famous Black Hussars. Steel Helmet leaders were seen in deep conversation with these old war leaders.

The old imperial colours fluttered everywhere and the vast audience rose to their feet as one man at the sound of the former imperial national anthem.

Among the items on the evening's programme were a "goose-to ren ir aib cmfwy cmfwy cmfw step" parade by a force of the Steel Helmet League, torchlight processions, and a military tattoo. This last ended the night's demonstration, which is being hailed by many Germans as a "glorious resurrection" of the spirit of Potsdam.

This morning the ex-Crown Prince, together with the commanders of the Steel Helmet League, took the salute of a vast host of 160,000 troops, all members of the League.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 5.

President von Hindenburg to-day signed emergency decrees implementing Herr von Papen's economic and financial programme, which includes the safeguarding of the currency, non-interference with private enterprise, the extension of public works, and other schemes to absorb the unemployed.

The decrees are being published to-night. One of the most important ones deals with taxes calculated to hinder production, for example the turnover tax. These taxes, which are estimated to produce 1,300,000,000 marks during the next year, will be handed back to economic life in the form of certificates on which the tax-payer may borrow an equivalent amount from the Reichsbank.—Reuter.

TREATY ABROGATION

Paris, Sept. 5.

In a speech he made to-day, the Minister of War declared that Germany's claim with regard to disarmament were equivalent to a demand for the abrogation of the Versailles Treaty. The Minister further expressed his conviction that the entire French nation will back the Premier, M. Herriot's, stand in whatever direction he may decide to proceed in this matter.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

CHINA YEAR BOOK

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IRISH DISPUTE WITH ENGLAND

Dublin, Aug. 30.

The Irish Free State will get the same tariff preferences from Canada as that Dominion has granted to Great Britain, declared Mr. Lemass, Free State Minister of Industry and Commerce, on his arrival here from the Ottawa Conference.

Ireland would also obtain preferences from South Africa. She was still negotiating with Australia, he declared, and either Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Australian delegate to Ottawa, or some other Australian representative would go to Dublin to discuss the matter.

Mr. O'Kelly, the Irish Free State delegate who carried on negotiations with Mr. J. H. Thomas, British Secretary of State for the Dominions, towards the close of the Conference regarding Anglo-Irish differences, said to-day on his return: "There is definitely more hope of a settlement with London than there was before I went to Ottawa. I am sure that the British understand our position now."

He added that proposals put forward by both sides had been discussed freely during his talks with Mr. Thomas.

Neither Mr. O'Kelly nor Mr. Lemass would be drawn to discuss the question of the reported offer by Mr. Thomas to take "a slice off the Land Annuities."—Reuter.

Dublin, Aug. 30.

A duty of 11s 3d per head on all sheep and 3s per head on poultry imported into the Irish Free State was imposed to-day under the Emergency Imposition Duties Act, with two-thirds of the full rate applicable as preference to Great Britain and the British Empire.

The new duties are directed mainly against Ireland. They are not expected to produce revenue appreciably but designed in consistency with a policy of encouraging home industries.

Sept. 1.

That the people of the Irish Free State are much concerned over the present differences between themselves and Great Britain, and the economic troubles which have arisen from these differences, was shown by a meeting held here to-day in the Mansion House.

The meeting comprised farmers and ratepayers from Dublin, Kildare and Meath and the most important business concluded was the passing of a resolution calling on the Dail to end the economic war between the Irish Free State and Great Britain immediately."

The resolution also included a request to every county in the Free State to hold meetings in preparation for the convention to be held in Dublin on the 15th of this month, for the purpose of adopting effective measures toward persuading the government to end the present economic friction.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 3.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, a member of the late administration of the Irish Free State, strongly criticised Mr. De Valera's attitude towards the land annuities in a speech last night.

He said that the late Government had consistently urged that negotiations be conducted with the British Government, realising that the Free State had no legal case for the retention of the land annuities. Hitherto Mr. de Valera's argument had been that there was legal right for retention. If that argument were sound, the Free State should endeavour to have the matter tried by a judicial tribunal. The Government, however, were now showing preference for negotiations, and the only reason that could justify such an attitude was that they were statisfied that there was no legal case. If that was so, the Irish people had the right to know it.—Wireless through Reuter.

SCOTTISH SOCIALIST PARTY FORMED

London, Sept. 2.

In view of the decision recently taken by the Independent Labour Party to break from the British Labour Party, the Scottish members of the Independent Labour group who disapproved of this step, yesterday held a meeting in Glasgow in the course of which a Scottish Socialist Party was formed.

The new Party decided, while giving its support to the Labour Party, to be autonomous, and to assing the financial resources of the group to conduct socialist propaganda.

It is believed that the Scottish Socialist Party will be supported by these members of the Independent Labour Party who have expressed their disapproval of the I.L.P.'s separation from the British Labour Party.—Havas.

COTTON STRIKE IN EARNEST

London, Aug. 29.

The biggest industrial struggle in the history of Lancashire has now started in earnest.

A tour of the cotton areas to-day revealed a gaunt sea of smokeless chimneys, with groups of idle operatives standing in the streets discussing the situation.

According to the Secretary of the Weavers Amalgamation Society, 65,000 operatives were on strike this morning but the number is expected to increase to 140,000 by evening and a complete stoppage in all the mills north-east of Lancashire might be achieved by Wednesday thus involving a total of 170,000 operatives.

Meanwhile, however, 2,000 weavers in the important Gamble-Smith's and Courtaulds' weaving mills at Leigh, where the old wages are also being temporarily paid, are working full force.

Sept. 1.

By the end of this week nine-tenths of the Lancashire Cotton Weaving Industry is expected to be shut down. More mills closed yesterday and the number of strikers now exceeds 150,000.

Employers allege intimidation by the strikers but up to the present time there has been very little serious disorder.—Reuter.

Manchester, Sept. 2.

It is possible that the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, which is to meet at Newcastle next week, will intervene in the cotton conflict. The workers' representatives will meet the members of the General Council next Monday before the official opening of the Congress.—Havas.

London, Sept. 3.

An unsuccessful attempt at mediation in the Lancashire cotton dispute has been made by three Lancashire members of Parliament, Messrs. J. P. Morris (North Salford), John Potter (Eccles) and Alan Chorlton (Platting, Manchester).

Declaring that a settlement would have to be reached eventually by negotiation and that they did not see why it should not be arranged now, they offered themselves as mediators.

The employers declined the offer, their reply stating that the ground was already being explored as the result of representations from a responsible quarter. Until the result of this was known, they explained, mediation would hardly serve a useful purpose.

It is reported that the Ministry of Labour is now approaching both sides in an attempt to find a basis for the resumption of negotiations.—Reuter.

RADIO CONFERENCE AROUSED

Madrid, Sept. 3.

Don Santiago Casares, Spanish Minister of Interior, was to-day elected president of the newly opened World Radio and Telegraph Conference.

Dispatches from Washington, published in the Madrid newspapers on the eve of the conference regarding the necessity for avoiding increases in press telegraph rates lest these be used as an indirect method of imposing censorship, have created a profound impression.

This was particularly true among the Latin-American delegates.

The head of the Vatican delegation, Monsignor Joseph Gianfranceschi, told the United Press that his group would strongly oppose attempts to impose censorship on the press in any form.

Eighty nations are participating in the conference, which is expected to be featured by a struggle for control of the world's ether waves. Rivalry of the radio agencies has become intense, the narrow field of wavelengths in which communication can occur are already crowded, and the expanding services are jostling each other as the services grow. Serious interference is likely within a few years unless something is done, engineers here say.

Broadcasting agencies with their popular appeal are foremost among claimants for new radio channels. They are pitted against the so-called "mobile" and the commercial service. There are the army, navy and aviation units of various countries, the ships-at-sea services, radio beacons for guiding aeroplanes, television channels, amateurs and others who will fight to hold what they have.

The radio wavelengths in practical use at the present time run about 18 to 53,900 kilocycles, according to engineers here, but several thousand of the top lengths are still largely experimental. The task of the conference will be to allocate this limited number of kilocycles, the last allocation having been at Washington in 1927.—United Press.

BACK INTO THE ANTARCTIC

Wellington, Sept. 1.

Equipped with fuel and provisions for several months of research, the ship Discovery II sailed on a new trip to the antarctic in order to complete the general survey of the rocks, coasts and shoals along the antarctic coast begun on the instructions of the Colonial Secretary. The Discovery which left London one year ago has up to now been investigating the Antarctic whaling industry under the command of Captain William Carey.

Oslo, Sept. 1.

An attempt to complete the charting of the Atlantic sector of the Antarctic mainland will be made in February by Captain Riiser Larsen, the Norwegian explorer and member of several of Amundsen's expeditions. The task will be largely a continuation of the project vainly attempted by the late Ernest Shackleton in the Quest expedition, and later, started by Captain Riiser Larsen and other Norwegian explorers from 1929 to 1931. Captain Larsen will land at Enders land or Queen Maud Land and will travel by sledge along the coast.

The expedition which is to consist of Captain Larsen, two companions and two or three dog teams, will also make meteorological observations in the hope of elucidating questions concerning the polar year.—Reuter.

Moscow, Sept. 1.

Interesting relics were found today by the Russanoff Icebreaker Expedition at Cape Cheluskin. The relics include two notes in the handwriting of the explorer Amundsen and his companion Sverdrup.

Cape Cheluskin was Amundsen's station during the 1919 Polar expedition. His note stated that the expedition was forced to spend the winter there. A post 12 feet high, marking the station was also found.—Reuter.

BANDIT HUNT IN LONDON

London, Aug. 31.

One thousand police officers for three hours early this morning participated in the biggest mass bandit hunt London has ever seen.

The Commissioner of Police, Lord Trenchard, participated in the operations which involved stopping practically every motorcar in the streets of the Metropolis, guarding bridges and throwing cordons across all the main roads. The operations constituted the initiation of Scotland Yard's new policy of dealing with the growing menace of bandits and car thieves.

Nothing escaped the police and luxury cars and Royal Mail vans alike were stopped and searched, the driver's licences examined and the drivers made to give their exact destination. The police on arterial roads kept in wireless communication with Scotland Yard.

Groups of constables even searched tube stations for any suspicious characters who might be attempting to escape underground. Fast police cars were used in a chase to round up any cars which refused to halt. The streets in less brightly lighted areas were alive with the flashes of powerful electric torches which the officers used to warn motorists to pull up.

Following the conclusion of the search, a conference was held in Scotland Yard to investigate the results. It is anticipated that further similar operations will be carried out with a view of discovering the most effective way of closing London at the shortest notice.—Reuter.

HELP FOR HOME INDUSTRIES

London, Sept. 1.

As a result of the deliberations of the Import Duties Advisory committee the imposition of additional import duties on a number of commodities have been announced with a view to encouraging home industries.

For instance leather gloves have their duty increased from 10 to 30 per cent. ad valorem, the committee being of the opinion that the British manufactures in the higher grades are able, with encouragement, progressively to replace imports and improve exports.

The committee similarly views the encouragement of the mass production of scissors and the duties on scissors have also been raised.

Other articles affected include hair combs, wrapping paper, poultry, meat pastes, and sausages.

Simultaneously a list is issued of imports, consisting largely of textiles of apparel, on which a drawback of customs duties will be allowed on re-exportation after September 5.—Reuter.

REPAYMENT OF CREDITS

London, Aug. 29.

In view of the entirely inaccurate reports current in certain quarters during the last few days regarding the repayment of credits obtained last year from the United States, it is necessary to restate that all sums drawn against that credit were finally repaid last April. Full details of the transactions undertaken during the crisis of last year were as follows; original Treasury credits from the United States were $200,000,000 on August 28 last year and from France 2,500,000,000 francs by the banks on September 10, and 2,500,000,000 francs by public issue of bonds on September 10.

The first repayment was made on March 4 of this year when $150,000,000 were finally repaid to the United States without right of withdrawal. On March 29 $30,000,000 were repaid but with right to re-borrow at any time up to August 28, 1932, and on April 5 $20,000,000 were repaid under similar conditions.

In regard to credits from France repayments were made as follows. On March 1 of this year, 1,250,000,000 francs, on March 2, 350,000,000 francs, and on March 24, 900,000,000 francs all repayments being made with right to re-borrow at any time up to September 10, the anniversary of the original loan.

On September 10 the next, 2,500,000,000 francs held by the public will be finally repaid thus, the whole of the United States credit and half of the French credit were repaid in March and April last. Approximately half of this represented the final payment. The right of the British Treasury to re-draw has never been made for the final repayment on the due date, September 10, of the last outstanding portion of original credits, namely, 2,500,000,000 francs subscribed by the French public in the form of bonds, after which the whole of foreign credits acquired in the emergency last summer, whether current or in form of contingent rights, will have disappeared, repayment in all cases having been made in full.

On his return from Ottawa, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reviewed the position arising from his request to intending borrowers to refrain from borrowing on the London market pending the completion of the conversion operation. In view of the percentage of holders of the War Loan who agreed to convert their holdings, the Chancellor has now agreed to a partial relaxation of the embargo on new issues but the relaxation only comprises the exchange of one class security for another, without change of ownership or issue of new security to replace security which must be redeemed before December 1.

Aug. 30.

Following the success of the 5 per cent. War Loan conversion scheme, the British Treasury now gives notice of the impending repayment of 4½ per cent. stock totalling £153,222,376, comprising nearly £140,500,000 of 4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds 1932-1934 and £12,000,000 of War Loan stock 1925-1945 representing the outstanding balance of £900,000,000 issued during 1915.

A net saving of about £2,000,000 in interest in next year's Budget is expected to be effected by repayment of the Treasury Bonds and War Loan stock referred to above according to an official announcement made to-night.—Reuter.

"ENLIGHTENING BORN FOOLS"

Reval, Sept. 1.

The Comintern, it is reported, has decided to suspend propaganda among coloured Americans and this has led to protests by the coloured delegates attending a conference of the Comintern.

The decision is explained in a statement from Comintern headquarters which says, "The inherent ignorance of the coloured races makes their unity impossible as was evidenced by a recent battle in New York between Africans and West Indians, who are as short-sighted as the Hindus and Moslems in India."

It goes on to say it is therefore at present more advisable that the Comintern should turn attention to the European proletariat, which is more cultured, instead of wasting time and money in a futile endeavour to "enlighten born fools."—Reuter..

BRITISH RAILWAYS AGREEMENT

London, Sept. 2.

Negotiations are proceeding for a pooling arrangement between the London, Midland and Scottish Railway and the Great Western Railway to eliminate needless competition.

A similar arrangement between the London, Midland and Scottish and the London North Eastern company came into operation yesterday.—Wireless Through Reuter.

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GERMAN WORLD FLIGHT

Tokyo, Aug. 31.

The German aviator, Capt. von Gronau, made a forced landing yesterday morning on Kanaga Island, in the Aleutians. This news has been picked up by the Japanese radio station at Ochiishi, the report saying that bad weather was the cause of his descent.

Sept. 2.

Captain von Gronau, the German aviator, who is attempting a flight around the world left Attu in the Aleutian islands at 5.05 this morning and landed at Kakumabetsu Bay on Paramushiro island at six minutes past noon.

Captain von Gronau started his flight from the island of Borkum, one of the Fresian group and flew thence to Iceland, Greenland, Newfoundland, and Canada. He is coming to Tokyo and then intends to take the Suez route back to Germany. He is flying a seaplane.—Reuter.

Ochishi, Kokkaido Sept. 3.

Capt. Wolfgang Von Gronau, German flier from America, landed safely at Nemuro, Hokkaido, Japan, at 10.55 a.m. to-day. He had left Kakumabetsu Bay, Paramushiro Island, at 4.55 a.m.

He will proceed on to Tokyo as weather permits. Between Kakumabetsu Bay and Nemuro he flew through dense fog, he said on arrival.—United Press.

Kasamigaura, Sept. 4.

Capt. Wolfgang Von Gronau, the German aviator, successfully completed his air voyage from America to the Tokyo district to-day when he landed here from Ochlishi, Hokkaido Island, at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon.—United Press.

LITHUANIA AND THE HOLY SEE

Kovno, Sept. 4.

A conference of the bishops of Lithuania will meet here shortly in order to come to a decision as to the attitude to be taken in the forthcoming negotiations between the Vatican and the Lithuanian Government at which, among other questions, the problem of the diplomatic relations between the Holy See and Lithuania will be discussed.

In political circles here it is, however, believed that in addition the conference will deliberate on the long drawn-out difficulties between the government and the Clerical Party as well as other Catholic organisations.

In this connection, it is learned that the Greek Orthodox Cathedral in the capital, at present used as the Catholic Garrison Church, is to be blown up and destroyed, as the Cathedral, which was built in pure Byzantine style during the Russian regime, is said to be regarded by a large part of the population as a reminder of Lithuania's servitude under the Russian yoke.

However, there are also some moderate elements who maintain that it would be an eternal shame for the country if such a famous and beautiful edifice were to be destroyed and who claim that the country must get rid of such narrow-mindedness.

Consequently the authorities are expected to reconsider their decision.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

ZEPPELIN STARTS ON CRUISE

Friedrichshafen, Aug. 29.

The dirigible Graf Zeppelin left early this morning on its trip to South America with more than 100 mail bags in addition to a number of passengers.

The "Graf" when cruising over the city of Frankfurt on the occasion of the official closing of the Goethe Centenary celebration, dropped a wreath from above which landed at the foot of the Bismarck monument in the heart of the city. On it was fastened an autographed greeting of the airship's crew, headed by Dr. Hugo Eckener himself which read as follows:

"May the spirit of Goethe, who saw everything humanly with a wonderful understanding and all the revelations of the human heart with the deepest love, return into our midst and help us to become once more united in the work for the welfare and a glorious future of our country.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Pernambuco, Brazil, Sept. 1.

The German dirigible Graf Zeppelin arrived to-day on her first tran-Atlantic flight of this autumn from Germany.

The Graf Zeppelin successfully carried out a regular flight schedule last spring, but interrupted the routine for the tropical rainy season.—United Press.

MAYOR WALKER RESIGNS

Albany, N.Y., Aug. 29.

The New York Supreme Court today created a sensation in political circles by denying the application of Mayor James J. ("Jimmy") Walker of New York for a writ restraining Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt from continuing his hearings of allegations of corruption in New York civic administration.

The court said that it did not consider that it possessed the power to control the Governor's actions in such respect.—United Press.

Sept. 1.

Mr. James J. Walker, Mayor of New York, has resigned. Mayor Walker states that he is submitting his case to the people of New York from whom he asks for re-election. He criticises the manner in which Governor Franklin Roosevelt has conducted his inquiries into the alleged corruption of Mayor Walker's administration. He declares the matter became a question of whether he should permit himself "to be lynched to satisfy prejudice or political ambition."

This startling move by Mr. Walker has caused considerable excitement in New York where in spite of the many serious charges that have been brought against him during the latter part of his administration, he has always remained a very popular figure.

Several months ago Judge Seabury conducted an inquiry into the administration of Mayor Walker, during which "Jimmy", as he is popularly called, spent long periods on the witness stand and kept those present in roars of laughter with his characteristic sallies. Following this inquiry Mayor Walker appeared before Governor Roosevelt and personally answered charges made against him.—Reuter.

Sept. 2.

Mr. Joseph V. McKee, president of the Board of Aldermen, took over the mayoralty to-day in accordance with law.

He announced that he would concentrate his efforts upon reduction of the city's G.$700,000,000 bugdet.—United Press.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 2.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt to-day terminated the ouster proceedings against Mayor James J. Walker of New York, in view of the Mayor's resignation yesterday. The hearings were to have proceeded to-day after a delay for court decision.—United Press.

"FLYING FAMILY MAKES PROGRESS

Godthaab, Greenland, Sept. 2.

Successfully completing a flight from Hopedale, Labrador, the "flying Hutchinson family" landed here at 10 o'clock to-night, thus finishing another leg on their flight from America to London.

The next stop will be Angmatssalik.—United Press.

Copenhagen, Sept. 4.

The "flying family," who took off from New York on August 22 for Edinburgh, Scotland, are making good progress.

The American family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson with their two small daughters, completed the 650 miles hop from Hopedale, Labrador, to Godthaab, Greenland, to-day. Their arrival, however, placed the Greenland administration in a quandary, as the Hutchinsons had received no permission to land, and while willing to give every assistance, the Administration were compelled to abide by the strict aliens regulations.

The matter will now probably be referred to Copenhagen.—Reuter.

ROBOT PILOT FOR RECORD ATTEMPT

Sydnev Sept. 5.

It is reported that Flight-Lieutenant Cox will make an attempt in November, in a 'plane equipped with a mechanical robot pilot, to lower Scott's record for an England-Australia flight.

His idea is to fly by night by means of the robot pilot while he sleeps.—Reuter.

COMM. HALL'S FLIGHT

Perth, W. Australia, Sept. 1.

Commander Hall reached Wyndham to-day from the Dutch East Indies, after a fast solo flight from England.—Reuter.

HIMALAYAS WIN AGAIN

Berlin, Sept. 2.

The Himalayas have again triumphed over man. The German Himalayan expedition which set out from Munich in April to climb Nanga Parbat, one of the highest peaks in the world, has failed to reach its goal and is returning to Germany.

This news is contained in a telegram received to-day by the mother of Herr Berchtold, one of the members of the expedition, who explains that several of his colleagues have fallen ill.

An earlier report stated that three members of the expedition had established a camp at a height of 22,965 feet from which they proposed to attack the peak. Nanga Parbat is 26,629 feet in height and is the loftiest one in the British Empire.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 2.

Admiral Sir William Goodenough, president of the Royal Geographical Society, and Brigadier-General the Hon. Charles Granville Bruce, for the president of the Alpine Club, announce to-day that a British expedition to Mt. Everest will take place in 1933, the Dalai Lama's consent having been received through the Government of India.

The Mt. Everest Committee will announce the plans of the expedition in due course. Brigadier-General Bruce informs Reuter that the question of personnel has not yet been settled, but that it will definitely be British. He himself will not accompany the expedition, which will start early in the new year and make the ascent about May. Mt. Everest, the highest known peak in the world, rises to 29,141 feet.

The office of the expedition will be at the house of the Royal Geographical Society. Attempts to climb Mt. Everest began in 1921, when a reconnaissance expedition set out. This was followed by other ventures in 1922, 1924 and 1925, but so far as is known nobody has ever succeeded in reaching the summit.

The expeditions in 1922 and 1924 were commanded by Brigadier-General Bruce himself and on the second occasion Colonel North and Dr. Somervell pitched camp at a height of 26,800 feet and the next day climbed to 28,200 feet.

In the 1925 venture, Mallory and Irving, two of the best-known British explorers, lost their lives in an attempt to conquer the last 1,000 feet of the ascent.—Reuter.

DRY SPELL IN SCOTLAND

London, Sept. 4.

The almost complete suspension of whisky making has been decided in Scotland.

Owing to the heavy duty, Scottish pot malt distillers, controlling 78 out of the 91 distilleries in Scotland, at a meeting at Elgin to-day agreed on general stoppage of work in the distilleries in the combine.

The decision will affect thousands of workmen directly concerned, as well as those in kindred trades. No whisky will be made in the season 1932-33, and distillers outside the combine will work only for a short period.

A member of the Distillers' Association, interviewed, said that the warehouses were full, and that with the steadily decreasing outlet there was no alternative but to close the distilleries in Scotland.

He added: "It is the biggest slump we have yet experienced. We have millions of gallons in warehouses. In one little burgh in Morayshire, there are at least two million gallons, which, if sold, would bring in £7,000,000. It costs about 3s. 6d. to produce a gallon of whisky, on which the Government extract in duty 72s. 6d."—Reuter.

FRANCE TURNS TO CONVERSION

Paris, Sept. 5.

France is following England's lead in reducing interest on her huge internal debts by means of conversion schemes.

A bill for the conversion of French rentes is expected to be submitted to the French Chamber in about a fortnight's time and passed into law as speedily as possible. It is hoped that it will actually be passed on September 18, which is a Sunday.

The Bourse will then be closed for the week-end and the passage of the measure then would forestall large-scale speculation.

Details of the scheme are being closely guarded but it is expected that the new rate of interest will be 4½ per cent. If so, this would entail an annual saving to France of over £10,000,000.—Reuter.

NOVEL STRIKE IN IOWA

New York, Aug. 30.

The situation in Iowa due to the "farmers' holiday"—a strike for higher prices—is described as intolerable.

Disorder has broken out on a wide scale, but thanks to appeals by Mr. Dan Turner, Governor of Iowa, the authorities are taking firm action to suppress the activities of the strikers, who are trying to starve the cities into paying for farm produce at least enough to cover the cost of raising crops.

The "holiday" is a mass protest against economic conditions in the Middle West and the farmers are trying to prevent "blackleg" lorry-loads of food from reaching the towns. Their activities in this direction were curbed to-day when the police arrested eight farmers engaged in picketing and escorted ten lorries laden with foodstuffs through the picket lines.—Reuter.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 31.

Mr. John Chalmers, chairman of the "Farm Holiday Association," called a truce in the farm strike to-day.

Mr. Chalmers ordered his pickets to leave the highways to-morrow, pending the outcome of the governor's conference at Sioux City on September 9.—United Press.

Sept. 2.

The farmers' strike has been temporarily eased by a truce while the governors of the central states gather here to arbitrate the difficulties. The beleaguered tillers of the soil have refused for three months to deliver produce at current prices.—Havas.

PARACHUTE END OF RECORD FLIGHT

Etampes, Aug. 31.

After breaking the world's air speed record for 500 kilometres with a load of 500 kilogrammes, the French airman Haeglen was unable to land owing to a fog. After waiting a while he made a safe parachute descent. His machine suffered only slight damage.

Haeglen to-day reached a speed of 177.09 miles an hour, which improves by nearly six miles an hour the old mark of 171.49 miles an hour, established by Calla, a Czech aviator. However, as the Frenchman did not land at the starting point, the new record set up by him to-day cannot count officially.—Reuter.

CHINESE CREW TO BE DISMISSED

Naples, Aug. 29.

Eleven of the Chinese crew, who mutinied on the British steamer Haliotis, will be dismissed and will be returned to Rotterdam, where they were recruited. They will be replaced by Italians.

The rest of the crew, who have apologised and promised to be obedient in future, will be retained and the vessel will sail from Naples for Spezia and Port Said this evening.

The mutiny broke out because the captain rebuked the Chinese helmsman, who thereupon attacked him and called on the other Chinese members of the crew for assistance. The mutineers were overpowered with the assistance of Fascist militia.—Reuter.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN NETHERLANDS

Rotterdam, Aug. 30.

The crisis which has been brewing between Netherlands ship-owners and seamen came to a head to-day when the Seamen's Union and the Transport Workers' Union decided to declare a general strike.

Recently the ship-owners enforced a wage-cut. This was bitterly resented by the seamen, many of whom demonstrated their dissatisfaction by walking out. The ship-owners replied by engaging foreign crews.

On the refusal of the ship-owners to dismiss the newly-engaged crews and reinstate the former employees on better terms, a general strike, effective from to-day, was decided upon.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 1.—Lady Cubitt, wife of the Governor of Bermuda, launched at the Vickers Armstrong works a new liner, the Queen of Bermuda, which is a quadruple screw turbo electric vessel, 576 feet in length and with 76½ feet breadth. She is equipped for the carriage of passengers, mails and general and refrigerated cargoes for the New York-Bermuda trade of the Furness Bermuda Line.

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CATHOLIC CAUCUS AT ESSEN

Essen, Sept. 1.

The annual caucus of the German Catholics opened here to-day with about 200,000 people from all parts of the country attending. On Sunday next they will attend a big open air Pontifical Mass, which is to be celebrated by the Papal Nuncio, Monsignore Orsenigs, on a hill overlooking the city.

While matters relating to the Church will form the topic of public discussions and addresses, political problems will undoubtedly be considered in confidential meetings of the leading personalities of the Centre Party and the Catholic Church. As it is known that the latter will agree to the conclusion of a coalition between the Centre Party and the National-Socialists only on condition that the latter give up their hostile attitude towards the Catholic Church.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE

Washington, Sept. 3.

An official report issued to-day by the Department of Commerce said that exports from the United States during the first seven months of 1932 declined G.$548,924,485, as compared with 1931.

Imports declined G.$454,298,327 over the same period.

Total exports for the period amounted to G.$94,812,947. The exports to Japan came to G.$82,371,-299, a decrease of about seven million dollars from last year.

Exports to Soviet Russia amounted to G.$8,091,304, representing a decrease of G.$66,000,000 over last year.

One of the largest other decreases was in imports of products from Asia, amounting to G.$22,784,820.—United Press.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIP CANCELLED

Manila, Aug. 31.

Governor-General Theodore Roosevelt announced to-day that he has cancelled the trip to the United States on which he had been about to depart. It had been planned that he would assist in the Hoover campaign, returning to the Philippines as soon after election as possible.

The decision to cancel was made after Col. Patrick Hurley, Secretary of War, cabled that President Hoover agreed, with Governor Roosevelt that there was urgent need that he should remain in the Philippines at present according to an announcement to-day from the executive offices at Malacanan Palace.—United Press.

BRITAIN'S BEST CUSTOMER

London, Sept. 2.

India is still Great Britain's best customer for cotton goods, according to a statement just made officially in the Board of Trade Journal. But although Lancashire still found India to be her principal market in 1931, the percentage of exports of cotton piece goods to her has fallen very greatly since pre-war days.

In 1913, the Journal states, 43 per cent. of Britain's piece goods were sent to India but last year this figure had dropped to 20 per cent., while the percentage of unbleached piece goods sold in India in 1913 was 63, whereas in 1931 it had dropped to only 19½ per cent.—Reuter.

MR. DE VALERA AT GENEVA

London, Sept. 1.

It is understood to-day that Mr. Eaamon De Valera has decided to attend the meetings of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva this month. It is also said that he will probably be elected chairman of the Council.

Sept. 1.

According to a rota arrangements have been made that an Irishman will be in the chair during the forthcoming session of the League.

It is not yet definitely known whether Mr. de Valera himself will be able to attend and to assume the chairmanship, but it is understood that this is his intention. However, his final decision on the matter will depend on the trend of domestic events.

In the absence of the Irish President from the Council the Irish permanent representative at Geneva will assume the chairmanship.—Reuter.

BANDITS SEIZE BANK VAULT

Chicago, Sept. 4.

Seven bold bandits kept 10 persons captive for 14 hours while they were drilling a way through the 15-in. chilled steel walls of a vault of Koch and Co. here to obtain loot of between G.$250,000 and G.$1,000,-000, it was revealed by the police to-day.

The captives included men, women and children of the Koch family, living on the premises.

It appeared that the bandits had knowledge of the fact that virtually the entire neighbourhood's savings had been entrusted to the vault, on account of fears caused by the numerous bank failures of late.

The bandits arrived after business hours, rounded up everyone of those remaining on the premises, kept track of them in businesslike fashion but nevertheless chatted amiably and took time to play with a baby.

They thanked Mrs. Koch profusely for preparing lunch midway through the night, and departed early this morning.—United Press.

NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

Mexico City, Sept. 4.

Don Pascual Ortiz Rubio, resigned President of Mexico, started for an unannounced destination in the United States to-day as his successor, President Abeliardo Rodriquez, former Secretary of War, assumed official duties and began to form a Cabinet.

The ex-President was accompanied by his family and was given a guard of honour to guarantee his safety. He is expected to rest.

Before departure, ex-President Rubio dropped the pretense that illness was responsible for his retirement, and issued a statement saying that his administration had been unable to obtain co-ordination of all departments to combat the grave economic situation.—United Press.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN DESERT

Cairo, Sept. 4.

Two Englishmen, whose names are not yet known, have met with a mysterious death near Kosseir, an Egyptian seaport on the Red Sea.

One body was found lying lightly buried under sand, while the second had a revolver gripped in its right hand. The bodies were lying in a lonely spot thirty-five miles from Kosseir.

The men apparently had been employed in mining operations at Mangam, Attalah.

The British Consular authorities are investigating the tragedy.—Reuter.

BELGIAN MINE STRIKE CONCLUDED

Brussels, Sept. 4.

The Belgian coalminers' strike, which lasted nearly a month and produced many ugly situations, today was officially declared ended when at a conference of the Miners Trade-Union the delegates accepted the government's compromise proposals providing for a slight increase in wages and a revision of the wages system. Details are still to be worked out by direct negotiations between the employers and the miners.

The agreement furthermore provides for an immediate resumption of work and the re-employment of all strikers, 60 per cent. of the delegates voted for the acceptance of the proposals, 24 per cent. against them with the remainder abstaining.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

AUSTRALIA-ENGLAND FLIGHT

Adelaide, Aug. 30.

Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith's brother states that Sir Charles has almost definitely decided to attempt to beat the England—Australia record next April. He hopes to complete the flight in five days.—Reuter.

MEXICAN SILVER EMBARGO

Laredo, Texas, Sept. 3.

Regulations of the Mexican Treasury designed to bolster the price of silver went into effect today, according to notification received here by American authorities.

These regulations forbid the importation into Mexico of either Mexican or United States silver.—United Press.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Colon, Panama (C. Z.) Sept. 2.—An air disaster occurred at the air base here to-day. Four United States naval airman were killed instantaneously when the plane in which they were flying crashed.

* * *

Madrid, Aug. 29.—In a series of raids here, the police arrested 20 Communist leaders suspected of preparing a nation-wide revolutionary strike as a protest against the Government's commutation of death sentence passed on Gen. Sanjurjo to one of life imprisonment.

* * *

New York Aug. 30.—It is announced to-day that the American banks interested in short-term loans to Germany have agreed to reduce the interest on half the short-term loan, namely $400,000,-000, from 6 to 5 per cent. as from November 1.

* * *

Melbourne, Sept. 1.—Floods are reported from many districts. In some places the rivers rose so suddenly that people were compelled to spend hours in trees. Reports from Sydney state that, as a result of the phenomenal rain of the last few days the Murray and Murrumbridgee Rivers are in heavy flood.

* * *

London, Aug. 30.—Over £500,-000 worth of gold and silver has now been recovered from the sunken liner Egypt by the Italian salvage ship, Artiglio, which is docked at Plymouth, with another ton of gold and silver carelessly lying on its deck in boxes. This, however, was closely guarded when hoisted to the quayside and placed in a special van with heavy ironbars for conveyance to London.

* * *

H. M. Air Ministry announces that Air Vice-Marshal Ludlow Hewitt is to be Director of Operations and Intelligence at the Air Ministry. The Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal Burnett, is to be Air Officer Commanding the Iraq Command in succession to Air Vice-Marshal Ludlow Hewitt. Air Commodore Breese is to be appointed senior Air Staff Officer of the Fighting Area, Britain.

* * *

Last year's General Election in Great Britain was the cheapest on record, so far as the cost of each vote was concerned. The total expenses of candidate, according to a White Paper issued on Aug. 30, amounted to only £654,105. The preceding election in 1929, which resulted in the return of the Labour Government, cost £1,213,507. Votes polled last year numbered 21,656,373 and cost little over 7d. compared with about one shilling two years earlier.

* * *

Genoa, Aug. 31.—One of the finest, most modern war vessels of its class was launched today when the Italian cruiser Bolzano slipped down the ways here. The Bolzano, a 10,000-ton craft, is 195.30 metres in length and has a beam measurement of 20.60 metres. The vessel is capable of making a speed of 36 knots at forced draught. It has 16 guns, eight of 203.5 millimetres and eight of 100.47 millimetres, as well as 16 armoured machine guns and four torpedo tubes. She is fitted with a catapult for launching the two seaplanes which are a part of her equipment.

* * *

New York, Aug. 29.—As a sequel to the Kreuger crash, a court action was begun to-day against eight American directors of the International Match Company, asking for an account of $100,000,-000 alleged to have been "lost through negligence," and for the recovery of $35,000,000 alleged to have been lost "through the illegal payment of dividend out of the capital." The action was brought by the Irving Trust Co., a trustee of the defunct Kreuger Match Company. The statement of the claim charges the directors with being negligent in leaving the management largely to Kreuger.

* * *

Kovno, Aug. 29.—The Lithuanian Government prohibited at the last minute the opening of the new Kovno Catholic University on the grounds that the proposed institution had hitherto failed to comply with the regulations requiring it to furnish information concerning its scientific status and programme. The decision evoked lively protests from the large number of persons who had already assembled for the inaugural ceremony, and who were informed of the Government's decision only after a special mass in honour of the occasion had been celebrated.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The enormous speed of 43 knots was attained during the trials of the newly launched French destroyer Cassard, which represents the first ship of a new series.

* * *

Leningrad, Sept. 2.—The International Congress for the study of post-tertiary strata opened here today, with scientists from Germany, Austria, France, Poland, Czecho Slovakia, Netherlands and Norway attending.

* * *

Washington, Aug. 29.—A loan of $50,000,000 to cotton co-operative and stabilisation corporations to enable them to hold their cotton until 1933 has been authorised by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

* * *

Startling increases in the prices of many essential foodstuffs have been made effective in all the so-called "Closed Government Shops," where the prices normally are the most reasonable in all Russia. In some instances, the increases amount to more than 300 per cent.

* * *

Canberra, Sept. 3.—Representatives of all sections of the sugar industry have been conferring privately to-day with the Prime Minister, Mr. J. A. Lyons, concerning a new sugar price agreement. It is reported that the sugar representatives are offering to reduce the price immediately to 4 pence per pound on condition that the Government undertakes to maintain the present embargo against sugar importation for five years.

* * *

Paris, Sept. 3.—Maxim Gorky, famed Russian writer and Communist, was to have addressed a huge meeting here to-night but has fallen ill while en route and is now in a sanitorium in Berlin. Gorky was to have attended the Anti-War Congress at Amsterdam last week but in common with the rest of the Soviet delegation was refused entry to Holland by the Dutch Government.

Budapest, Sept. 2.—Three Hungarian soldiers, who were interned in Siberia during the war, have returned home yesterday after 17 years of absence, bringing with them their families, totalling 17 members. They had to cross the whole vast territory of the Soviet Union, with great privation and suffering.

* * *

Paris, Sept. 3.—To-day's Cabinet Council decided to bestow on the President of the Spanish Republic, Senor Alcala Zamora, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. Commenting on the decision, the Premier, M. Herriot, stated that the award was intended to demonstrate the friendship of France for the Spanish nation.

* * *

Riga, Sept. 3.—Fourteen foreign agitators, allegedly in the pay of the Comintern, the Russian Communist Party, were arrested here to-day by the political police. Among those arrested is an Austrian, Herr Prosing, a millionaire and owner of a fashionable yacht, which was allegedly used to smuggle huge quantities of Red literature from Lening into Latvia.

* * *

The German Colonial Association announces that on October 14th it will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the day when Frankfurt, through the foundation of this association, the German colonial movement began. This day will be remembered by a meeting which will unite all those who had a more or less great share in the activities of this association in celebration of what was achieved by the German colonial movement especially in the years preceding the war.

* * *

Rome, Sept. 4.—During an audience accorded to 800 delegates attending a physiology conference here, Pope Pius XI yesterday spoke of the value of science. After speaking of the flame of inspiration which drives men of science forward and which he too knew in his youth, he declared that all men of science are united by a common inspiration—Welfare. "Welfare and truth go together," said His Holiness. "Men of science," he went on, "are isolated, but in the isolation of the highest mountains are to be found the most fertile of discoveries.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR

The flavour of old time stories about the recent experiences of the Ballshead gives an excuse for delving into the records. And they are productive of the case of the British lorcha Pearl. She did her little piece over seventy years ago. According to the official report (and complaint) made by the Imperial Chinese Government to the British Minister at Peking, the Pearl carried smuggled salt. She was alleged to have committed several offences. She entered Foochow on April 24, 1862 but failed to report until four days later. Besides having a contraband cargo, she had no manifest and Kin-mun (Quemoy) where she had shipped that cargo, "though near the port is not a port open to trade," as the Chinese despatch put it. Under the orders of the Customs Commissioner, M. de Meritens, she was declared due for confiscation by article XLVII of the Tientsin Treaty. The British Consul, Mr. Sinclair, was alleged to have taken her out of port under the escort of a British gunboat and thus saved her from the penalty designed by M. de Meritens. The Chinese protest ran

"On referring to Tariff Rule 3, the Prince (Kung) finds salt declared contraband, and both import and export of it prohibited; and in Article XXXVII of the British Treaty, it is laid down that within twenty-four hours of a vessel's arrival, her papers etc., shall be delivered to the Consul, and that, within twenty-four hours more, she shall be entered by the Consul and the nature of her cargo reported by him to the Customs; the master being liable should he not report his ship, to a fine of 50 dollars a day. It is farther laid down in Article XLVII of the Treaty, that vessels unauthorisedly trading at other places along the coast (than declared lawful by Treaty) are liable to confiscation with their cargoes."

* * *

Thus the Pearl was declared to have committed several offences. The British Minister's report to the Foreign Office (Earl Russell) dated September 24, 1862 was received in London on January 27, 1863. It included a copy of the despatch which the Minister had addressed to the Consul at Foochow. The Foreign Office were informed that although the vessel, as well as the cargo, were liable to seizure,

"Mr. Sinclair took upon himself to set her at liberty and had her towed out of port by the gunboat stationed there."

Mr. Sinclair had not reported the matter to the Minister—this is interesting seeing that the event in question had occurred nearly six months before the date of the Minister's despatch—and so he was asked by the Minister to explain. The request left him in no doubt of the Minister's view:

"In the meantime I have to observe that whether the Chinese authorities were right or not in claiming to confiscate the vessel, the course you adopted is utterly indefensible. You have taken upon yourself to solve, by what is virtually an act of war, a question which the Chinese Government state their authorities at Foochow offered to refer to Peking. You have placed me in the dilemma of weakening Consular authority by disavowing your acts, or of attempting to justify what is both unjustifiable in principle and inconsistent with the scope and end of the language I have held to the Imperial Government on the relations re-established between the two countries by the presence of a Minister at Peking."

* * *

The Parliamentary Papers, from which these extracts are taken, show a silence of some weeks on this subject. There is a hint however of another side of this smuggling of salt in a despatch from the Vice-Consul of Chinkiang, forwarded to the British Foreign Office on October 11, 1862 and received on February 3. The report shows that

"three junks belonging to Mr. A Little, of Kiukiang, had been seized at Ichang, and loaded salt by the mandarins without the consent or knowledge of their owner, who was awaiting their arrival, they having passed this port (Chinkiang) early in June. Hoping at all events to save one of the junks, which was loaded with wine and furniture, Mr. Little despatched a Chinese to this port to make inquiries. This man found the three junks at Ichange as was reported. Two had large cargoes of salt but one was empty and without a crew. . . . the Chinese sailing masters had been cautioned by me against loading with salt."

* * *

From subsequent despatches it appears that the third vessel had been attacked by freebooters (Foreign and Chinese) and looted. It was alleged that the local Chinese authorities were too frightened of the marauders to make a report, although the British Consulate was only twenty miles away. The Vice-Consul was indignant:

"Such supine conduct makes my position a most unsatisfactory one. I am well aware that the river is likely to be overrun by foreign blackguards knowing no law and under no control; the more so that the Chinese authorities themselves shirk all responsibility and take no steps to protect their countrymen."

* * *

Then came the explanation of Mr. Sinclair. He evidently did not take the Minister's comments lying down. The papers do not give the text of his reply but it is possible, from the Minister's letter in return, to detect a recognition of the fact that Mr. Sinclair considered he had some right on his side. The issue was boiled down to one of disagreement between the Consul and the Chinese authorities, as to the penalty to be imposed on vessels breaking the Customs laws, the power of the Custom-house to seize contraband goods on board ship without a consular warrant and the liability to confiscation by the Chinese of a vessel which enters a Treaty Port with a cargo taken in a place not open by Treaty. The Minister informed the Consul that contraband goods could legally be seized without a Consular warrant, although, for the avoidance of disputes, such a warrant was desirable. Nevertheless resistance by the master would be an offence equivalent to that of resisting a Customs Officer in British waters. The rebuke went on:

"The fact that the Consul has no power to deal with such cases does not deprive the Chinese Government of its right to pursue and seize a vessel guilty of clandestine trading, whenever they can catch her in their waters, so long as she has on board the cargo illicitly shipped. It is not by petty smuggling along the coast that the commercial interests of Great Britain will be advanced. The case of the Pearl must be discussed before I can pronounce positively; but in the meantime I may state that I do not consider the vessel liable to confiscation if she took in her cargo under a license issued by a competent Chinese authority, and had she been seized under such circumstances I should have obtained damages for the act; but though the seizure might have been unjustifiable, you were not justified in doing more than protest."

* * *

As the case developed it appeared that the Consular view was that the ship was not liable to confiscation even if the cargo was. The British Government, having consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, formally approved of the Minister's instructions to the Consul on the general question raised by the adventures of the Pearl. The Minister, who had at about that time become Sir Frederick Bruce, was able to state the whole case for the definite decision of the Government in a despatch dated January 6, 1863. The decision was asked for as based on the already mentioned article XLVII of the Treaty of Tientsin:

"A British lorcha (schooner) took in a cargo of salt at Chin-chew, a port not opened by Treaty, and proceeded with it to the port of Foochowfoo. The Chinese authorities claim the right to confiscate the vessel and cargo under the Treaty. The Consul disputes it, and he is sustained by the Attorney General of Hongkong, on the ground that the vessel is not liable to confiscation unless she is seized in the act of trading at the port itself at which by Treaty she is not entitled to Trade. I do not agree with this construction, as I conceive that the vessel is committing a breach of the Article and is liable to the penalty as long as she continues with the cargo on board, and attempts to dispose of it in China."

The Minister had more than this up his sleeve. He proceeded:

"This description of trade deserves no favour. It is carried on chiefly by lorchas which craft are the cause of almost all our difficulties on the coast. They are generally owned by Hongkong or Singapore Chinese, who assume a Chinese or British character as it suits them. They call themselves Chinese to evade the restrictions of the British Treaty, and British to evade what they call "squeezes", that is to say, the payment of dues levied on Chinese traders. Should the opinion of the Attorney General prevail, either the object of the Article namely the suppression of this illegal trade, will be defeated, to the detriment of our reputation for good faith, or collisions will take place between the clandestine traders and the Chinese authorities. It appears to me indefensible in argument to say that a vessel taking in a cargo at a prohibited place may be seized, but that is she is found with it on board taking that cargo to another Chinese port, she cannot be seized; for such is the view maintained by the Attorney General."

* * *

Finally came this plea:

"If we wish to avoid collisions and misunderstandings, we must act on the broad principle that when a vessel deliberately breaks the Treaty by going to a place she ought not to trade at, she forfeits all claim to protection"

The British Government and its advisers took just under two months to consider this case, to which had been added a further protest by Prince Kung who also criticised the finding of the Attorney General of Hongkong as reducing the article XLVII to "little more than wastepaper" for

"A foreign merchant, falsely describing himself as a Chinese, may under his assumed name ship salt at any place not open under Treaty, and, having carried it out of port, tranship it on board a foreign vessel, or, without any such transhipment, may hoist a foreign flag when about to enter a Treaty port."

* * *

However London had not much use for Hongkong. Lord Russell's despatch of June 5, 1863 was terse. The Law Officers had considered the case

"namely as to the extent to which under the XLVIIth Article of the Treaty of Tientsin, the Chinese authorities have the power of confiscation in the case of a vessel which has taken on board a prohibited cargo at a prohibited port."

Lord Russell summed up the two views:

"you support the view taken by the Chinese Government of its right to confiscate both vessel and cargo, but . . . Consul Sinclair and the Attorney General at Hongkong contend that the vessel is not liable to confiscation unless she is seized in the act of trading with the port itself at which by Treaty she is not entitled to trade."

Thus the case, the views of the prosecution and the defence. Now comes the decision—a model of brevity:

"I have now to state that Her Majesty's Government do not see any reason for narrowing the construction of the language of the XLVIIth Article of the Treaty so as to defeat its plain and avowed object, and that Her Majesty's Government concur with you in thinking that the Chinese authorities have power to confiscate the 'Pearl' as well as her cargo."

* * *

So that was that. What the Attorney General of Hongkong and Consul Sinclair thought does not appear in the papers. The correspondence may evoke one or two trivial reflections. One is that, in spite of the fact that communications were slow—it took about four months for a despatch to reach Whitehall from Peking—the matter was disposed of with expedition which would compare quite favourably with official procedure of to-day, making allowances of course for speedier methods of transmission. Another interesting point is that Sir Frederick Bruce felt it necessary to explain to Lord Russell the meaning of the term "squeeze." Peking would have more faith in Whitehall's knowledge of China to-day. . . . perhaps!

THE RED MENACE IN CHINA

Constructive Effort by Nanking Needed to Present Movement Spreading

SPECIAL TO THE N.-C. HERALD

Welcoming the reported declaration of General Chiang Kai-shek that the bandit-communist problem in China is mainly administrative and not military, Professor Hu Shih, in a recent issue of "The Independent Critic," contributes a notable survey of the communist menace and arrives at important conclusions. The article indicates that unless the Government of China makes successful constructive effort to stem the tide, the Chinese communist movement, in the guise of a peasant's rebellion, may spread enormously while the eyes of their antagonists are being deflected to the northern fronts.

Professor Hu Shih makes an eloquent appeal to informed public opinion to face the situation intelligently, pointing out that in 1931 the Government had promised to suppress the bandits in three months and described the solution as one merely of using troops. From this view General Chiang Kai-shek's reported statement in a recent conversation to the effect that the problem is only three-tenths military and seven-tenths administrative is a remarkable advance. Only the other day General Chiang Kai-shek also is believed to have declared that the existing situation in districts under communist control should be recognised and that any further effort should be at restoring old conditions. Professor Hu Shih believes that the Ministry of the Interior is of the same opinion and he describes this change of Government front as a great advance.

The article goes on to point out that the communist problem in the countryside was mainly in its origin one of administration and economics. Its chief issue was the distribution of the land. It is now maintained that if land were equally parcelled out the real problem would be solved. Not so long ago, however, the problem of China was militarism, which impeded the growth of commerce and industry. Now the situation is far more serious. The whole of the economic life of rural China is on the point of collapse, to the country's mortal peril. The destruction of great cities like Shanghai, Wuhan, Tientsin and Canton by the Japanese would be a mere fleabite if the economic system of the Chinese village were left intact. In fact, if the whole of the country's energies are not devoted towards the preservation of village economy, the principal cities of China will disappear without the necessity for any form of Japanese contact. With them the fabric of China's administration will be destroyed. The restoration of rural life in China cannot be achieved by merely dividing land. It includes, of necessity, the improvement of agriculture, the provision of fertilisers, the encouragement of handicrafts, and also cheap means of communication.

Nevertheless, the division of land known in details. Is is known, how must be the problem first to be tackled by the Government and in districts where the communists have been functioning the Government's idea of recognising present conditions implies recognition of the existing distribution of land in districts and villages now under communist control. The exact character of this communist system is not known in detail. It is known, however, that one of the chief principles of the communist creed is the forcible elimination of the land-owning class. Landowners in Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Anhui know this only too well. Consequently, when communists enter a village there is an immediate flight of the leading land-owners. Land deeds are burnt, boundary marks destroyed, and so the communists succeed in removing all the bases of title to property and follow it up by making a new distribution of land to the peasantry. The method by which this distribution is carried out is not known, nor is it easily ascertainable what particular documents or landmarks are used to establish the new tenure.

Then there also arises the question whether the land is divided equally or whether a part is retained for the communist administration. The obligations imposed on the new land-owners, in spite of their standing with the Soviet, are unknown. It is probable that the system is not regularised and lacks uniformity. There is no doubt, however, that the peasants in the communist-controlled areas have gained definite economic benefits. So if the Government aims at restoring the old conditions and sends back the old land-owners to their old property, discussion would inevitably arise regarding right and wrong, profit and loss. It were better to leave that alone for the moment, because there are only two alternatives before the Government, they must recognise the present situation or restore the old. This is the major problem in China today. It seems clear that the present situation must be recognised. Proof of rights of property in the Soviet controlled areas have been effectively blotted out. An attempt to restore them would bring chaos into the villages.

During the struggle between the communists and the Government the communists have made a claim that it has been a class war between the workers and peasants on one side and the capitalists on the other. The policy of the Government at Nanking has been constantly assailed with the object of showing that this distinction is justified. The mere fact that the Government troops have co-operated with the land-owners has been used by the communists to show that the Government are in essence capitalist and against the peasant and worker. Moreover, when a communist district has been recovered by the Government troops, the land-owners returning to their old territory have relied on the soldiers to take revenge on their behalf and get back their land. This brought about a situation in which the personal enemies of the land-owners became the heroes of the communists. The land-owners claimed other people's land as part of their old property, thus taking advantage of the uncertainty of the situation. This embittered previously anti-communist peasants, who became Red. Is it to be wondered at that the peasants swallowed Red propaganda and became eager to support the communists at all costs?

So the first requirement in the campaign against the communists is to destroy this faith of the peasants. The Government must find a way to convince the peasants that the Government is not fighting for the land-owning class against the peasant class. The best way of doing this is to recognise the present division of land.

In the beginning of the Russian revolution the Soviet propagandists promised land to the peasants. Later they declared that the revolutionary plans were not accomplished. Denikin was their most formidable adversary and the Russian people had not given way to the Bolshevik propaganda. But when Denikin's troops had won substantial successes and the campaign had reached a critical point, when the peasants asked for information regarding his agricultural policy, after hesitation he stated that the matter would have to be decided by the legislature, after investigation by economists and lawyers. The peasants did not understand what a legislature was, nor did they know whether the economists and lawyers would be independent of the Squire or land-owner. They decided, therefore, that they had better put their trust in the Bolsheviks, and they turned hostile to Denikin. The peasants of China cannot be expected to act in any other way in the present circumstances. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the Government will not only recognise existing conditions as a preliminary measure, but, when they put that policy into force, adopt the simplest procedure possible. Special officials should be sent to register land holders, so that if the people of a village admit that a certain piece of land is actually being cultivated by Ching San, then it should be registered in that name. If the people on the spot disagree, the Government should decide. And if a decision is impossible, the land should then be registered as the Government's.

In districts where there has been no very firm grip by the com-

(Continued on page 395)

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S. M. C. ADMINISTRATION ANALYSED

Changes Suggested in Concluding Part of Judge Feetham's Report

The concluding volume of Mr. Justice Feetham's Report upon the problems of the Foreign Settlement is published to-day. It deals almost entirely with internal questions of municipal administration in the Settlement. Judge Feetham suggests changes in the Council's procedure, embodying development of the Committee system; and he devotes chapters to: (1) financial control and functions of the Finance Committee; (2) provisions relating to appointment and duties of auditors; (3) qualifications of members of Council and rules affecting their conduct and tenure of office; (4) questions affecting the position of the Council's employees.

In the chapter in which he suggests changes in the Council's procedure, Judge Feetham explains that he refers to "procedure" as covering generally the methods adopted by the Council both for arriving at and for giving effect to its decisions—in other words, the methods adopted for organising its business, and enabling it to discharge its duties, as the body responsible for the government of the Settlement, and for controlling the large administrative machine consisting of the various municipal departments operating under the direction of its principal officials. He says that if effect is given to his proposal that the Council should be enlarged to not less than 22 and not more than 30 members, it will be found necessary for the Council to revise its procedure and to adopt a system which would be better adapted to the requirements of a larger body: but even apart from any increase in numbers, there are certain changes in existing procedure which he suggests for consideration.

Unsuitable for Large Body

Judge Feetham says that the procedure normally followed at meetings of the Council may be described as the informal procedure of a small executive body: it has the merits of freedom and simplicity, and, under favourable conditions, enables a considerable volume of business to be transacted in a short time with minimum formality: but

"apart from any other criticism to which the methods at present followed may be open, it is obvious that they are not likely to prove well adapted to the requirements of a body consisting of over twenty members, whose debates, if there is to be due economy of time conbined with adequate opportunity for individual members to express their views, must almost inevitably assume a more formal character."

The advantages of a committee system of administration are gone into and Judge Feetham reiterates the opinion expressed in Part V of his Report that the full advantages of a committee system are not secured under present arrangements. He points out that:—

"The general idea underlying the Committee system, as normally applied to the work of Municipal administration, is the idea of dividing up the work of a Council among groups of its own members, organised as Committees, in such a way as to secure efficient supervision and control of the different departments of its administration, while at the same time relieving the full Council of a great deal of detailed work which can best be done by comparatively small Committees."

After discussing the principal advantages resulting from the successful working of such a system, Judge Feetham says that under present conditions the main advantages derived by the Council from the working of the committee system in the Settlement are mainly the advantages derived from the preliminary consideration by committees of important questions, and from the submission of conclusions and recommendations on such questions as formulated in the committees' minutes. The advantages resulting from division of labour are only enjoyed to a limited extent, he says, owing to the fact that no executive powers are conferred on committees; and for the same reason advantages resulting from the powers of committees to give the final decisions on behalf of the Council, cannot be said to be enjoyed at all. It appears to him that more specific provision is required for ensuring that the Council shall always have the assistance of a committee's report before being called upon to make decisions on any questions of importance.

Settlement Committee System

A special feature of the committee system, as developed in the Settlement:—

"has been the inclusion in committees of members co-opted by the Council who are not members of the Council itself, but who are invited to serve on the Council's committees, either as representing particular sections of the community, or by reason of special knowledge or experience in connection with the subject with which the committee deals. The addition of these co-opted members is an expedient which has been adopted for the purpose of overcoming to some extent the difficulties caused by the restriction imposed by the Land Regulations on the number of actual Councillors, and has helped to make the Council in the discharge of its administrative functions more fully representative of the community as a whole, by enabling it to draw upon sources outside itself, and to associate with particular departments of its work many leading members of the community."

But this practice of adding to the Council's committees members who are not members of the Council itself is not sanctioned by the Land Regulations, and he finds that it is partly owing to this legal defect in their constitution that the Council's committees are restricted to acting as advisory bodies only, instead of being given executive authority within certain recognised limits.

In referring to the consultation of Council and committee members by means of circulars, Judge Feetham places on record the fact that the number of circulars latterly have been reduced. So far as his observation goes the Council's agenda at ordinary meetings is not overloaded with a great mass of details, considering the scope of the Council's administration. The explanation he thinks may be found in the fact that,

"Though executive authority has not been conceded to Committees, the Council's chief officials—the heads of departments generally and more especially the Secretary-General and the Treasurer and Controller are permitted to exercise and do exercise a considerable measure of executive authority in carrying on the actual work of administration, and deal on their own responsibility with many questions which are regarded as routine questions, without referring such questions specifically for the consideration of the Council and its committees."

Advisory Functions

The functions of the Committees are described in the Council's Standing Orders as advisory only, and the status even as advisory bodies is, save in a very few cases, not safeguarded by provisions requiring particular classes of questions to be submitted for their consideration.

"Apart from a limited number of cases in which the Regulations expressly confer executive authority on heads of departments, there are provisions from which it may be inferred that such authority is normally to be exercised by these officials in carrying on the ordinary work of administration, and there is a lack of provisions expressly restricting the exercise of such authority: it is laid down that while questions of routine may be dealt with by the official concerned, the instructions of the Council are to be obtained on questions of policy, but the drawing of this distinction between questions of routine and questions of policy appears to be left very much to the judgment of the official concerned."

While the withholding of executive authority from the Council's committees has tended to enlarge the powers of the senior officials, it is necessary to bear in mind: (1) that the powers of general control accorded to the Secretary-General, and the power of financial control exercisable by the Treasurer and Controller, narrow the limits within which executive authority is exercised by other heads of departments; (2) by tradition, as well as to some extent by the express provisions of Standing Orders, the Chairman of the Council is recognised as possessing a measure of personal authority which enables him to act as an effective connecting link between the Council and its officials.

"It seems now to have become the recognised custom for the Chairman to devote a great part of his time to Council work, and to be available in the Administration Building almost every day of the week for consultation with the leading officials; the conact thus provided for helps to ensure that officials in exercising their discretion on matters which arise from day to day will learn and respect the views and wishes of the Council as interpreted by the Chairman, or will, on critical questions on which there is likely to be a conflict of opinion, refrain so far as possible from committing themselves until those views and wishes have been definitely ascertained. The fact that a member who has once served as Chairman is usually re-elected for one or more further terms, so that the post is normally held by the same occupant for two or three years in succession, tends to lend extra weight to the influence which the Chairman is able to exercise both over Councillors and officials."

Possible Drawbacks

Co-ordination and general adherence to lines of action which the Council as a body is prepared to approve and support are, therefore, in great measure secured under the present system, in spite of the fact that the committees do not play as important a part as they would be able to play if executive authority were entrusted to them, and their position were more fully recognised. At the same time, Judge Feetham finds, there is the risk that now and again action may be taken by individual officials which is not in accord with the views or policy of the Council, and tends to weaken the contact between members of the Council's committees and the administration of the departments with which those committees are concerned, and thus to lessen such members' opportunities of obtaining close and intimate knowledge of special branches of the Council's work. The existing system, though he finds it has on the whole worked well and given good results, rests on too narrow a basis and is therefore insecure. The present system of controlling the normal work of administration, seems to Judge Feetham to depend for its success too much on the personal qualities of a few individuals: The Committee system properly developed would provide a broader basis, and therefore a better guarantee of safety and continuity.

"Further, as the numbers of the Council increase, it will become more difficult to work on present lines owing to increasing difficulties of informal consultation when there are more members to be consulted, and it will at the same time become more important to give to all members alike adequate opportunities through Committee work of learning the difficulties and anxieties of administration, and so to qualify them to take a responsible share in the work of the Council as a whole.

Powers of Officials

It is pointed out that it would be a great mistake to assume that proposals for entrusting Committees with some measure of executive authority, and thus imposing upon them more definite responsibility, involve the withdrawal of all discretionary powers from officials: it is essential that officials should retain such powers however fully the committee system may be developed. Officials have to carry on and take action from day to day in accordance with recognized practice and such general instructions as they may receive. "But the responsibility for the action taken by officials should nevertheless rest on the Council and its Committees .... The Council must be responsible to the electors for the actions of its officials, that is, be prepared to *answer for* them, instead of having them to answer for themselves. But if this responsibility is to rest on the members of the Council, they must, through the committees of the Council, be in a position to supervise in an understanding way the work of their officials."

"It must be noted that special considerations apply to certain branches of Settlement administration which necessitate the granting to particular officials of fuller discretion and greater freedom of action, and impose limitations on the extent to which such officials can be expected or required to consult their committees and obtain approval in advance of measures proposed to be taken. The officials whom I have specially in mind in this connection are the Commissioner of Police and the Minicipal Advocate, and the Secretary-General in so far as he is concerned with questions affecting the duties of these two officials."

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN PROCEDURE

Judge Feetham suggests certain changes in the Council's methods of procedure which appear to him to be required for the purpose of giving effect to the fuller development and application of the committee system. These changes are classified: (1) number of Standing Committees; (2) references to Committees; (3) meetings of Standing Committees; (4) reports of committees; (5) procedure at Council meetings in dealing with reports of Committees; (6) proportion of co-opted members serving on committees.

Five or six standing committees are suggested—with the Library Committee, and the Orchestra and Band Committee ranked as special committeess,— in place of the present eight. References to committees should be so framed as to define clearly the extent of each committee's powers and responsibilities, and to distinguish between the executive and advisory functions of committees. One ordinary meeting of each committee should be held each fortnight, thus rendering it possible further to restrict recourse to consultation by circular.

Dealing with the work of committees, Judge Feetham holds that a distinction should be made between the minutes of committee meetings and the reports of committees to the Council. He makes suggestions as to how this should be done if the system of reports to the Council is introduced, and concludes:—

"A Committee's business can be brought before the Council to much better advantage in the form of a report than in the form of minutes, because a report can be arranged in such a way as to present the whole subject clearly, and to deal with the different points in their logical sequence while minutes are primarily the record of a discussion, in which points are often raised rather at haphazard."

Sanction for Budget

Procedure to be adopted in dealing with a committee's report at a Council meeting is then proposed, the conclusion being stated that:—

"The plan of taking each item separately, as dealt with in the numbered sections of a report, debating it, if necessary, in the light of any further explanation given by the Chairman of the committee, and deciding it, then and there, before proceeding to the next item, will, I think, normally be found a much more convenient method of procedure, and will involve a less severe strain on the attention of members than the present procedure, which may necessitate reverting to a particular item, dealt with in the earlier portion of the committee's minutes, after a number of explanations have been given relating to subsequent items.

"The preparation of minutes of the proceedings of a meeting of the Council at which reports of committees, presented in the form above described, have been discussed, will normally be a very simple matter so far as the actual resolutions adopted are concerned because most of the resolutions will be in the same form as the committee's recommendations; but the record will be much more complete and self-contained than the minutes of the Council meetings as prepared in the past. ....

"Further, from the publicity point of view, the reports of committees will probably often be found the best and most convenient form for communicating to the Press information as to the subjects dealt with in the reports and the grounds of the decisions at which the Council has arrived."

As to the proportion of co-opted members serving on committees, it is felt that the position of co-opted members of committees should be regularised, so that the present difficulty about conferring executive authority on committees of the Council which include co-opted members might be removed. Some limit should be set to the numbers of co-opted members who may be included in a committee which is to exercise executive authority. It is suggested that the number of co-opted members shall not exceed one-third of the total membership of the committee.

FINANCE

A special chapter is devoted to discussion of financial control and the functions of the Finance Committee which give rise to certain special questions. In the proposed scheme of reforms contained in Part V of the Report the following suggestion was made under the head of "Finance and Audit:"—

"Special provision to be made with regard to the functions of the Finance Committee so as to ensure, *inter alia*, that all important financial questions are the subject of a report by the Finance Committee before the Council is called upon to make any decision with regard to them."

Suggested Procedure

This suggestion is now amplified in conjunction with other questions as to the functions of the Finance Committee. It is stated that if effect is given to the proposed changes in regard to Ratepayers' Meetings, the annual Budget may in future be finally authorised by resolution of the Council instead of by the Ratepayers' Meeting. But, whatever may be the sanctioning authority, the essential character of the Budget resolutions, as embodying the financial programme of the year, and both authorising expenditure within the limits and for the purposes specified in the estimates, and imposing the taxes required for the purpose of meeting such expenditure, will not be affected.

The Finance Committee has the responsibility of examining the estimates approved by the different committees, fixing the proposed limit of the total expenditure to be incurred, and making recommendations as to the taxes to be levied, and as to the apportionment of the resources, thus to be made available between the various branches of the Council's activities. When the Budget has received the necessary sanction, it is the function of the Finance Department to see not only that the amounts provided in the Budget are not exceeded, and are expended only for authorised purposes, but that liability in connection with such expenditure is not actually incurred except in accordance with authority duly obtained from that Department. The whole administration of municipal finance is centred in the Finance Department, which, being solely responsible both for the making of payments and the keeping of accounts, is in a position to keep an effective check on the expenditure of other departments. The system employed:—

"Appears to provide for a very complete and effective control by the Finance Department of the power of other departments to incur expenditure, but it is a noticeable fact that the responsibility for exercising this control rests with the Treasurer, as head of the Finance Department, and that neither the Finance Committee, nor any of the Standing Committees concerned with the different departments, are portrayed as taking any active share in the control of expenditure. .... In the regulations defining the Treasurer's duties, his authority in connection with departmental requisitions is described as follows: 'He shall examine the departmental Requisition and Payment Books, and shall have the power to withhold payment of any item not provided for in the Budget or for which the approval of the Council has not been obtained.' This regulation authorises the Treasurer to insist on submission to the Council or a committee, of any proposed item of expenditure not provided for in the Budget, but apparently he is also allowed a certain discretion to pass such items in anticipation of the necessary approval being obtained."

Elasticity Allowed

Art. XXV of the Land Regulations seems to have been intentionally framed in such a form as not to tie the Council too closely to the actual details of the expenditure specified in the estimates.

"But if it is necessary, as it undoubtedly is, to allow some elasticity in regard to the application of funds provided by the Budget resolutions, the supervision of expenditure with due regard to the Budget, as well as with due regard to economy, is clearly an important function, for the discharge of which the Finance Committee may be expected to take a large share of responsibility. The work of detailed supervision must necessarily be left to the Treasurer, but it seems desirable that the Finance Committee should be in close touch with the Treasurer in regard to such supervision, so that the Committee may recognise its responsibility to the Council for the policy pursued, and may be in a position to ensure that the necessary vigilance is maintained by successive occupants of the post of Treasurer; and, further, so that the Treasurer, whenever he considers it necessary to take action for the purpose of checking proposed expenditure until special sanction has been obtained, may feel assured of the approval and support of his Committee.

"It would appear that under present conditions the duties performed by the Finance Committee in connection with the preparation of the Budget, prior to its submission to the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers in April, constitute the most important part of its work, and that the committee does not meet regularly throughout the year. The establishment of the Staff Committee, which is the committee to which all questions relating to staff matters are in the first instance referred, appears to have had the effect of withdrawing from the Finance Committee work which it previously performed, and thus to have led to its taking a less continuously active par' in the Council's general financial administration."

In concluding this chapter of his Report, Mr. Justice Feetham says that it must be recognised that the finance of English local authorities has benefited very much by the existence of Finance Committees charged with general duties of financial supervision, and obliged to report to their Councils, from a financial point of view, on all proposals involving expenditure, before such proposals can be voted on by the Councils themselves. He suggests that in any plans for fuller development of the committee system, special consideration should be given to the question of defining, by Standing Orders or otherwise, the duties of the Finance Committee of the Council, and of imposing upon the committee duties and responsibilities similar to those specified in the statutory provisions and Standing Orders quoted. (English statutes, Transvaal municipal legislation, etc.)

DUTIES OF AUDITORS

Chapter III deals with provisions relating to appointment and duties of auditors. It has already been pointed out in the Report that, while the Land Regulations require "due provision" to be made "for the auditing of the accounts" of the Council, and enact that "the result of the audit" shall be made known at the Annual Public Meeting, no provision is made as to how an auditor shall be chosen, how his remuneration shall be fixed, or what his position shall be as regards security of tenure; and it has been noted as desirable that further provision should be made with regard to the appointment and qualification of the auditor, the nature of his duties, and also as to his security of tenure, so that there may be some permanent guarantee of the independence of his position. The proposals made are: (1) there shall be express provision for an independent audit so as to give the principle at present

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followed definite and permanent recognition: (2) auditors according to the laws of their own country, shall be properly qualified persons who are neither members nor employees of the Council; (3) if the plan of having separate meetings of foreign and Chinese ratepayers is adopted, each meeting should have the right to elect an auditor; (4) that candidates' qualifications be examined prior to the meetings; the remuneration to be fixed by the Council so as to ensure uniformity; (5) auditors to be elected for not less than three years; (6) powers to be given to enable auditors efficiently to discharge their functions (7) subject to certain modifications, the Transvaal (a more specific) form of auditors' certificate be adopted.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Qualifications of members of Council and rules affecting their conduct and tenure of office are considered in a special chapter. The Land Regulations deal only with the financial qualifications of Councillors, whereas municipal constitutions normally contain express provision as to certain circumstances which have the effect of disqualifying persons from being elected as Councillors or from retaining their seats as such. These restrictions have been recognised in the Settlement in the past and acted upon. In view, however, of the proposals for increasing the number of Councillors and for prolonging the the term of office to two years, Judge Feetham thinks it desirable that definite provisions dealing with these matters should be included in the Land Regulations when revised. He says an express rule disqualifying officers and servants of the Council from councillorships seems desirable as a safeguard for the future.

"It will be apparent that the character of the Council, and the whole system of government of the Settlement, might very soon undergo a complete transformation, if the distinction between members of the Council and the Council's employees were not strictly maintained, and officers and servants of the Council were once accepted as eligible to sit as Councillors. But, as things stand to-day, such a change might conceivably come about without any alteration in the letter of the Land Regulations. It should, however, be noted that foreign employees of the Council, being exempted under their terms of service from payment of Municipal rates and taxes, are thus at present debarred from obtaining the qualifications which are necessary to enable them to become either voters or Councillors."

Then, if the term of office of Councillors is lengthened so as to become two years instead of one, it will obviously be of increased importance to have some provision as to the vacation of seats where a Councillor habitually fails to attend meetings, or becomes unable to attend by reason of absence from Shanghai, illness or other cause.

On the question of the nature of the provision to be made in regard to Councillors being financially interested in contracts made with the Council, Judge Feetham says:—

"While the Standing Orders are based on recognition of the principle that private financial interest in any question which comes up for discussion should disqualify a member either from voting on the question himself or from attempting to influence the votes thereon of his colleagues, their form is open to criticism, as instead of unconditionally prohibiting the interested member from speaking or voting, they leave the question of prohibition to be decided according to the discretion, in the one case of the Chairman of the Council, in the other case of the members of the Committee concerned, and thus require either the Chairman, or the Committee to make what may sometimes be an embarrassing and invidious decision. I think the better plan would be to impose a definite prohibition requiring members to abstain both from taking part in the discussion of, and from voting on, any question in which they may be financially interested, and possibly even to retire from the Council Chamber or Committee room when such question is under debate or being voted upon, subject perhaps to certain exceptions, where the interest of the member is one which he holds in common with a large section of the general public. It may also be noted that the Standing Orders in their present form appear to refer only to cases where a member is financially interested in his personal capacity, and do not expressly cover cases where a member is the employee of a firm or corporation which is financially interested."

Councillors and Contracts

He quotes an example of a provisions on this subject from the municipal legislation of the Transvaal, which is in more definite and comprehensive terms, and continues:—

"Apart, however, from the question of restrictions to be imposed on members of Council or Committees, debarring them from speaking or voting on any questions in which they are financially interested, there is the question as to whether a Councillor, or a member of Committee, should or should not be prohibited, subject to certain limited exceptions, from being interested in any contract made with the Council. In considering this question it is necessary to take into account, on the one hand the necessity of effectively safeguarding the public interest against the possibility of members of the Council or a Committee attempting to use their position as such for the purpose of forwarding their private interests, and on the other hand the importance of not imposing unnecessary restrictions which will tend to deter responsible business men from becoming members of the Council, owing to the damaging effect of such restrictions either on their own private business, or on the business of firms or companies which they represent. It has been recognised elsewhere that there is a risk of imposing prohibitions so severe as to weaken the personnel of the Council by disqualifying business men who would be valuable members, and that, so long as publicity is ensured with regard to municipal contracts in which members of the Council, or firms which they represent, are financially interested, there should be no serious risk of Councillors making any improper use of their position.

"The choice therefore, lies between (1) a general prohibition on Councillors contracting with the Council, or being interested in contracts made with the Council, subject to certain limited exceptions, and (2) provisions ensuring (a) that, wherever a Councillor has an interest in contracts made with the Council, that interest is duly disclosed for public information, and (b) that the interested Councillor does not himself participate in any discussion of, or vote on, questions connected with such contracts."

He then cites provisions contained in Transvaal municipal legislation illustrating these two alternative methods of dealing with the question.

COUNCIL'S EMPLOYEES

In Chapter V are considered questions affecting the position of the Council's employees. It is stated that the provisions as to pensions are such as would be appropriate to a permanent service in which an employee was legally entitled, subject to good behaviour, to retain his position until he had completed twenty years' service and had reached the age of fifty, save in certain specified contingencies, the occurrence of which would give rise to a right to compensation. But in fact the Council's employees do not enjoy, and have never enjoyed, such a legal right. Under the three year contract system the Council has always been free in its discretion to refuse to renew an employee's contract for a further period, and the employee, however, near to the pensionable age, and whatever hardship he might suffer owing to losing, as a result of such refusal, his chance of earning a pension, would have had no legal ground of complaint. Similarly, under the new form of contract, the Council is legally entitled to terminate an employee's service at any time, by giving six months' notice of such termination, even though the employee may be within very little more than six months of fulfilling the conditions entitling him to the grant of a pension; and an employee who, as the result of such notice, might forfeit without any default on his part his chance of earning a pension would have no legal grounds of complaint.

A somewhat anomalous situation has arisen, owing to the difference between an employee's actual legal rights, and what may be called his moral or equitable claims which it has been the Council's practice to recognise, and refusal to recognise which would be inconsistent with the whole principle involved in the adoption of a pension scheme.

Unsatisfactory Security

Security of tenure is of vital importance; and, though many employees have in the past remained in the Council's service for long periods, and have thus earned their pensions, a system cannot be regarded as satisfactory which, while intended to create a permanent service, does not give the officials and employees concerned any guarantee of permanence, but leaves the question of their claims to security of tenure and to pension privileges to be dealt with according to discretion, instead of on the basis of conditions definitely accepted and approved.

"The question raised by the Foreign Staff Association (in its representations to Judge Feetham) thus appears to involve issues of wider scope than those which were immediately present to the minds of its representatives. It is not only a question of safeguarding the interests of those foreign employees who might be directly affected by any radical change in the existing constitution of the Council, but a question of following out to their logical conclusion the steps already taken for the purpose of putting the Council's service on a permanent basis, and thus helping to establish a sound civil service system,—perhaps one of the most valuable legacies which the existing Settlement authority could hope to bequeath to its eventual successors."

The value of the Civil Service System is emphasized, and it is stated that:—

"In order that the officials of an elected public body may be in a position effectively to discharge the important functions which circumstances thus assign to them, they must enjoy a reasonable security of tensure, such as will not only give them a chance of acquiring the necessary experience, but will also confer on them in some measure an independent status. It is inevitable that Government and Municipal officials in responsible positions should, in the course of their duties, either administrative or advisory, find themselves from time to time brought into conflict with popular sentiment, or into collision with powerful private interest; and the public interest demands that in such matters officials feel themselves perfectly free to exercise their own independent judgment in the interests of the community as a whole, without having any cause to fear that as a consequence they may either lose their posts or be penalised by some alteration to their detriment in their conditions of service.

"The success of any elected public body such as the Council of the Settlement, in the discharge of its varied tasks as an administrative authority, must therefore largely depend on the possession of a corps of capable officials and employees appointed on terms which give them an adequate degree of security in their positions, and which encourage them to devote the greater part of their working lives to its service: and it is thus of fundamental importance to ensure that the regulations providing for security of tenure, remuneration and discipline of its servants, shall be wisely framed and strictly adhered to.

"The safeguards required for the Council's officials and employees, whether in reference to any particular emergency, which might result from some drastic change in the constitution of the Council, or as part of a permanent system, are therefore not to be considered merely as safeguards for the protection of the interests of the class of employee directly concerned, but as safeguards essential in the interest of the Council itself as employer, and of the community which it represents. It is necessary that this twofold aspect of the question should be kept constantly in mind.

"In the event of any fundamental change in the constitution of the governing body of the Settlement, whether or not such change actually amounted to rendition in the sense which I have given to that term, it would clearly be in the interests of good administration, as well as in the enterests of those officials, foreign or Chinese, directly concerned, that terms should be laid down which, while ensuring fair treatment for officials whose services might be dispensed with, or who might wish to retire owing to changes in the conditions of their employment, would also be calculated to retain the services of a good proportion of the men who had gained their experience under the old regime; if the advice and assistance of such men were made available to the new authority, there would be much less danger of dislocation or of any serious breach of continuity, and a better prospect of maintaining under new conditions those features of the old system of administration which have proved their value, and the beneficial results of which have met with general approbation."

Methods of Change

Three methods of procedure for dealing with the question are discussed. They are: (1) Amendment of the Land Regulations so as to free the Council's hands and to enable it, without securing the sanction of a public meeting of ratepayers in the case of each individual employee, to follow out to its logical consequences the policy embodied in the existing pension scheme, and to give to certain sections of its employees a status similar to that of civil servants. (2) That resolutions should be passed from time to time at public meetings of ratepayers whereby sanction would be given, in accordance with the provisions of Art. XXIV of the Land Regulations, for the application of special conditions of service, such as are suggested under (1), to those employees whom the Council may desire to place on the permanent list, so that the Council may thus be authorized to enter into engagements with the employees concerned who are not restricted to the limit of three years at present fixed by the Land Regulations. (3) Amendment of the rules governing pensions, so as to give within certain defined limits a right to proportionate pension to employees entitled to the benefit of the rules who leave the Council's service before they have become qualified for the receipt of a minimum pension under the rules as they now stand.

Question of Discharge

Though a Municipal Service Board has been suggested primarily as a tribunal for dealing with questions which may arise, under the new proposed rules of service between the Council and any employee placed on the permanent list, it may probably be found convenient that this Board should also be entrusted with the duty of dealing with similar questions affecting certain other classes of employees. It might, for instance, be provided that questions as to the discharge for misconduct of any employee above a certain rank should be referred to the Board for decision: and a condition might be inserted in the conditions of service accepted by such employee that the decision of the Board on such questions should be accepted as final and binding both on the Council and on the employees concerned.

"Further, there is the question of the provision already quoted from the rules and conditions governing the Superannuation Fund, which leave a wide discretion to the Council as to whether or not an employee whose engagement is terminated after completion of three or more years' service by notice given, whether by the Council or by the employee himself, shall or shall not be entitled to receive full superannuation benefits. The right of an employee to receive such benefits on retirement should, I think, be put on a more definite footing, and I suggest that, where the Council is not prepared to recognize the employee's claim to such benefits, the employee should have a right to claim a decision on the question by the Board, or by some person or persons appointed by the Board to enquire into the matter, and that any decision so obtained should be final and binding both on the Council and the employee.

"It is important that, during the transition period, which, if effect is given to the views stated in an earlier part of this Report, will intervene before rendition, the Council should, while giving effect to the policy of introducing Chinese into senior official positions, still be able to attract to and retain in its service a sufficient number of well qualified foreign officials. Suggestions as to impending changes may sooner or later cause difficulty in this respect by creating a feeling of uncertainty and insecurity as to the future. It is, I think, worth considering whether, by way of supplementing the proposals already made as to the transfer of employees above a certain rank after an adequate probationary period to the permanent list, some provision might not be introduced into the conditions of service which would help to strengthen and maintain confidence. One point that I suggest for consideration is that it may be desirable to include in the conditions of service an arbitration clause drafted in such a form as to cover any dispute arising between the Council and individual officials. ....

"If effect is given to the proposals already made as to the establishment of a Municipal Service Board, and as to the function which such Board is to exercise, a considerable portion of the possible field of dispute will already be covered, at any rate so far as permanent employees are concerned, e.g. both parties will be required to accept as binding a decision of the Board on any question as to the exercise by the Council of its right to dismiss an employee for misconduct. It might, therefore, appear to be the simplest plan to provide that the Municipal Service Board shall act as the arbitration tribunal in all disputes arising between the Council and any of its foreign employees. But the adoption of this plan would be open to the objections (1) that it might conceivably impose an excessive burden on the Board, and (2) that the Board will be rather too large a body to make it advisable that it should be liable to be called upon to adjudicate in any class of dispute. I think, therefore, that it would be better to provide that questions arising between the Council and any of its foreign employees, which are not referred under the Council's rules or conditions of service to the Municipal Service Board, shall be referred to three arbitrators, of whom one shall be a nominee of the Council, and one a nominee of the Consul of the foreign Power of which the employee concerned is a subject, and that these two shall nominate the third, or that, in event of their failing to agree, the third shall be nominated by the Municipal Service Board."

THE RED MENACE IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 393*)

munists, but which have been merely disturbed, and consequently no Soviet system is in force, although the land-owners have fled or been killed new land distribution has not been effected. There the Government should take on the responsibility of redistribution and set up landmarks and land offices. I look upon the recognition of existing conditions not only as a step in fighting communism, but as a preliminary to land reform for the whole country. The cultivator's ownership of land is insisted upon by the Kuomintang creed as necessary for the livelihood of the people and the establishment of peace. On the other hand, the communist conception really is that of public ownership of land. Private property in land by the cultivator even is repudiated by the communists. Yet in the Soviet-controlled districts in China the communists have merely put into effect the Kuomintang principle. It is the Kuomintang which has fallen behind. This applies to Kiangsi, Hupeh, and Anhui. So the Kuomintang Government should make its mind up to prevent this development in other provinces by establishing peasant proprietorship.

Some people argue that it is very dangerous to recognise existing conditions, because the people in non-communist districts would want to profit by the practice. This danger cannot be avoided, for time and policy are involved. Are the people of China to wait until communism has spread into the other provinces, till all the land-owners have been killed or driven away, for another two years of bitter fighting between Government troops and the communists, the loss of millions of lives, and the expenditure of millions of dollars? And all this has to be incurred to put into effect finally the original principle of the Kuomintang that cultivator should own the land. Is it not better to refuse to wait till the fire has risen over our heads? Should we not rather act while the Government still has time to put in force a sound plan for safeguarding the livelihood of the peasants and the future of the land-owner, and to stop civil war in favour of a great reform?

If peace can be brought back to the villages by the equal division of property rights, even the old-time land-owners will be grateful. Those of them who are not victims of bandits are being bled white by exaction of Government taxation and military levies. The difficulty of effecting an equal distribution of property rights is well known. There are many precedents to be studied in other countries. The Government should set up organisations in the provinces still free from communist control for study of the land question, in order to put into effect the principle of peasant ownership.

In short, if the land problem is not solved, neither the Government nor the economic system of China can stand. The division of property rights must take place sooner or later. My concern is to point out a reasoned plan of revolution which is far preferable to the present endeavour at reform through aimless shedding of blood.

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THE TWENTY-ONE DEMANDS

How Details of an Historic Document were Divulged to the World

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Peking, Aug. 25.

Some interesting revelations have appeared recently in the local Press describing the political activities of American missionary bodies in China in connection with the famous Twenty One Demands. They are notes dictated by the late Bishop James W. Bashford, an American missionary in China, a year before his death, describing how he was the first to obtain full details of these demands and how he helped to bring pressure on the State Department in Washington in connection with same.

As these memoirs mention by name Mr. W. H. Donald who was at that time correspondent of "The Times" in Peking and was in close touch with all the persons and events behind the scenes in this drama, I asked him to let me have his comments on these revelations.

Mr. Donald said that many of Bishop Bashford's details as to what had actually happened in Peking itself were quite inaccurate and that the chapter in Dr. Reinsch's book "An American Diplomat in China" gave a more correct account. To cite only a few instances: Mr. Donald never at any time met Bishop Bashford, as that gentleman asserts; nor did he resign from "The Times"; nor did Yuan Shih Kai send for the British and American ministers, when the demands were first presented. In Mr. Donald's opinion Bishop Bashford must have dictated these notes pure from memory and without any intention that they should be published. In view of the historical interest of this subject at the present time, Mr. Donald then gave me the following account of the way in which these Twenty One Demands were presented to China by Japan at the beginning of 1915:

The most interesting point about the presentation of the Twenty One Demands, apart from their actual intention, was the extraordinary care that the Japanese took to keep them secret and the way in which they succeeded in bluffing the Press and Governments of the whole world for quite a number of weeks.

On the night of January 18, 1915 the Japanese Minister, Mr. Hioki, delivered personally to the then President of China, Yuan Shih-kai, the now notorious Twenty One Demands. I had to leave for Shanghai early that morning (not for Tokyo, as stated by Bishop Basnford; nor did I ever receive any invitation from the Japanese, as he states); but having heard from a Chinese Cabinet Minister that a special interview with President Yuan had been asked for by Mr. Hioki and that there was a certain amount of suspicion attached to the nature of the interview, I specially instructed Mr. F. L. Pratt (now on the editorial staff of the China Press) whom I left in my place, to ascertain the nature of the interview and telegraph it to "The Times." But for several days it was difficult for anyone to obtain any accurate idea of what had taken place, though the fact leaked out that Japan was endeavouring to take advantage of the Allies who at that period were fully engaged with the War. In order to enforce complete secrecy, Mr. Hioki, I was told, had hinted at the interview that, if the nature of the demands was allowed to become public, the Japanese would bring back Dr. Sun Yat-sen who was at the time a refugee in Japan and would help him to start a revolution against Yuan Shih-kai.

I got back to Peking about January 23, when I at once called on the British and American ministers who were completely in the dark as to the real nature of the demands and urged me to try and obtain full details. As the Chinese officials with whom I was acquainted were much too afraid to venture to give me any direct information, I was forced to adopt the following method of procedure: I had a fairly rough idea as to what the Japanese demands were likely to be. I, therefore, wrote down every possible point that I could think of, handed the list to my Chinese friends and requested them to strike out any points that were not included in the Demands. By gradually adding to the material and trying it out on different officials I managed in the course of under two weeks to obtain a fairly complete list of the Twenty One Demands. I kept the British and American ministers fully informed of each new point, as I discovered it.

It was during the time that I was making these enquiries that I was told of a significant conversation that the late Mr. Chow Tzu Chi, a member of the Cabinet, had with Mr. Funatsu, who was in those days an official in the Japanese Legation. Mr. Funatsu had invited Mr. Chow to dine with him and discuss art. Nobody else had been invited; and at the dinner, much to Mr. Chow's relief, if perhaps surprise, they actually did confine themselves to discussing art. But after dinner, on returning to the sitting-room where a large map of the world was hanging on the wall that had not been there before dinner, Mr. Funatsu went up to it and said:

"I would like to explain to you the real reasons why we have put in these demands and in such a form."

"What demands?" asked Mr. Chow with an air of innocence, suspecting some kind of trap to discover how certain leakages were taking place.

Mr. Funatsu ignoring the question proceeded to point out on the map that the greater part of the world was now held by the white races. That these were at that moment fighting amongst themselves and thus weakening themselves. That now was, therefore, the moment for the Japanese and Chinese peoples to join together preparatory to winning back their fair share of the world's territory for themselves. In fact, that the Japanese demands were really nothing more than a proposal of alliance that had had to be made in this form and with all this secrecy, in order to prevent the interference of the other Powers.

Mr. Chow Tzu-chi contented himself with the comment that the ousting of the White Races might be a more dangerous business than Mr. Funatsu imagined, hastily took his departure, greatly relieved that it was nothing worse, and hurried round to tell me about it.

On February 11, I despatched a long telegram of over three hundred words to "The Times" containing a full statement of the information that I had succeeded in collecting as to the details of the demands. Just as I had finished typing it out, Mr. F. Moore of the Associated Press came into my room asking for news. I handed him a copy and, in reply to his request, agreed to let him send it to his people, if he paraphrased it. He asked me who were my informants. Of course I could not tell him this, but on my explaining roughly how I had obtained the information, he decided to despatch it. In reply he received a cable from Mr. Melville Stone, the head of the Associated Press in the States, saying that they had shewn his message to Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador to the U.S.A. who had categorically denied that any such demands had been made to China, and further stating that the Associated Press would not publish this message nor any further messages on this subject, until Mr. Moore was unable to quote me as his source or to give the names of those Chinese officials who had assured him that his despatch understated the demands. His message was therefore never published; and later on, as a result of some heated correspondence on the subject, Mr. Moore left the Associated Press.

Much the same happened with my telegram to "The Times." Mr. Wickham Steed, the editor, called on the Japanese ambassador in London who also at first categorically denied that any demands of any kind had been made to the Chinese. But on Mr. Steed reading out my message, the ambassador admitted that perhaps a few general claims might have possibly been made in connection with Japan's admitted rights in Manchuria, but certainly nothing more. In view of this statement of the ambassador "The Times" only published expurgated bits of my message and sent me a telegram ordering me to verify my information as they had reason to believe that Peking reports were wilfully exaggerated.

On receipt of this telegram I communicated with the British Legation who agreed to confirm to the Foreign Office the truth of my information and to advise "The Times" to publish it. On the following day, I telegraphed back that all reports sent out by me could be confirmed by the Legation, that I was scrupulously careful of all facts and that time would prove that acceptance by "The Times" or the British people of denials by the Japanese would do the gravest injustice to a country whose integrity and independence Great Britain had guaranteed.

When I received the telegram from "The Times," I went to my friends in the Cabinet and pointed out to them that the Japanese had apparently held up publication of the demands throughout the world. And I said that it was of the greatest importance for them to counteract this by giving me at once a full and exact translation of all the demands. But even then the Chinese were too much under the influence of the Japanese threats to venture to give the information to me personally. I therefore made arrangements that the translation should be given to Dr. Morrison, the well-known adviser to Yuan Shih-kai, and, in order meet any accusation that the demands were officially given out, that I could pick them up from his desk, as he was going into his library. This was done. On comparing the translation with what I had already cabled to London, I was astounded to find that I had but half stated the nature of the Demands. I then sent a second long telegram to "The Times" with the details of the true demands. On February 17 "The Times" cabled back in reply that this message also was being held up pending inquiry. Meanwhile, whilst "The Times," under the influence of the Japanese denials was still hesitating about publishing my messages in full, the full text of the Twenty One Demands appeared in the Manchester "Guardian," the Chicago "Tribune," and the local Peking papers.

Time proved, of course, that the Japanese denials were entirely false and that my messages were correct, but temporarily anyhow, the Japanese did achieve their object of keeping the Demands from being published and of bluffing the rest of the world.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR SEPTEMBER

1. Eclipse of the Sun, invisible in China.
1. Neptune in conjunction with Moon, 3 a.m. N. O. 1° S.
3. Mercury at greatest elongation W. 18°.
8. Venus at greatest elongation W. 46°.
11. Saturn in conjunction with Moon, midnight. S. 4° N.
13. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 8. p.m. M. O. 8° N.
14. Mercury and Neptune in conjunction 9 a.m. M. 1° N.
15. Eclipse of the Moon, the beginning visible in China.
17. Uranus in conjunction with Moon, 8 p.m. U. 4° S.
19. Jupiter and Neptune in conjunction, 5 a.m. J. O. 2° N.
23. Sun enters the sign Libra, 2.16 p.m.
25. Mars in conjunction with Moon, 11 p.m. M. 3° S.
27. Venus in conjunction with Moon, 2 a.m. V. 4° S.
28. Neptune occulted by the Moon. 3 p.m.
28. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 6 p.m. J. O. 4° N.
29. Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
30. Mercury in conjunction with Moon, 5 p.m. M. 3° N.

CONSTELLATIONS AT 9. P.M.

In the North, Ursa Major and Draco are west of Polaris, Cepheus and Cassiopeia east. In the East, Andromeda and Pegasus are nearly midway to the meridian; Cygnus is on the zenith, and Lyra just past.—Along the Ecliptic, Aries is just rising, next Pisces, Sagittarius in the southeast, Capricornus on the meridian in the south, Sagittarius past, Scorpius in the southwest, and Libra just setting. North of the Ecliptic, Aquila is on the meridian, west of it Ophiucus, Hercules and Corona.—The Milky Way crosses the sky from Northeast to Southwest passing through the zenith.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

1.	New Moon	3.49 a.m.
7.	First Quarter	8.43 p.m.
15.	Full Moon	5.00 a.m.
23.	Last Quarter	8.41 a.m.
30.	New Moon	1.24 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE MOON

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
4.	9.02 a.m.	2.40 p.m.	8.11 p.m.
11.	4.11 p.m.	9.24 p.m.	1.36 a.m.
18.	7.32 p.m.	1.42 a.m.	8.35 a.m.
25.	0.04 a.m.	5.10 a.m.	2.44 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN.

Day	Rises	Equ. of time	Sets
4.	5.33 a.m.	—0 min. 54 sec.	6.22 p.m.
11.	5.37	—3 „ 16 „	6.07
18.	5.41	—5 „ 44 „	5.57
25.	5.45	—7 „ 51 „	5.48

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

Mercury is a morning star in Leo and Virgo; at greatest elongation 18° on 3rd it may be visible in the first week of the month. In superior conjunction with the Sun, on 29th; it becomes then an evening star.

Rises on 1st at 4.16 a.m.; on 16th at 4.53 a.m.

Venus continues to be a brilliant object of the morning sky, rising about 2 o'clock in Cancer and Leo. At greatest elongation W. 45°58', on 8th, it begins to approach the Sun very slowly. Magnitude—4.0 to—3.8.

Rises on 1st at 2.07 a.m.; on 16th at 2.13 a.m.

Mars is a morning star in Gemini and Cancer, rising north-east by east.

Rises on 1st at 1.35 a.m.; on 16th at 1.20 a.m.

Jupiter is a morning star in Leo, and is visible before dawn at the end of the month.

Rises on 1st at 5.18 a.m.; on 16th at 4.36 a.m.

Saturn in the constellation Capricornus is low in the southern sky during the evening.

Sets on 1st at 2.35 a.m.; on 16th at 1.34 a.m.

Uranus is visible the whole night in Pisces. It rises on 1st at 8.21 p.m.; on 24th at 6.49 p.m.

Neptune is a morning star rising about daybreak at the end of the month.

Rises at 1st at 5.34 a.m.; on 25th at 4.04 a.m.

A total eclipse of the Sun, September 1, invisible in China; visible generally in the extreme northeastern part of Siberia, the whole of North America, and the northwestern part of South America; the path of totality begins north of Siberia, crosses the Arctic Ocean, the magnetic pole, the Hudson's Bay, the western part of Canada and United States (Montreal and Boston), and ends in the Atlantic Ocean.

	h.	m.
Eclipse begins	1	44.5
Central eclipse begins	3	4.2
Central eclipse at apparent noon	3	16.8
Central eclipse ends	5	2.6
Eclipse ends	6	22.1

Magnitude of the eclipse=1.013, Sun's diameter=1.

A partial eclipse of the Moon, September 15, partially visible in China; the beginning visible generally in Europe, Africa, the eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, Asia and Australia; the ending visible generally in the northeastern part of North America, South America, the Atlantic Ocean, Europe Africa, western Asia, and the Indian Ocean.

	h.	m.
Moon enters penumbra	2	5.2 a.m.
Moon enters umbra	3	18.2
Middle of the eclipse	5	0.5
Moon leaves ubmra	6	42.8
Moon leaves penumbra	7.	55.7

Magnitude of the eclipse=0.982; Moon's diameter=1.

THE SUNSPOTS: VIEWS OF M. FAYE

"In studying the movements of the spots, we find, with Carrington, that there exists a simple relation between their latitude and their angular velocity. Admitting that the velocity of a spot is the same as the mean velocity of that zone of the photosphere in which it is formed, we see:

1. That the contiguous strips of the photosphere are animated with a velocity of rotation nearly constant for each filament, at least during a period of several months or years, but varying with the latitude from one strip to another.

2. That these strips move nearly parallel to the equator, and never give indications of currents constantly directed towards either pole, as in the upper regions of our atmosphere.

3. That the spots are hollow or at least that the black nucleus is perceptibly depressed in respect to the photosphere. The diminution in the rate of superficial rotation, more and more marked towards the poles, and the absence of all motion from the equator, can only proceed from the vertical ascent of materials rising incessently from a great depth towards all points of the surface. It is sufficient that this depth goes on increasing from the equator towards the poles, following a law analogous to that of the rotation, in order that it may produce at the surface a retardation increasing rotation at forty-five degrees of latitude ....The contiguous bands of the photosphere being animated with different velocities, there results a multitude of circular gyratory movements around a vertical axis extending to a great depth, as in our rivers and in the great upper currents of our atmosphere. These whirlpools, which tend to equalize the differences of velocity just spoken of, follow the currents of the photosphere in the same wny that whirlpools, and the whirlwinds, tornadoes, and cyclones of our atmosphere follow the upper currents in which they originate. Like these, they are descending, as I have proved by a special study of these terrestrial phenomena. They carry down into the depths of the solar mass the cooler materials of the upper layers, formed principally of hydrogen, and thus produce in their centre a decided extinction of light and heat as long as the gyratory movement continues. Finally the hydrogen set free at the base of the whirlpool becomes reheated at this great depth, and rises up tumultuously around the whirlpool, forming irregular jets which appear above the chromosphere. These jets constitute the protuberances. The whirlpools of the sun, like those of the earth, are of all dimensions, from the scarcely visible pores to the enormous spots which we see from time to time. They have, like those of the earth, a marked tendency first to increase, and then to break up, and thus form a row of spots extending along the same parallel. The penumbra is due to a portion of the photosphere which forms around their conical surface at a lower level, on account of the lowering of the temperature produced by the whirlpool. Sometimes in this sort of luminous sheath we see traces of the whirling movement going on in the interior. It is more difficult to account for the periodicity of the spots."—(This difficult question has not yet been satisfactorily solved.)

Opinion of Prof. Young on the theory of M. Faye: "As to sunspots, there can be no longer any doubt, I think, that they are cavities in the upper surface of the photosphere, and that their darkness is due simply to the absorbing action of the gases and vapours which fill them. As to the cause of the spots, and the interpretation of their telescopic detail, I am unsatisfied. The theory of Faye appears to me, on the whole, the most reasonable of all that have yet been proposed; but I cannot reconcile it with the want of systematic rotation in the spots, or their peculiar forms. Still, it undoubtedly has important elements of truth, and may perhaps be modified so as to meet these difficulties."

Opinion of Prof. Langley.—"The spots give evidence of cyclonic action such as could only occur in a fluid. No theory of the solar constitution which is free from some objection has yet been proposed; but if the masterkey to the diverse problems it presents has not been found, it is still true, I think, that the one which unlocks most is that of M. Faye."

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1872.

The str. Ajax leaving to-day for London, takes 1330 bales of silk.

* * *

A very successful sale of Griffins came off at the Horse Bazaar last evening, when a lot of twelve recently brought down from Tientsin were sold. The prices realised show, it is believed, the best average for any round dozen of China ponies ever sold at auction in Shanghai. Tall, strong, likely animals, they received the special attention of sporting men, who bade freely for them, from Tls. 70 to Tls. 200 each. Several brought a little over Tls. 100, one Tls. 150, while a spotted favourite and a dun grey reached Tls. 200. The average price was Tls. 113.

* * *

The steamers in lately from Tientsin report that the river is overflowing its banks, and that the current is of unusual strength.

* * *

From Cheefoo.—Our correspondent writes that Chefoo is still gay, but visitors do not remain long. Mr. and Madame de Geofroy left for Peking on August 30, and General Vlangally and M. Annecke leave next week.

MESSRS. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., Ltd., general managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the interests of the travelling public on the lower river, made a further innovation in the passenger business by providing the holiday residents of Kuling with a special steamer to take them from Kiukiang to Hankow on August 30, at which time the majority of holiday makers return to their business in Central China. The entire accommodation on the Suiwo was placed at their disposal and so appreciative were the residents on the Hill that a record number of passengers was booked, for 114 first and intermediate class, together with 119 first and second class Chinese passengers, took advantage of this special sailing. It is believed that these bookings constitute a record for the number of passengers carried from Kiukiang by any one steamer.

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of the famous

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of

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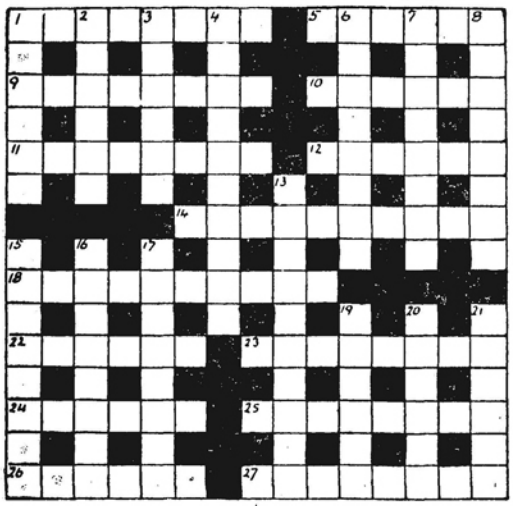
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")

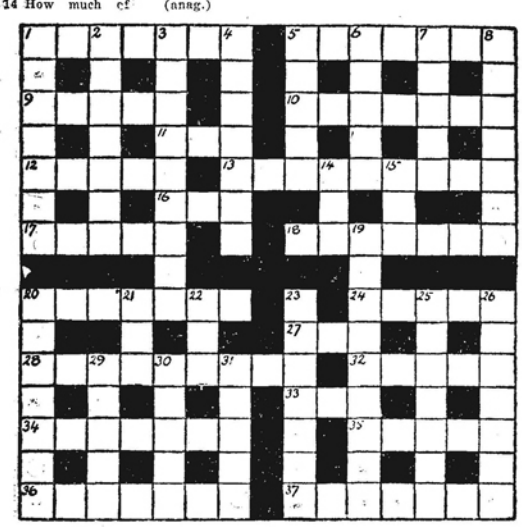


ACROSS

1 It isn't the leading golfers who shout this, though this is leading
5 He may be a gangster, but without his band he is absolutely "it"
9 A slang fellow to us is envious
10 A sailor
11 What a come-down when the jockey has to do this
12 He-cats in virtuous form
14 How much of the trade this was due to the "dumps"?
18 One who is falsely ill at ease, so, to speak
22 He will tell you whether an action will lie
23 Material with bird sick in it
24 Headless continent changes to part of Russia
25 Fleeing
26 A number
27 "They fear" (anag.)

DOWN

1 Here you see a contemptible fellow in front
2 To enchant is rather unwise about six
3 When a sheep becomes this he cannot bleat
4 Not an economist, evidently
6 Precious stone
7 A useful person in the house
8 Epithet for what goes two dozen to the pound
13 Much is forced to grow in this
15 Unquestioning
16 May be used by the civilised painter, or the painted savage
17 A capital return
19 Whoever managed to do this in 1914 was certainly not a "rank outsider"
20 Poetic sword from a heartless village
21 This should make things better



ACROSS

1 34 across—or is it a S. American girl?
5 By indefinite means
9 Somewhat important kind of person in early England and within a T of being in Kent
10 Typical of beggars
11 Part of a vowel but not of a consonant
12 One of the U.S.A.
13 Distasteful in the extreme, what the Irish tenants do
16 A way they have in Scandinavia
17 Milton poem
18 Distress mentally
20 Disorganise
24 River of India
27 Feminine name
28 Reversed
32 "The——head is a crown of glory" (Proverbs)
33 Oriental shrub
34 English town
35 One of the great rivers of Europe
36 Much the same as 13 across
37 Silly

DOWN

1 American river that seems to give unnecessary advice to the Scot playing Pool
2 Quality once essential in Art and Literature before the days of Epstein
3 Great British novelist
4 Nautical direction
5 She does not need out-sizes
6 Wooden goblet with metal rim of olden days
7 "He will hold thee.....something better than his dog, a little dearer than his——" (Tennyson)
8 The scene of Monday's labours
14 Part of 35 across
15 Before her this is sooner
19 Famous theatrical producer
20 Heroine of the O.T.
21 Sea bird
22 Part of India that does not want to secede from the British Empire (for a very good reason)
23 Kind of dog
25 Game that once threatened to become popular
26 Antonym of self-conceit
29 Angling is the gentle this
30 May be a vessel or a little smoke
31 "Large" (anag.)

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

THE BOOK PAGE

GREAT ADVENTURES

THE INDIAN POLICE.—By J. C. Curry. With a Preface by The Rt. Hon. Lord Lloyd of Dolobran, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., D.S.O. Faber & Faber, London 12/6

The preliminary object of this book is to place on record the history and achievements of what might be called the backbone of British administration in India. The policeman in India is not just the preserver of law and order. He is a very real link between the people and the Government. Mr. Curry scrupulously refrains from discussing politics, and, as Lord Lloyd points out in his preface, the Indian Police know no politics. They exist to serve the Government by maintaining peace and order, without which no political structure can subsist.

The versatility of the Indian Police can be gathered from the fact that on the frontier and in so-called backward tracts they often have to take the place of troops in most difficult country. In the chief centres of population their detectives have to pit their brains against some of the cleverest crooks in the world. In the districts they help to fight plague, famine, drought, flood, fire and all the other evils incidental to life in India:

....They patrol great lonely stretches of mountain border and giant rivers; they supervise, restrain and now try to reform the many criminal tribes whose members for generations have made crime their principal or only means of livelihood; they keep the peace between rival communities at times of tribal tension and religious excitement; they have sometimes to play the part of troops in dealing with armed gangs of robbers or risings of ignorant, primitive or fanatical tribesmen or communities; and in addition to all this they investigate from day to day a vast number of criminal offences far more varied in type than those which come before the English Police.

And this force, to-day 187,000 strong, contains in its officer grades only 600 British officers. So that it is really an Indian force in the fullest sense of the term.

This book is more than just a departmental record. The author, happily, has an easy and simple style, which is the essence of good writing. He is able to marshal, in unfolding his story, an amazing record of adventure of every kind. To the young man who wants to learn something of India without delving into blue books, and yet without being led astray by lurid fiction, no more attractive gift could be given. While for the schoolboy of the fifth form, or perhaps even the fourth, the book must be a fascinating mine of stirring adventures. For here is the record of the real heroes, on the basis of whose exploits so many boys' books of adventure have been written.

Only a few years ago the name of Handyside was mentioned in the House of Lords. Eric Handyside was killed on April 12, 1926, and in referring to him in the House of Lords, Lord Reading said that his exploits recalled the days of Elizabethan chivalry, and it was over his grave that a flight of aeroplanes dipped in salute.

....to one who handed on the torch which comes down to this generation of Englishmen from Drake and Raleigh and Nicholson.

Of him Mr. Curry writes:

The name of Handyside, a Commandant of the Frontier Constabulary, was one round which legends were gathering among Pathan and British fighting men even during his lifetime. He was literally fearless: but to say that is only to touch on one of the most obvious qualities which helped to give him a unique reputation. Short and stocky in build, he had inexhaustible powers of endurance and reserves of strength. In the blazing heat of a frontier summer day he would march thirty miles on foot and fight a raiding gang at the end of it. Almost every day in "Handy's" company brought an adventure; raiding an outlaw's village after a long night march and destroying his fortified towers; encountering a gang of Mahsuds returning from a raid into the Punjab; fearlessly exposing himself in an attack on a gang of raiders defying troops and police; or meeting some extraordinary situation as only he could do. His great qualities of leadership won the respect of the frontier tribesmen, to whom the strategy and tactics of border warfare were the breath of life. His actions were as unorthdox as his character; and his wonderful knowledge of the Pathan and his ways was born of affection. The affectionate side to his character attracted strange children or animals, who came up to him at once to be stroked or petted. His ponies would follow him about like dogs.

Those who knew him can tell many a tale of epic achievement. Thus, at the beginning of the Afghan War in 1919, the Mahsud allies of the Afghans besieged a town in Handyside's district. With a handful of policemen he fought and held off hundreds of Mahsuds. When he and his men were all wounded, a strong band of Afghan nomad traders, subjects of the Amir of Afghanistan, came up across the plain on their way back to their homes for the summer. Such were Handyside's personality and prestige that he actually persuaded these Afghans to fight for him against the Mahsuds, and, with their help, he held his town until a British column relieved him.

That was a frontier policeman.

Then there is still in the United Provinces a short, thickset Englishman whose khaki shorts and shirt in the jungle never allow him to give up his monocle or his immaculately parted hair. This officer formed a special body of police, charged with the duty of ridding the United Provinces of the most daring dacoits who had ever plundered a village or harried the countryside. It may seem surprising that in a province which is so remote from the frontier conditions for such exploits can exist. But those who know the rugged country to the west of the United Provinces will realise that it is an ideal ground for the outlaw and freebooter. Mr. Young was given his choice of policemen from his Provincial Force, and in about two years he had organised the Special Dacoity Police, as they were called, into a body which was able finally to round up the greater portion of the gangs who were troubling the country. The particular dacoits which gave most trouble were the Chambal Kanjars, and in two years the Special Dacoity Police, well helped by the police of the neighbouring Indian States and their own Provincial Police, managed to reduce the number of dacoits to a normal six hundred annually. The story goes—Mr. Curry does not tell it, but those who were in the United Provinces at the time will remember it—that Mr. Young had tracked down one particular section of the Kanjars who were led by a very notorious and gallant outlaw. So gallant was he that Young hoped he would be able to capture him rather than blot him out of existence, and so a message was sent in that he would like to meet the outlaw and have a talk. Word came back that he was quite prepared to meet Young, provided the interview took place at a certain spot well away from the forces of either side. Although his men tried to persuade him not to do it, Young accepted the outlaw's promise of good behaviour and he went to the rendezvous alone. The conversation is understood to have been of a most cordial description, with Young trying to persuade the outlaw that he had done enough for glory, and peace with the Sirkar would be possible without indignity. The outlaw laughed and twitted Young with an inability to catch him, and it is believed that a good deal of the outlaw's confidence had been restored when he met face to face the head of the force which had been so terrifying to his followers. He could not believe that this short, stout, dapper, officer had sufficient of the qualities required to bring an outlaw of his calibre to book. But he did recognise that he was face to face with a gallant man, and the two parted with Young warning the Kanjar chief that he would be dead or captured within three months. The prophecy was fulfilled to the letter.

One of the most elaborate organisations in India is the Railway Police, which has to deal with the weakness of human nature for defrauding the railways. The stories of the Railway Police are legion of travellers who travel without tickets and yet have concealed on their persons enormous wealth and are caught by the searchers of the department. Tricks which nearly always require collusion with the subordinate railway officials are too numerous to mention. But let Mr. Curry tell one of his stories:

A Punjabi carpenter, dissatisfied with the hard work and small gains of his legitimate profession, allowed his thoughts to stray in the direction of the local El Dorado—the goods carried by the railway. After much thought he devised a scheme in which he could see no flaw. He made a large packing-case of cunning design, big enough to hold a man, and so ingeniously constructed that the inmate could let himself out through a folding door in one side. He provided slits and holes through which he could breathe, and concealed them with careful skill. He then persuaded a friend to fall in with his scheme, which was as follows. The friend was to take up his abode in the case which would be booked on the mail train to a station a hundred miles or so down the line. The case, of course, would go in the luggage van, and as soon as the train was well away from the station, out would come its inmate. He would take his

(Continued on page 398.)

25 * WORLD'S RECORDS * 25

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THE BOOK PAGE

(*Continued from page 397.*)

pick of the rich harvest in the van, retire into the case, and await delivery in due time at the station for which it was booked. There the carpenter, having also travelled by the same train, was to take the case over and in a convenient spot the two confederates would divide the loot. For a time the plan worked well. The goods clerk at the station of despatch had to be bribed; of course, for without that they could not be sure of the case being promptly and certainly placed in the van. Moreover, a certain carefulness of handling was desirable, if the carpenter's friend was to be saved from acute discomfort.

After a time the clerk realised that big game was afoot, and one day he raised his charge. The carpenter refused to pay the enhanced amount and, after the interchange of abuse usual on such occasions, took his seat assuming that the unjust demand would be forgone and that the packing-case would be put in the van as usual. Had it not been paid for at full railway rates? The babu, however, had no intention of abandoning his just demand for an increased levy on what was evidently a profitable transaction.

He carefully omitted to have the case despatched by the train; and so, through a long sweltering day in September, the unfortunate thief held out in his stifling box, with no chance of escape except at the cost of certain exposure. He had no food or water, and that is no small matter in a closed box at a temperature rivalling a Turkish bath. Fear of the consequences gripped him and he dared not give in. It was not until the next day that the babu called a few coolies and ordered them roughly to put the case on the platform to await the mail train. These men, after the manner of their kind, began by hurling the case violently down some steps, and then rolled it over and over. At last the carpenter's friend could stand no more. He opened the sliding door, put out his head and begged for water. The coolies, of course, bolted and kept on bolting until a constable asked the reason why. On hearing their story he hurried to the case and dragged out the half-dead thief.

Once at the police station the thief felt that further concealment was impossible and he told the whole story readily enough. A wire was at once sent to the other station directing the Police there to arrest any anxious carpenter who came to inquire why his case of tools was being delayed, and in due course the two friends went to jail for a protracted period. If it is true that a policeman's lot is not a happy one, this story shows that the lot of the too-ingenious thief can be even less desirable.

This recalls a not quite similar story, in fact it has no crime in it, but it may be worth setting side by side with the above. A Deputy Commissioner who had gone shooting, and left his wife behind in the station, was lucky enough to bring down plenty of game, and he thought that his wife would like to have some to eke out the daily menus. So a black buck was put into a box and duly booked by the next goods train to the Deputy Commissioner's own station. The booking clerk did not find anything in the regulations which seemed to him suitable to fit this consignment, and so he labelled it "The Deputy Commissioner's Corpse." On arrival at the station, by some mischance or other, no word was given to the waiting wife of the parcel intended for her. But four days afterwards (the weather was on the warm side) she was horrified to receive from the stationmaster a letter asking her what she wished to be done with the Deputy Commissioner's corpse which was lying in the booking office, and there would be a charge of one rupee per day demurrage if she did not take delivery at once. Fortunately she had just received a telegram from her husband announcing the day of his return, otherwise the letter might have given her a shock.

But to return to Mr. Curry's book. It must be hailed as a really excellent piece of work, and it fills an important gap in the bibliography of British India. Nor is it without interest to other police forces, for the way in which problems are handled by the Indian Police provides useful guidance for other organisations, even in sophisticated Shanghai.

Although many a policeman's life in India is monotonous, it is no exaggeration to say that every year there is a record of bravery and endurance maintained by the Indian Police, and it is one of which any force, whether police or military, might be justly proud.—E.H.

SOCIAL HISTORY

CHANGES IN FAMILY LIFE.—By Sir William Beveridge and Others. Allen & Unwin, London. 3/6.

This book has an interesting history. The announcement that the British Broadcasting Corporation, with Sir William Beveridge's assistance, intended to conduct an unofficial investigation of changes in family life roused a minor storm in the press in London. This had the effect of supplying the B.B.C. with a very pleasant advertisement, and the critics, who included "The Times," were confounded by the remarkable assistance which the investigators received from the public. The leading article of "The Times" playfully poohed-poohed the enquiry, called the B.B.C. "ineffective busybodies," and asserted that the questions would be answered mainly by humorists or cranks. The investigators expected that the forms, containing an elaborate questionnaire, would be filled up by a moderately large number of people, and they estimated their probable requirements at somewhere between ten and twenty thousand. Thanks to the advertisement given by the press campaign more than fifteen thousand copies were issued before the first talk, which was to expound the objects of the enquiry, was given. As the result, no less than eight thousand family returns were received at the time this book was written, in April. These covered twenty thousand families and two hundred thousand persons, and the answers which were given showed that cranks and humorists were, in the main, conspicuous by their absence. Sir William Beveridge reveals the fact that the returns mainly came from people with a total family income of about £300 to £800, and he arrives at the conclusion that the facts thereby collected related to what may be called the middle economic groups in England.

A feature of the returns has been the completeness with which they were filled up, and this will be appreciated by anyone who has had to struggle with such things as income tax returns and developed an anti-form complex in consequence. The process of receiving the forms is not yet complete, and this book, which gives the broadcast talks, is merely an introduction to what should be in the long run a most instructive economic enquiry.

It is difficult in the space of a review to indicate accurately the general trend of the answers received, but Sir William Beveridge quotes with approval the view that there has been much less change in family life than newspapers would lead one to believe. The real changes are less than the apparent or formal changes. There has been, in Sir William Beveridge's view, a loosening of family ties and authority and a strengthening of real ties: .....as a Civil Servant puts it, "a lot of sham family loyalty has been lost, but I do not find any lack of readiness to co-operate in a happy family life." Of course, the changed formal position of the wife and the resultant better companionship of husband and wife come out again and again in every class. "Woman has forged ahead so much in sport, industry, social and political life that no man, young or old, need hesitate at saying a woman is his friend and pal"—that is from an acetylene welder. "My wife," says another Civil Servant, "is freer to spend than her or my mother, but is no less economical on that account." ....

The changed position of women does attract, possibly, the main attention. It is difficult, for instance, for the woman of to-day to realise that her mother was not allowed to read the daily newspaper until the father had finished with it, and this sometimes meant even waiting until the evening before she could open the formidable looking sheet. But perhaps the greatest change in reality is the relation between children and their parents. The idea that a child should quite naturally call her mother or her father by their christian names would have been astonishing even twenty years ago and the enquiry leads Sir William Beveridge to the conclusion that parents and children nowadays are more nearly equal to one another and better companions. There the family tie is strengthened rather than loosened, but in other respects there is definitely less clannishness, which is all to the good. It means the abolition of those terrible affairs, family councils, in which no member, whether it was a brother or a cousin, could have any secrets from the rest. There may be two opinions about the changes in the status of women, but the forms received do not suggest that there is. Admirers of Jane Austen will remember that in winding up the history of her heroine, Elizabeth Bennett, the author, who herself displayed no little belief in the emancipation of woman, praises Georgina's recognition of the fact that a sister cannot display towards a brother ten years older than herself the freedom of criticism in which a wife can indulge. Brothers to-day will give a grim smile at this doctrine, but it may be doubted whether they will resent its disappearance.—E.H.

REPRINTS

SUICIDE OR SANITY?—An Examination of the Proposals before the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The Case for an International Police Force. By David Davies. Williams & Norgate, London. 1/-

A copy has been received of this little pamphlet, now in its second edition, in which Mr. Davies gives his views in a concise form on the Disarmament Problem.

* * *

THE ARNCLIFFE PUZZLE.—By Louis Tracy. Jarrolds, London. 7/6

This is a posthumous reissue of a book which was first published in 1906 under the authorship of "Gordon Holmes", and although there is a marked difference between the manner in which the story would be developed by contemporary writers of detective fiction, the older form makes a pleasant change of reading. Lord Arncliffe, a celebrated scientist, dies suddenly leaving a statement that he has been poisoned. Several members of the household come under suspicion, and although it does not require a great amount of ingenuity to guess who is the slayer, the causes and manner of the crime are well concealed until the end.

A full appreciation of the solution presupposes a rather greater acquaintance with the orgy of poisoning which overran France in the seventeenth century, culminating in the infamous Marquise de Brinvilliers, than is perhaps general; the secret poison Aqua Tofana indeed brought death to scores, although modern science could hardly fail to detect it. Although hardly entitled to be called brilliant this volume quite deserves its second opportunity to secure appreciation.—J.B.

WORTH READING

NIGHT OUT.—By Rupert Croft-Cooke. Jarrolds, London. 7/6

"Night Out" is the story of the two days' adventures of a young Londoner, Justus Willis, who attempts to break away from the limited existence of his daily life in search of the fulfilment of an ethereal ambition, the quest of an "Ideal." By his fruitless wanderings he epitomises the ineptitude of what the author calls that most unfortunate of all generations, the Post-War generation, whose circumstances of upbringing have produced an apathy towards life and, as the author puts it, a complete inability to go right out for anything. The old philosophy of acceptance and faith in the permanent order of things has been supplanted by the modern philosophy of doubt and uncertainty.

There is an unfortunate amount of truth in what the author writes when he dilates upon this awful scepticism which is a natural reaction from the Great War. In an age of enlightenment and realism how can men retain their faith after witnessing the futility of all the energy expended in that fierce struggle? As the riddle loses its interest when the clue is divulged so does life lose its keenness without the illusion.

The extent to which the author is justified in his dictum is, of course, a matter of opinion; but it is certainly a question worth some thought.

In his adventures young Willis meets much that disillusions him and much that shocks him; but wherever he goes reality fails to justify his Ideal, and he returns home finally with a sense of blank nihilism, convinced in the futility of ambition and determined to make the most of his given status in life.

One may not, perhaps, agree with all that the author writes but for all that the book is well written and worth reading.—D.M.

MODERN BOHEMIA

NIGHT GIRL.—By Philip Hughes. Hutchinson, London. 7/6

This is a delightful story of modern Chelsea life. The hero is almost impossibly unsophisticated, but lacking no virility for all that. The story is a straightforward romance, in the core of which is the mystery of the heroine's home life which, of course, the hero solves to the temporary complication of his courtship. As the author plunges him from Harrow and Oxford into extreme poverty, with a sarcastic commentary on university education, from poverty, by accident, to wealth, from wealth, by his own simple trust in a crook, to destitution, and from destitution to reasonable comfort in Chelsea, the reader has sufficient thrills of apprehension and reassurance.—E.H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE RECORDING ANGEL.—J. A. Hobson. Allen and Unwin

GOLD, GLUT, AND GOVENMENT.—P.J.M. Larranaga. Allen and Unwin.

CHINESE POEMS IN ENGLISH RHYME.—Admiral Ts'ai T'ing-Kan. Univ. of Chicago Press.

WORLD DISORDER AND RECONSTRUCTION.—H. Blake. Allen and Unwin

ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH.—C.E. Eckersby. Longmans Green.

HEREDITY.—I. B. Hudson. Rider.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN U.S.A. AND JAPAN 1853-95.—P. J. Treat. Stanford Univ. Press.

FICTION

A HUSBAND'S HOLIDAY.—V. Cross. Laurie

THE ALABASTER NYMPH.—J. Boland. Laurie

LORD OF LONELY VALLEY.—P. B. Kyne. Hodder and Stoughton

THE GAP IN THE CURTAIN.—J. Buchan. Hodder and Stoughton.

BEST SHORT STORIES OF INDIA.—Edited by P. Atkinson. Taraporevala.

FIDELIS.—E. Morrison. Long

A ROMANTIC YOUNG MAN.—A. Abdullah. Hurst and Blackett

WEEK-END GIRL.—W. Fabian. Stanley Paul

DEAD PEARLS.—R. Dehan. Long

FIRST NIGHT MURDER.—F. G. Parke. Stanley Paul.

NEXT TO YOURSELF

A. B. C.

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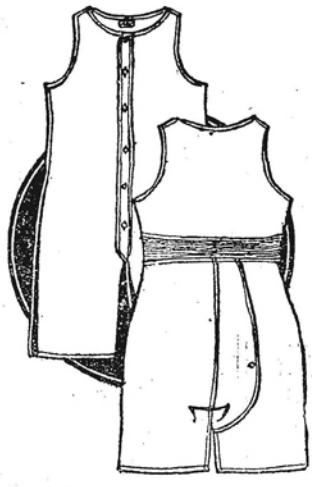

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

PING IS REMEMBERED

Ceremonies at Ta-Lau-Kuan Monastery: Attended by Foreigners

SPECIAL TO THE N.C. HERALD

The Taoist monastery of Ta-lau-kuan has hidden itself in the valley of the Pei-cha-ho (White Sand) River, amongst the rocky hillsides twenty-five miles inland from Tsingtao. It is a simple little haven with small buildings darkened by the incense burned through many years before its deities, with hollows worn in its stone floors by the knees of its worshippers. Not many of these suppliants—the village nearby is small and the farmhouses clinging to the sides of the barren declivities are few and scattered.

Seventy-three years ago a lad of seventeen, Le-ven-ping, came to the temple. For seventy years he took his part, not merely in the rituals of the monastery but in the life of the countryside. Year after year he became more a part of the rural community, sought out the temple on the three occasions when man acknowledges his need of religion—birth, marriage and death.

At last, ripe in years and mellowed by his sympathy for toiling humanity, good, bad and middling, Ping became the Abbott, loved and venerated by his priestly associates on the "Road to Virtue" and by the peasants around who came to ask his shrewd and kindly advice on their various problems, more often secular than eclesiastical. Three years ago, on July 30, 1929, he died and the people for miles about mourned the passing of a real friend.

And Ping is remembered. From the vantage point of Ta-lau-kuan Inn, directly above the Monastery, foreign visitors looked down upon the pageant of his third memorial service and through the medium of pidjin-Russian endeavoured to learn something of the significance of the gathering, participated in by an astonishingly large assemblage.

Ta-lau-kuan Monastery is just beyond the motor road which leads to Tsingtao by way of Litsun. Ordinarily there is hardly a sign of life about the place. The priests seldom leave its walls; few worshippers enter. The little path which lead up to Lao-shan Pass has only an occasional wayfarer—farmers, the flower-woman, the washerman. Foreign visitors to the Inn from Tsingtao or the Laoshan settlement are a tremendous sensation. But on the late afternoon of July 29th life took on a quicker tempo.

Strange villagers or farmers from the hinterland, a few with their families, drifted along toward the monastery, sat along the stone walls, squatted by the path talking and smoking, waiting for something. The inn guests wondered. Then, just as the sunset colours were painting the pass to Tsingtao, the sound of gong and cymbal in measured time were heard, nearer and nearer.

Out of the temple archway came a little procession of blue-robed Taoist priests, led by the Abbott, following a long pole with cross-bar, decorated with gaily coloured scrolls of paper, with Chinese characters, presumably prayers, thereon. Then came a temple orchestra, gongs, cymbals, bells, a flute and bagpipes, behind them two old men, the chief mourners, nephews of the deceased, with his servant, and, at a respectful distance the small group of Chinese that had gathered.

First the pole scrolls was stuck into the earth at the grave while prayers were intoned. Later it was waved over the grave, accompanying the prayers and chants. In this, as in later ceremonies, special mourning coats were brought for the whiteclad chief mourners to put on. After a ceremony of about half an hour the procession returned to the monastery and throughout the night sounds of cymbals were heard at a distance.

The next day when the foreigners went for their pre-breakfast dip they found their usually lonely path dotted with Chinese all intent upon reaching the temple. Throughout the morning they gathered from every direction, grandfathers hobbling along with sticks, grandmothers in carts or on donkeys, mothers dressed in their best, surrounded by huge families, most of the women with "golden lily" feet, most of the little bronzed boys quite naked or proudly decked out in a straw hat, or perhaps with a huge fan for costume.

Through the day they gossiped, bought fruit and cakes from the stands which suddenly sprang up—a mannerly crowd which showed no disposition to encroach on the Inn grounds. About four o'clock temple attendants came out to the little terrace between the monastery grounds and a grave-yard shrine and erected a scaffolding of tables on the top of which was placed the Abbott's former chair, covered by the blanket he had used, with a small statue of Buddha placed on that. From the elevated chair a white scroll perhaps thirty feet long stretched to another table serving as an altar on which candlesticks, plants and offerings of food were laid out.

Crowds surged round but parted to admit the priestly procession as before, which circled the chair and altar seven times, then went on with an intricate ceremony of prayers and chants, with a sort of ceremonial tea served to the musicians at intervals. After perhaps two hours the procession returned to the temple and some of the worshippers went home, but most of them camped in the temple enclosure, accompanying the priests on a twilight visit to the grave and in the rituals which continued through the night.

Unusual lights on the hillsides around roused our curiosity and we were told that villagers and isolated farmers unable to attend the temple ceremonies were burning incense and saying prayers in memory of the beloved Abbott. To-day, the last day of the services, cymbals have clashed all morning at intervals, only dimly heard from the recesses of the monastery grounds, dinning the now familiar cadence into our sub-consciousness: Ping is remembered! Yes, Ping is remembered.

ON HOLIDAY AT HOME

The camera has caught Miss Desirée Wolfe in a happy mood; she is here seen with her brother, Pierre, enjoying her summer holiday at Bournemouth.

A whole paper temple with altars and offerings including much spirit money and mannikins for the two mourners, was set up at one o'clock this noon at the grave, together with tables on which actual funeral viands were set forth. After a long ceremony of music and prayers the temple sprang up towards heaven in a magnificent burst of orange flame, the procession wended its way back to the temple: the priests stripping off their hot robes of ceremony as they went. The crowd started at once on their separate ways to carry the news of the commemoration to those left at home. Ta-lau-kuan has suddenly reassumed its usual quiet, but there can be no doubt but that Ping is remembered.—R.B.

A LONDON LETTER

Season's Wedding: Taxis Give Way to Buses and Tubes: End of Fashionable Season

BY OLIVE DUN

London, July 29.

It is a sign of dreadful superiority to confess that I have never been able to understand the avidity with which some of the public pursue weddings, without having the slightest concern in them personally? Two hours before the wedding of Miss Betty Shaughnessy and Lord Grenfell, people were waiting outside St. Margaret's Westminster, and there they remained in spite of the pouring rain.

Certainly it was the wedding of the season, which has been generally voted a very dull one, all the great ones were there, and as Connie Ediss used to sing in "The Runaway Girl"

> It's delightful to breathe the air,
> Breathed by people in Grosvenor Square

The bride is very young, only 19, and very sweet. She looked lovely in her wedding dress with its long train of ivory satin, and her long veil, formed by two lace panels joined by tulle, and making a tight cap on her head, edged with a double row of pearls. Her stepfather, Colonel Piers Legh, is an Equerry to the Prince of Wales, and both the Prince and Prince George were at the wedding. The Prince of Wales's present was an emerald and diamond broach. But the bride had more practical presents; she is keen on cookery, has taken a course in domestic training, and her girl friends clubbed together and gave her a complete set of kitchen utensils, while her old nurse gave her a pair of kitchen scales. Seaford House in Belgrave Square was lent by Lord and Lady Howard de Walden, and here again there was a huge crowd of spectators. The rain stopped at four o'clock and the bride and bridegroom departed on their honeymoon in sunshine, the old adage being thus fulfilled.

By the way, what dictates fashions in the choice of churches for weddings? St. Margaret's must easily head the list now. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields is coming up. St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, always gets its fair share. But St. George's, Hanover Square, has fallen off a lot in favour, and St. Mary Abbots, which once had the reputation of being the most expensive church in London to be married in, is hardly heard of now. The Chapel Royal and the Guard's Chapel are perhaps the highest mark of all, but few there be that attain to them.

Apropos of the dullness of the late season, one hears sad tales of the bad business done by taxicab men. The last six weeks which should have been their harvest have been the leanest harvest for them on record. Men who a few years ago could easily earn £5 a week now think themselves lucky to clear £2, even by working 14 hours a day. Not a few owner-drivers unable to pay for the annual overhaul have been selling their cabs at give away prices.

The fact is there are too many cabs on the streets. By the latest returns there are 7,600 vehicles and 11,150 licensed cabmen. In hard times like the present, a taxi is the first luxury to be put down, and the comparative dearth of visitors from abroad has meant further loss.

But in addition, and possibly more serious than these factors, is the competition of the baby car. These now are such charming little vehicles, so pretty, cheap and easily run, that numbers of people, particularly, women, who would formerly have used taxis, now keep a "baby" for running about London, as an adjunct to the big car reserved for long distances.

And then there are the buses and tubes. If you are in a hurry—and who is not?—the tubes are the only way of getting about and everybody uses them. As for the buses, no more luxurious public vehicle could be found in any city. Everybody uses them too. I see that some foreigner has been commenting on our genuinely democratic behaviour in buses and tubes. The old underground still has two classes, but all other public vehicles have only the one, though certainly Paris and I believe New York have the two classes. In London we all mix up happily—dukes and dustmen, marchionesses and mannequins.

So one way and another, pity the poor taxi-men.

With the arrival of Goodwood and Cowes the season, of course, is over and London will theoretically be empty. In fact, there are only a comparatively limited number of people who feel it due to themselves to shut up their London houses after July. Many people declare they really prefer London in August and of course motor-cars give them a power of escaping to the country at a moment's notice which their predecessors never knew.

I have been looking up a picture of Society as it was in the 'eighties, drawn by that odd person W. H. Mallock, once known as the *enfant terrible* at the table of philosophers, who was at once a penetrating thinker, an extraordinary witty writer, a frequenter of "the best houses," and who eventually died in comparative poverty, with a pension under the civil list. Here is what he writes, apropos of a "Lady A," who used to lend her house in Hertford Street to her niece for August:

> To this act of kindness she attached one strict condition—namely, that the blinds of the front windows should always be drawn down, lest anyone should suspect that she—Lady A. herself—was guilty of remaining in London when the fashionable season was over.
>
> A well-known social philosopher, Lady E— of T—, gave me in my early days an ultra-serious lecture on the principles by which a young man should be guided when beginning to form acquaintances in a world like that of London.
>
> "You should be specially careful," said Lady E— as to people with whom you dine. Some are remarkable for their *chefs*, some for the importance of their company. There are all sorts of differences which a young man should learn. There are some evening parties," she said, "at which it will be enough for him to be seen; and with very few exceptions"—this was her concluding counsel—"you should never be seen at a ball in a two-roomed house—a house, for example, like the houses in Eaton Place."

Gracious, it makes one stiff to think of. The book quoted "Memoirs of Life and Literature," by W. H. Mallock, is probably forgotten by most people though only 12 years old. It is full of amusing stuff and well worth reading.

The axiom that really rare treasures will always fetch their price at auction was again demonstrated at Sotheby's yesterday, when an early Elizabethan cup and cover sold for £1,100. The bowl is Chinese porcelain of the Ming dynasty; in those days porcelain was rare in Western Europe, and in accordance with the usual custom, this bowl was mounted with a silver rim and foot and topped with an elaborate cover all bearing the hall mark of 1569.

It is believed to have descended always in the Lennard family, of Wickham Court in Kent, from which it was sent to be sold. After a keen contest, it was bought by Sir Percival David, who lives at Henley and has a noted collection of Chinese porcelain.

In the centenary year of Lewis Carroll, there is an enormous demand for "Alice" relics. The original "Alice" of the "Wonderland" and "Looking-glass" was Mrs. Alice Pleasance-Hargreaves, and this week a set of 10 photographs of her and her sisters, taken by Lewis Carroll himself, were bought at auction in London by the Rosenbach brothers, of New York for £125.

However, some letters exchanged between Lewis Carroll and "Alice," in one of which he wrote—

> My mental picture is as vivid as ever, of one who was, through so many years, my ideal child friend

remains in England at the price of £230.

BIRTHS

CHRETIENNE.—On August 28, 1932, at Sainte Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. A. CHRETIENNE, a daughter.

CURRY.—On August 23, 1932, at the War Memorial Nursing Home, Hongkong, to Mr. and Mrs. TOM CURRY, twin boys, both stillborn.

MORTLOCK.—On September 3rd, 1932,at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Enid (nee Boyd) wife of J. H. MORTLOCK, a daughter.

MARRIAGE

JENSEN-MESCHERSKY. — On August 29, 1932, at the Royal Danish Consulate, Tsingtao, and afterwards in the Russian Church, Miss MUSE DE MESCHERSKY to Mr. S. J. F. JENSEN, both of Shanghai.

DEATHS

CURTIS.—On August 31, 1932, at the China Inland Mission, Shanghai, Mrs. EDITH ANNIE CURTIS, widow of the late Reverend H. H. Curtis of Szechwan.

FLEMING.—On Friday, September 2, 1932, at his residence 30 Rue Ghisi, WILLIAM STUART FLEMING, age 55 years.

MCGILLIVRAY. — On Saturday, September 3, 1932, at her home, 344 Ave. du Roi ALBERT, JOHANNA MCGILLIVRAY, aged 71 years. Dearly beloved mother of Mrs. George Mooser and Mrs. A. F. Ollerdessen.

PERRY.—On Tuesday, August 30, 1932, at the Shanghai General Hospital, SARAH PERRY, aged 64 years. Dearly beloved wife of Herbert Perry.

IN MEMORIAM

In cherished memory of:—
FELIX RIBEIRO
MARIA DAS DORES RIBEIRO
ANTONIO JOAQUIM PEREIRA
AUGUSTA LEONOR RIBEIRO
and her children
ALEXIA and ERNESTO
CESAR AUGUSTO RIBEIRO
MIRANDOLLINA RIBEIRO
MARIA CELESTINA RIBEIRO
and her children
VERONICA and EDMUNDO
LUIZ FRANCISCO RIBEIRO
LUCRECIA PAZ RIBEIRO
all of whom passed away in the earthquake disaster at Yokohama, September 1, 1923.
Pie Jesu, dona eis requiem.
(Japan papers please copy)

MCKINLEY.—In loving memory of CHARLES S. MCKINLEY of 8 Monkham Terrace, Marine Engineer, who died at Shanghai August 31, 1929. Gone but not forgotten by his loving wife, Mary. (Hongkong and Home papers please copy.)

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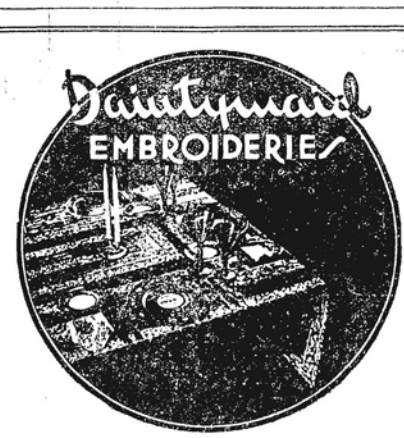

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VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

	Due Shai	
Glenliffer	July 30	Sept. 8
Carthage	Aug 5	Sept. 11
Novara	July 16	Sept. 12
HakozakiM.	Aug. 12	Sept. 19
Benvorlich	Aug 6	Sept. 20
Glenogle	Aug. 13	Sept. 23
Naldera	Aug. 19	Sept. 25
Terukuni	Aug. 26	Oct. 1
Bangalore	Aug. 27	Oct. 4
Benmohr	Aug. 29	Oct. 6
Rajputana	Sept. 2	Oct. 10
Benalauch	Sept. 3	Oct. 20

From LIVERPOOL

Philoctetes	—	Sept. 14
Rector	Aug. 13	Sept. 20
AntomedonA.	Aug. 20	Sept. 30
Idomeneus	Aug. 27	Oct. 5
Diomed	Sept. 3	Oct. 13

From OSLO

Toureoing	—	Sept. 19
Afrika	—	Oct. 9

From HAMBURG

Burgenland	—	Sept. 21
C. CambridgeA.	Aug. 10	Sept. 28
Elpenor	Aug. 31	Oct. 12
Kulmerland	—	Oct. 15

From ROTTERDAM

Leay	July 28	Sept. 9
Onderkerk	—	Sept. 12
Coblenz	Aug. 11	Sept. 20
Rheinland	Aug. 19	Oct. 5
Saale	Aug. 27	Oct. 8
ZuiderkerkS.	Sept. 1	Oct. 14

From ANTWERP

Nagara	Aug. 11	Sept. 25

From MARSEILLES

Dartagnan	Aug. 12	Sept. 16
A. Lebon	Aug. 26	Sept. 30

From TRIESTE

Conte Rosso	—	Oct. 2

From PORT SAID

		Due Shai
Isar	Aug. 10	Sept. 9
Philoctetes	—	Sept. 14
Dartagnan	—	Sept. 16
Toureoing	—	Sept. 19
Hector	—	Sept. 20

From PORT SAID

		Due Shai
Burgenland	—	Sept. 21
Glenogle	—	Sept. 23
Nagara	—	Sept. 25
Naldera	—	Sept. 25
C.Cambridge	—	Sept. 28
Coblenz	—	Sept. 29
Antomedon	—	Sept. 30
A. Lebon	—	Sept. 30
Conte Rosso	—	Oct. 2
Bangalore	—	Oct. 4
Idomeneus	—	Oct. 5
Rheinland	—	Oct. 5
Saale	—	Oct. 8
Afrika	—	Oct. 9

From MELBOURNE

Nellore	Sept. 2	Oct. 6

From SYDNEY

Nankin	Aug. 13	Sept. 8

From CALCUTTA

Tilawa	Sept. 2	Sept. 25

From MACASSAR

Tjiliboet	Aug. 20	Sept. 10

From SOERABAIA

Tjisondari	Sept. 1	Sept. 20

From BATAVIA

Tjinegara	Aug. 31	Sept. 10
Tjibadak	Sept. 14	Sept. 24

From SINGAPORE

Glenliffer	—	Sept. 8
Carthage	Sept. 3	Sept. 11
Novara	Aug. 30	Sept. 12
OuderkerkS.	Sept. 1	Sept. 12
Malaya	—	Sept. 12
Philoctetes	—	Sept. 14
Dartagnan	—	Sept. 16

From HONGKONG

Nankin	—	Sept. 8
Yuensang	—	Sept. 9

From MANILA

Nankin	Sept. 1	Sept. 8
Isar	Sept. 3	Sept. 9
E. Asia	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
OuderkerkS.	Sept. 4	Sept. 12

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

		Due Shai
Adrastus	July 23	Sept. 7
P.VanBuren	July 2	Sept. 12
S. Palm	—	Sept. 15
Taiping	—	Sept. 16
P.Coolidge	Aug. 4	Sept. 16
Jav. Prince	—	Sept. 26
P.Garfield	Aug. 11	Sept. 26
P. Wilson	Aug. 18	Sept. 30
Rhexenor	Aug. 25	Oct. 10
P. Polk	Aug. 25	Oct. 10
P. Hoover	Sept. 1	Oct. 14

From SAN FRANCISCO

		Due Shai
ShinyoM.	—	Sept. 8
P.VanBuren	Aug. 19	Sept. 12
ChichibuM.	Aug. 25	Sept. 13
P.Coolidge	Aug. 26	Sept. 16
P.Garfield	Sept. 2	Sept. 26
TatsutaM.	Sept. 8	Sept. 27

From PORTLAND

Wisconsin	—	Sept. 15
New York	—	Sept. 20

From SEATTLE

P.ClevelandS.	Sept. 3	Sept. 20
HikawaM. S.	Sept. 7	Sept. 28

From VANCOUVER

E. Canada	—	Sept. 13
Tyndareus	Aug. 28	Sept. 22

From KOBE

Adrastus	—	Sept. 7
Shinyo M.	—	Sept. 8

From NAGASAKI

ShanghaiM.	Sept. 8	Sept. 9

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per M.S. Asama Maru, Aug. 30. From San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan Ports. Rev. Floribert Blank, Miss Mary Dawson, Miss Mildred Lewis, Sister Winifred, Sister Rose Adelaide, Mrs. Mary Cole Kuhn, Mr. V. J. Maloney, Mrs. Maloney, Mr. V. J. Maloney, Jr. Miss Betty, Jean Maloney, Miss Bertha Osnes, Mrs. L. S. Souter, Rev. P. E. Quimby, Mrs. P. P. E. Quimby, Mstr. Donovan H. Quimby, Mrs. Alice Clark, Mstr. D. Clark, Mrs. Van Harwijuen, Miss J. Harwijuen, Miss Adriana Harwijuen, Mstr. A. Harwijuen, Mr. and Mrs. P. O. Thackrey, Miss Jane Thackrey, Mr. Elliot D. Hazzard, Mr. G. A. Ralphs, Mr. F. Bouvir, Miss L. Fursuvo, Mr. R. Otte, Mrs. R. Otte, Mr. J. E. L. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. V. Q. Remedios, Mrs. J. Harper, Mr. E. A. Dahlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sauer, Mr. and Mrs. L. Hoyt, Mr. E. A. Long, Miss F. Long, Mr. C. Long, Miss B. E. Chappman, Mr. B. B. Chapman, Mr. J. Lloyd, Mr. B. Lloyd, Miss S. Bloch, Mrs. R. B. Bloch, Miss O. A. Kucher, Miss Estelle Marberry, Mr. Emil Luthy, Mr. G. A. Haley, Mr. W. J. Dexter, Mr. W. A. R. Stevens, Mrs. M. B. Stevens, Mr. McCabe Gande, Mrs. Marie McCabe Gande, Major A. C. Taylor, Mr. N. S. Viloudaki, Mrs. N. S. Viloudaki, Mrs. Thes Zing Dickbouer, Mr. L. C. K. Lojdenda, Mr. Carlos M. Correa, Mr. Leoy Des L. Silva, Mr. N. G. Beale, Miss Vera M. William, Mrs. Madeline Pearson, Mr. Cecil M. Perrin, Mr. Horace B. Joseph, Mr. G. S. F. Kemp, Miss Murial Kemp, Mstr. Kemp, Mr. A. E. Moss, Mrs. Alice Moss, Mr. N. R. Bell, Miss Catherine Philip, Mrs. E. L. Webb, Miss C. Cantorovitch, Mr. H. J. Chapman, Rev. A. Kerr, Mr. Ronald C. Thompson, Captain C. J. H. Mead, Mr. S. Hore, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, Miss H. Dutch, Mr. F. W. Gill, Miss Jeanne Simonnet.

Per st. Kaiping, Sept. 1. From Chinwangtao. Mrs. and Misses Todd, Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Cate, Mr. and Mrs. Hummel, Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Miss Berkell, Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, Dr. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Cubbon, Miss Cubbon, Mrs. May, Mrs. Alexander, S. Sergt Ingram, Miss Carter, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wilson.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, Sept. 2. From Manila and Hongkong. Mrs. C. E. D'Almeida, Mme. Elinona Garnet, Mr. W. Grabig, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Grove, Mr. H. E. Hertz, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Lefevre, Miss Florence Nitze, Mr. Lewis Smith.

Per R.D.S. President Lincoln, Sept. 2. From New York etc. Mr. Misak Aivazoff, Mr. Johnnesberg Albeck, Mrs. Anne H. Alexander, Mr. Thomas O. C. Freeman, Mrs. Laura E. B. Freeman, Mr. Franklin S. Gibbins, Mrs. Mildred P. Gibbings, Miss Jacqueline Hoffman, Mr. Ladislas Hudec, Mrs. Sisella Hudec, Mstr. Martin Hudec, Mstr. Theodore Hudec, Miss Jennie V. Hughes, Mr. Shigeo Iradate, Mrs. Eda Lewis, Mrs. Ruth F. Merritt, Mr. Harper A. Middlecoat, Mr. Leo J. Miller, Mrs. Mary M. Norton, Mr. Abraham J. Patushinsky, Miss Sophia Patushinsky, Miss Vera Patushinsky, Mr. Abbey A. Rasmussen, Dr. Mary Stone, Mr. William T. Turner, Mr. George W. Vilas, Miss Maimie Wade, Miss Lucy B. Young.

Per M.M.S. Athos II, Sept. 2. From Marseilles, etc. Mr. Cournot, Mr. Bouson, Mr. and Mme. Sabattie, Mr. Labonne, Mr. Cochet, Mr. P. H. Keys, Dr. Brugeas, Mme. Martinoli, Mr. and Mme. Danieck, Mr. and Mme. Ducret, Mme. M. P. Carrouste, Mr. R. Daviet, Mgr. Deswauviera, Mme. Stupel.

Per str. Wilfred, Sept. 4. From Chinwangtao. Mr. Baker, Mr. W. S. King, Miss Bourne, Mrs. Hanggi, Mrs. Frazer, Mrs. Kirby, Miss Sem, Mrs. Terrace, Mrs. Cockburn, and Miss Wolfberg.

Per R.D.S. President Jefferson, Sept. 5. From Hongkong. Mr. R. S. Buchan, Miss Y. Grighton, Mr. Geo. Davidson, Mrs. C. P. Hall, Miss Gail T. Hall, Mrs. J. T. Keeley, Mstr. John Keeley, Mr. Y. T. King, Mr. J. A. Maitland.

Per R.D.S. President Madison, Sept. 5. From Kobe. Mrs. M. H. Abel, Mr. T. B. Belsjoe, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Downe, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartzenbush, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harvey, Mr. D. Hatter, Mr. A. M. Misura, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Page, Miss E. Radomski, Mrs. H. C. Argersinger, Mrs. E. F. Brewster, Mr. Warren Brown, Miss Mildred Chou, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Downie, Miss E. Gibbel, Miss Orpha Gould, Dr. Lora Isham, Miss Mereb E. Mossman, Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Porteous, Dr. Cora D. Reeves, Mrs. G. P. Stroebe, Mstr. Richard P. Stroebe, Mrs. R. W. Squires, Mstr. H. H. Squires, Miss C. E. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald F. Winfield, Miss Laura M. Wheeler.

OUTWARD

Per str. Taiyuan, Aug. 31.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Straham, Mr. Wallace. —**For Amoy.**—Mrs. G. W. Muckby.

Per str. Isabel Moller, Aug. 31.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. E. S. Little, Mr. G. G. C. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nazer, Mr. E. G. Tait.

Per R.D.S. President Monroe, Aug. 31.—For Hongkong.—Mr. Frank Cleary, Mrs. M. Nuldien, Mr. B. Prax, Mr. J. E. Smith.—**For Manila.**—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Bradley, Miss E. Willetts, Mr. White, Mrs. and N. TB,aHAug2cmfw Louis Former.—**For Marseilles.**—Mr. and Mrs. N. White.—**For New York.**—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Mecker, Miss Tillie G. Fredrick.—**For Suez.**—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bonson.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, Sept. 2. —For Kobe.—Mr. Geo. J. McCarthy, Miss G. Rosario, Miss R. Rosario, Mr. R. M. Carbin, Mr. A. C. Maconie, Mr. and Mrs. Richard DeMallie.—**For Honolulu.**—Mrs. J. L. Davis, Miss Rose Land, Mrs. L. Jones, Mr. Geo. A. Allan. —**For San Francisco.**—Dr. Arthur Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. O'Bolger, Miss P. A. O'Bolger, Mrs. C. C. Vines, Miss Effie Louise Vines, Mr. John K. Gold, Mrs. R. C. Beebe, Col. M. T. Tohon.—**For Los Angeles.**—Mr. Geo. A. Flynn, Mr. and Mrs. David W. Costello.

Per R.D.S. President Lincoln, Sept. 3.—For Hongkong.—Miss A. G. Orme, Mr. Hugo Classen, Mr. J. A. Turner, Mr. A. N. Spencer, Mr. Doo Daising, Mr. L. C. Boyd, Lieut. P. Auboyneau, Mr. Grant Mack, Mr. F. S. Elias.—**For Manila.**—Miss Mary Ward, Mrs. W. L. Taylor, Mrs. May O'Hara, Mr. Robert A. Coolahan.

Per B.F.S. Patroclus, Sept. 3.—For London.—Mrs. and Miss Moyles, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dakin, Mrs. T. R. Pringle, Miss Eleanor Pringle, Mr. T. R. Pringle, Miss Margaret Pringle, Mr. J. D. McEwan, Mr. Sheil-Small, Miss Potanin, Miss Gordon Dunham, Mrs. Cecil Chesterton.—**For Marseilles.**—Mrs. Wickham.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, Mr. F. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Farrel.

Per str. Szechuen, Sept. 3.—For Tsingtao.—Miss Lamkert, Mrs. W. P. Bruce, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Smith, Miss Myers, Miss Silbermann.

Per str. Kaiping, Sept. 4.—For Chinwangtao.—Mr. Eyde, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Turner, Mr. R. Bahlmann.

Per str. Kungwo, Sept. 5.—For River Ports.—Miss C. B. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. R. Camatta, Mrs. F. J. Raddon, Mr. J. M. Pearson, Mrs. M. G. Sosnihen, Mr. Henry F. Kay, Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. McLorn, Mr. and Mrs. Glass, Mr. E. Bechler, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Best, Mrs. L. J. Peoples.

Per P. & O. S. Malwa, Sept. 5.—For London, etc.—Mr. E. D. Andrews, Mr. J. H. Anderson, Col. G. Badham-Thornhill, D.S.O., Mrs. Badham-Thornhill Miss M. Baronoff, Miss K. F. Bennington, Mrs. N. Brister, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bull, Mr. R. E. Cullen, Miss J. Ghaillet, Miss N. Ermakoff, Mrs. J. H. Elias, Mr. H. Errol-Johnson, Mr. S. K. Ho, Miss D. M. Holland, Lt. Comdr. B. R. Hooper, R.N., Mr. C. R. Karmally, Miss V. N. King, Dr. K. D. Ling, Mr. A. Patterson, Mr. P. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turnbull, Mr. A. C. Wilcox, Miss E. J. Hilkings.

Per L.T.S. Gange, Sept. 5.—For Trieste, etc.—Lord Lytton, Dr. V. Wellington Koo, S. E. Conte Aldrovandi Mare-Scotti, Hon. W. Astor, Baron von Ketze, Gen. and Mrs. McCoy, Lt. S. Biddle, Mr. R. W. H. Maynard, Mr. D. Roberts, Mr. W. R. Ringwalt, Mr. F. Winkler, Dr. W. Gunther, Mr. H. Heyn, Mr. M. Y. Dzen, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Larsen, Mr. A. V. Obolsky, Mr. N. B. Karanjia, Mrs. N. Tolstoff, Mrs. T. Leontieff, Mr. A. P. Richards, Dr. L. Lena, Mr. and Mrs. Schmitz-Mancy, Dr. Daehr, Mr. J. G. Mancini, Mr. A. Stokkink, Mr. W. Bossbard, Mr. C. Wallace, Fray Pedro Lisbona Fleta, Padre C. Scalenghe, Mr. J. Jackson, Madre Silda Clerici, Mrs. Cavouris, Mr. R. P. Sperando Villa, Mr. P. Ituarte, Miss C. Silva, Miss M. T. Britto, Padre G. Bolia, Mrs. Thornley, Mr. and Mrs. Kikuchi, Capt. Y. A. Kyle.

Per str. Suiwo, Sept. 5.—For River Ports. Miss Fitel, Mr. T. Thonsen, Mr. Luceheim, Mr. Rawis, Mr. R. Yules, Mr. Rees, Mr. Onley.

Per str. Sinkiang, Sept. 6.—For Swatow.—Mr. E. H. Giedt, Mr. C. S. Bousfield M.D., Mrs. L. S. Bousfield, Mrs. Giedt.

Per str. Suiyang, Sept. 7.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. Gousalves, Mrs. Joseph and Madame Barbon.

Per str. Shuntien, Sept. 5.—For Northern Ports.—Mr. R. W. Fraser, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Line, Lieut. Cournot, Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent, Miss Bridger, Mr. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, Sergeant Minguy, Miss Aenes Tsai, Major H. E. C. Hull, Reserved for Chefoo.

Per str. Tatung, Sept. 7.—For River Ports.—Married Couple, Mrs. B. Helenius, Mr. Golst, Dr. and Mrs. Nelson, Miss E. Isaksson, Miss N. Isaksson, Rev. and Mrs. H. Akerberg, Mrs. C. B. Wahl, Mrs. T. W. Mitchell, Mrs. D. E. Grabb, Miss Driver, Mrs. Cralton.

INWARD MAILS

FROM EUROPE, VIA SUEZ:—
Per P. & O. S. Carthage .....Sept. 11

FROM U.S.A.:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Shinyo Maru .....Sept. 8

OUTWARD MAILS

FOR EUROPE, VIA SUEZ:—
Per M.M.S. C'ceaux .....Sept. 10

FOR EUROPE, VIA PACIFIC:—
Per N.Y.K.S. Asama Maru .....Sept. 10

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
Aug. 26	29.95	81.7	S E by E	6	80.2	74.8	89.8	75.6	C.
" 27	29.99	81.9	S E by S	5	83.8	75.9	90.0	75.4	O.
" 28	29.98	81.2	S S E	3	83.1	75.6	92.0	77.4	O.
" 29	29.97	81.7	S	2	83.8	75.6	93.2	74.7	B.
" 30	29.98	82.4	S by E	2	84.7	77.4	92.9	76.3	B.
" 31	30.02	82.1	N N W	1	77.7	76.3	79.9	71.4	O.
Sept. 1	30.06	78.3	N N W	2	68.4	67.3	69.8	66.0	O. R.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hall M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1932	Minimum Temperature 1931	Maximum Temperature 1932	Maximum Temperature 1931	Rainfall 1932	Rainfall 1931
Aug. 26	78.0 F.	75.0 F.	88.0 F.	80.0 F.	0.03 in.	2.52 in.
" 27	77.5	72.0	87.0	85.0	Nil	Nil
" 28	79.0	74.0	90.1	86.0	Nil	Nil
" 29	77.0	74.0	91.5	81.0	Nil	Nil
" 30	77.0	74.5	92.0	82.5	0.56	Nil
" 31	73.5	74.0	78.0	83.0	1.32	Nil
Sept. 1	67.5	75.0	75.0	84.5	1.92	Nil

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